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CURRENT BIOGRAPHY YEARBOOK

1956

EDITED BY

Marjorie Dent Candee

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CUMULATION—1956

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Preface

In this, the seventeenth volume of Current Biography Yearbook are biographies of 335 people who were prominent in the news during 1956. The names are classified into some forty fields ranging from archaeology to technology. The sketches were published originally in the eleven monthly issues of Current Biography, and are here cumulated in one alphabet. Also included are twenty biographies of authors, reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin*. These are indicated by (WLB) in the **Cumulated Index** and in the classification **Literature.**

Reflecting increased interest in politics in a Presidential election year, this volume includes biographies of 10 United States Senators, 15 U. S. Representatives, and 20 Governors, some of whom sought re-election in November. (See **ADDENDA** at the end of this Yearbook for results of the November 6 election.)

Indicative of the increased interest in "atoms for peace" and the approaching International Geophysical Year (1957-58) are biographies of scientists prominent in these fields. On the international scene 110 personalities are included; among them are seven Presidents (Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, and Uruguay); five Kings (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Libya, Nepal, and Yemen); 9 Prime Ministers, and 10 Ambassadors.

Biographies of 10 individuals who were in earlier Yearbooks (some of them out of print) and who continue to make news headlines are included; among them, Helen Hayes, U. S. Senators John W. Bricker, Leverett Saltonstall and Stuart Symington, Governor A. B. Chandler, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, DeWitt Wallace, and Igor I. Sikorsky. Winners of Nobel Prizes, Pulitzer Prizes, "Oscars," and other major awards are also included.

In the **Classification** section at the back of this volume under **Organizations** are listed the presidents of professional, veterans, fraternal, and industrial organizations. Nonprofessional authors who have written books are listed under **Nonfiction** or **Literature** as well as under their principal vocational field. Forty-six women in many fields of endeavor are included and also listed under the classification **Biographies of Women.**

The biographies are prepared by research correspondents in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, Boston, Denver and other cities. The material is assembled from many sources such as newspapers, magazines, books, Government offices, "Who's Who's," encyclopedias, etc. Subjects of the biographies are sometimes interviewed and asked to confirm or correct facts. The sketches are kept objective by including reference sources

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presenting pro and con observations on controversial personalities. The results of these endeavors is "one place" biographical information often unavailable elsewhere. For the Yearbook the sketches have been revised to include any major change in a biographee's position, address, etc. (See ADDENDA for late changes.)

On the pages following are **Explanations, Key to Reference Abbreviations, Key to Pronunciation,** and **Key to Abbreviations.** At the end of this volume are these Indexes:

Biographical References (consulted by Current Biography research staff)

Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted

Necrology (obituary notices include those who died in late 1955 and three-quarters of 1956 whose biographies have appeared in former volumes).

Classification by Professional Field

Biographies of Women

Cumulated Index, 1951-1956 (1940-1950 INDEX is in the 1950 Yearbook).

Addenda

M. D. C.

NOTE: Authors whose biographies do not appear in any CURRENT BIOGRAPHY volume may usually be found in TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS, edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft, published by the H. W. Wilson Company in 1942, or in the 1955 FIRST SUPPLEMENT. Authors of books for young people are generally included in THE JUNIOR BOOK OF AUTHORS (Second Edition, Revised), edited by Kunitz & Haycraft, 1951, also published by the H. W. Wilson Company.

Explanations

Authorities for biographees' full names, with some exceptions, are the bibliographical publications of The Wilson Company. When a biographee prefers a certain name form, that is indicated in the heading of the article: for example, Macmillan, (Maurice) Harold means that he is usually referred to as Harold Macmillan. When a professional name is used in the heading, as, for example, Greta Garbo, the real name (in this case Greta Lovisa Gustafsson) appears in the article itself.

The heading of each article includes the pronunciation of the name if it is unusual, date of birth (if obtainable), and occupation. The article is supplemented by a list of references to sources of biographical information, in two alphabets: (1) newspapers and periodicals and (2) books. See the section ***Biographical References Consulted.***

References to newspapers and periodicals are listed in abbreviated form; for example, "Sat Eve Post 217:14-15 S 30 '44 por" means ***Saturday Evening Post,*** volume 217, pages 14-15, September 30, 1944, with portrait. (For full names, see the section ***Periodicals and Newspapers Consulted,*** found in the rear of this volume.) The reference following each obituary notice is to the New York ***Times***; these notices appear for persons whose biographies have been published in ***Current Biography.***

KEY TO REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

January—Ja
February—F
March—Mr
April—Ap
May—My
June—Je
July—Jl
August—Ag
September—S
October—O
November—N
December—D
Journal—J
Magazine—Mag
Monthly—Mo
Weekly—W
Portrait—por
Review—R

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(Based on Webster's Guide to Pronunciation)*

ā	āle
â	câre
ă	ădd
ă	*ă*ccount
ä	ärm
ȧ	ȧsk
ȧ	sof*ȧ*
ē	ēve
ĕ	ĕnd
ẽ	makẽr
g	go
ī	īce
ĭ	ĭll
K	German ch as in *ich* (ĭK).
N	Not pronounced, but indicates the nasal tone of the preceding vowel, as in the French *bon* (bôN).
ō	ōld
ô	ôrb
ŏ	ŏdd
oi	oil
o͞o	o͞oze
o͝o	fo͝ot
ou	out
th	*th*en
th	thin
ū	cūbe
û	ûrn; French eu, as in *jeu* (zhû); German ö, oe, as in *schön* (shûn), *Goethe* (gû'tĕ)
ŭ	tŭb
ŭ	circ*ŭ*s
ü	Pronounced approximately as ē, with rounded lips: French u, as in *menu* (mē-nü'); German ü, as in *grün*
zh	azure
' =	main accent
" =	secondary accent

(*Exceptions : *th* in then ; main and secondary accents.)

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Agricultural Adjustment Administration
A.A.A.A.	Amateur Athletic Association of America
A.A.U.	Amateur Athletic Union
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
A.C.L.U.	American Civil Liberties Union
ADA	Americans for Democratic Action
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AEF	American Expeditionary Force
AFL	American Federation of Labor
A.L.A.	American Library Association
A.M.A.	American Medical Association
A.P.	Associated Press
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
ASNE	American Society of Newspaper Editors
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity
B.L.S.	Bachelor of Library Science
B.S.	Bachelor of Science
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
C.B.	Companion of the Bath
C.B.E.	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
C.E.	Civil Engineer
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers
C.E.D.	Committee for Economic Development
CID	Congress of Industrial Organizations
C.M.G.	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
Com.	Commodore
CWA	Civil Works Administration
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.J.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature
D.Mus.	Doctor of Music
DP	Displaced Person
D.Pol.Sc.	Doctor of Political Science
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal
D.S.D.	Distinguished Service Order
ECA	Economic Cooperation Administration
ECOSDC	Economic and Social Council
EDC	European Defense Community
ERP	European Recovery Program
ESA	Economic Stabilization Administration
FAD	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCA	Farm Credit Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice Committee
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FOA	Foreign Operations Administration
FPC	Federal Power Commission
FSA	Federal Security Agency
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
G.B.E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire
G.C B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
G.O.P.	Grand Old Party
H M.	His Majesty; Her Majesty
HDLC	Home Owners' Loan Corporation
ICA	International Cooperation Administration
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
I.C.F.T.U.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IGY	International Geophysical Year
I.L.A.	International Longshoremen's Association
I.L.G.W.U.	International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
I.L.D.	International Labor Office
INS	International News Service
IRD	International Refugee Organization
I.T.U.	International Typographical Union
J.C.B.	Juris Canonici Bachelor
J.D.	Doctor of Jurisprudence
K.B.E.	Knight of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.	King's Counsel
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath
L.H.D.	Doctor of Humanities
Litt.D.	Doctor of Letters
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
LL.M.	Master of Laws
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
MBS	Mutual Broadcasting System
M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
M.E.	Master of Engineering
METD	Middle East Treaty Organization
MGM	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
M.Lit.	Master of Literature
M.P.	Member of Parliament
M.P.P.D.A.	Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America
MRP	Mouvement Républicain Populaire
MSA	Mutual Security Agency
M.Sc.	Master of Science
Msgr.	Monsignor, Monseigneur
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters
NAM	National Association of Manufacturers
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
N.E.A.	National Education Association
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
N.M.U.	National Maritime Union
NRA	National Recovery Administration
NRPB	National Resources Planning Board
NWLB	National War Labor Board
NYA	National Youth Administration
D.A.S.	Organization of American States
OBE	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
OCD	Office of Civilian Defense
DEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OPA	Office of Price Administration
OPM	Office of Production Management
OPRD	Office of Production Research and Development
DSRD	Office of Scientific Research and Development
OWI	Office of War Information
PAC	Political Action Committee
P.C.	Privy Councilor
P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Association)
Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
PWA	Public Works Administration
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
RAF	Royal Air Force
RCA	Radio Corporation of America
REA	Rural Electrification Administration
RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
RKD	Radio-Keith-Orpheum
RDTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SCAP	Supreme Command for the Allied Powers
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
S.J.D.	Doctor of Juridical Science
SPA	Surplus Property Administration
SSB	Social Security Board
S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
T.U.C.	Trades Union Congress
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
T.W.U.A.	Textile Workers Union of America
U.A.W.	United Automobile Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers
UMT	Universal Military Training
U.M.W.A.	United Mine Workers of America
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCD	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNRRA	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
U.P.	United Press
USD	United Service Organizations
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
U.S.W.A.	United Steel Workers of America
VA	Veterans Administration
V.F.W.	Veterans of Foreign Wars
WAA	War Assets Administration
W.C.T.U.	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
W.E.U.	Western European Union
WFA	War Food Administration
W.F.T.U.	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WMC	War Manpower Commission
WPA	Work Projects Administration
WPB	War Production Board

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ABEND, HALLETT (EDWARD) Sept. 15, 1884-Nov. 27, 1955 Author; editor; was chief correspondent for the New York *Times* in China (1927-1941); wrote eleven books, chiefly on Far Eastern affairs, including *Tortured China* (1930); *Can China Survive?* (1936); *Pacific Charter* (1943); *Half-Slave, Half-Free* (1950); author of many stories and articles in leading American magazines; in recent years edited Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times-Republican*. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 N 28 '55

ADLER, JULIUS OCHS Dec. 3, 1892-Oct. 3, 1955 Newspaper executive; joined New York *Times* in 1914; its general manager since 1935; publisher and president, Chattanooga (Tennessee) *Times* since 1935; commissioned a second lieutenant, U.S. Army in 1917, saw active duty in both World Wars, appointed major general in 1948, received Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, and French Legion of Honor; visited German atrocity camps after Nazi surrender; in 1945 toured Pacific Theater of Operations and filed dispatches of Japanese surrender; an adviser to President Eisenhower; advocated strong defense system to maintain peace, and urged compact forces and trained citizen reserve. See *Current Biography* (June) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ O 4 '55

AHMAD, KING OF THE YEMEN 1891-
Address: Royal Palace of Al Urdhi, Ta'izz, Yemen

The land of the Biblical Queen of Sheba—Yemen—at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, on the Red Sea, is today ruled by King Ahmad, the Imam (leader of the Zeidi Sect of Moslems), an absolute monarch. Ahmad succeeded to the throne in March 1948 after the assassination of his father, the Imam Yahya. In April 1955 an Army revolt and the demand that Ahmad abdicate in favor of his brother Abdullah, was repulsed.

Wide World

AHMAD, KING OF THE YEMEN

Despite overtures from Soviet leaders, and a renewal of a treaty with the U.S.S.R., it was announced on November 22, 1955 that Yemen had granted the first exclusive oil and mineral concession in its history to an American company, the Yemen Development Corporation of Washington, D.C., which will share all net profits on a fifty-fifty basis with Yemen.

The ruling family of Yemen has held the imamah for over 1,000 years and traces its ancestry from the pre-Islamic Himyarite dynasty, rulers of Arabia Felix in the second to sixth centuries B.C. Mohammed's nephew Ali converted the Yemenis to the Moslem religion in the seventh century A.D. The country was controlled by the Ottoman Empire from 1536 to 1630. After a period of practical independence Turkey again seized control of Yemen in 1872. During World War I the Yemenis revolted against Turkey. In 1934 Yemen signed a treaty with Great Britain which recognized the Imam Yahya as King.

The Emir Seif al-Islam Ahmad ibn Yahya was born in 1891 in San'a, the capital of Yemen, the son of King Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din. All of the King's sons were given the title of Emir Seif al-Islam (Prince of the Sword of Islam). The eldest son was drowned while swimming in the Red Sea. Thereafter, all sports were forbidden to the royal family by the Imam Yahya. In his early years the Emir Ahmad was instructed in military duties. Although he was the

AHMAD, KING OF THE YEMEN—*Cont.*

eldest living son, and designated Crown Prince by his father, Yemenite tradition provided that a Council of Eleven Elders select the King's successor (*Time*, January 26, 1948).

While still in his early twenties, Ahmad served in his father's Cabinet as Minister of War and Commander in Chief of the Army. He was sent abroad in 1927 to observe foreign military tactics and visited Benito Mussolini in Italy. Upon his return to Yemen, he organized a military training course, from which 15,000 to 20,000 tribesmen were later enrolled to supplement the regular Army of 18,000. Later, he became Governor of Ta'izz, the military stronghold of the southern area.

Ahmad had little interest in the outside world, and remained at Ta'izz during World War II, in which his country did not participate. Two of his brothers, Hassan and Abdullah, were assigned to the foreign service and were responsible for Yemen becoming a member of the Arab League in 1945 and of the United Nations in 1947.

In February 1948 Prince Ahmad received word of his father's assassination. According to Wendell Phillips' book, *Qataban and Sheba* (1955), the Imam Yahya received petitions from his people each morning outside the palace. On the day of his death, he had completed this duty and was joined by his Prime Minister. They were attacked by masked assassins who killed the Imam, the Prime Minister and the Imam's two-year-old grandson. Abdullah el Wazir, first secretary to the Imam, was reported to be the instigator. He surrounded the palace with his supporters and trapped three royal princes. The Emirs Hussein and Mohsen were killed and the Emir Yahya was imprisoned and later died of bullet wounds.

Together with 13,000 loyal tribesmen, Ahmad headed for the capital. After four days of siege and considerable bloodshed, the walled city of San'a was surrendered. Ahmad's brother Abbas entered and captured the leaders. For twenty-four days, Abdullah el Wazir had called himself the Imam of the Yemen. After his capture he was executed (New York *Times*, April 10, 1948). An annual three-day national holiday, celebrating the victory over Abdullah el Wazir, has since been observed.

On March 14, 1948, Prince Ahmad became the absolute ruler of Yemen and leader of the Zeidi sect of Moslems. The title "Nasir li-Din Allah" (defender of the divine faith) was added to his name. Yemen, whose 75,000 square miles is largely highlands with a pleasant climate and abundant rainfall, has a population of about 5,000,000, mostly poverty-striken, illiterate, and disease-ridden people (*Newsweek,* December 5, 1955). The Yemenis chew kat and rub indigo on their skins, giving them a blue-black hue. In ancient times this area provided the peoples of neighboring lands with frankincense, which was used in worshiping gods. It was also one of the earliest places in which coffee was grown.

After assuming power the Imam Ahmad remained in the palace at Ta'izz, and his Council traveled between San'a and Ta'izz for conferences. In an effort to improve conditions, the Imam Ahmad built up a textile industry and encouraged cotton growing with the help of German experts.

Only by special permission of the Imam, may a foreigner enter Yemen. Late in 1951, he allowed Wendell Phillips, an explorer of the American Foundation for the Study of Man, into the country, granted an interview and the concession for excavation in Marib, the ancient capital of the Queen of Sheba. However, in the midst of the work, the Imam Ahmad refused entrance to a convoy of supplies and Phillips and his assistants had difficulty making their way out.

As described in his book, *Qataban and Sheba,* Phillips sent a cable to the King of Yemen urging him to prevent the confiscation by tribesmen of "priceless bronze and alabaster statues excavated at Ilumquh" and protesting the loss of over $200,000 in expedition equipment which Phillips left at the excavation site. The Imam Ahmad's London representative argued that "the Yemeni guards acted only to prevent the smuggling of antiquities to the outside world," but this was denied by Phillips and the others in the expedition which had been financed by American individuals and corporations interested only in preserving antiquities from destruction.

The Army coup of April 1955 was led by the man the Imam Ahmed had appointed chief of the Army—Colonel Ahmed Thalaya. *Time* (April 25, 1955) said that the Imam Ahmad agreed to abdicate when told that the Council of Eleven Elders supported the Army, provided his son the Emir Seif al-Islam Badr succeeded him, but refused when informed that they wanted his brother the Emir Abdullah, who had been his Foreign Minister.

While Abdullah formed a new government, *Newsweek* (April 18, 1955) reported that Badr in conclave with tribal chieftains, threw down his turban, jeweled belt and dagger "in traditoinal appeal for help." With 8,000 loyal troups, Badr rode to his father's rescue.

Meanwhile, the Imam Ahmad, who had remained in the palace, secretly bought off 560 rebels and emerged from the palace on a "white charger" and slashed two of the sentries with a scimitar. *Time* (April 25, 1955) reported that he next appeared on the palace roof with 150 guards and led an attack on the remaining rebels. Twenty-eight hours later, Colonel Thalaya surrendered and was executed. The New York *Times* (April 22, 1955) reported that the Imam's brothers Abdullah and Abbas, alleged instigators of the revolt, were hanged on April 14, 1955.

The Imam officially proclaimed his son Badr Crown Prince, in reward for his decisive role in rallying troops. The New York *Times* (May 13, 1955) also reported that on a visit to Egypt, the Prince revealed that his father's plans included port and agricultural improvements and that the late Imam Yahya's coffers—believed to contain the equivalent of more than $56,000,000—would be opened to finance the program.

A new Cabinet was formed by the Imam with himself as Premier and the Crown Prince as Deputy Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defense. A six-man Advisory Council of religious leaders and chieftains replaced the Council of Eleven Elders (New York *Times*, September 15, 1955). A treaty between Yemen and the U.S.S.R. was renewed in October 1955 (originally concluded in the 1920's) for strengthening trade and cultural relations and establishing diplomatic relations.

By an agreement with the Yemen Development Corporation of Washington, D.C., the kingdom of Yemen has granted exclusive exploration and development rights over an area of some 40,000 square miles, or the northern two-thirds of the country. George E. Allen (see *C.B.*, March 1946) is chairman of the corporation and Walter S. Gabler is president. (Details of the thirty-year agreement are given in the New York *Times*, November 23, 1955.) *Newsweek* (December 5, 1955) noted that experts have returned from Yemen with exciting accounts of "vast mineral wealth lying untapped in the color-streaked mountains: silver, gold, coal, iron, copper, mica . . . and . . . huge oil reserves." A French company, the Société Batignolles, is carrying out a development project in the port of Mocha.

The Imam Ahmad lives in the Royal Palace of Al Urdhi, a medieval citadel that commands a view of the entire city of Ta'izz. The royal treasure and an arsenal of modern weapons are heavily guarded within the palace. *Time* mentions that the Imam has a harem, and it has been learned that the Crown Prince is the Imam's only son. There are four daughters. The ruler is a "heavy-set man." He has a black beard, large dark eyes and wears a white silk robe, and a gold brocaded turban.

References

Newsweek 45:38 Ap 18 '55 por
Faroughy, A. Introducing Yemen (1947)
Middle East (1955)
Phillips, W. Qataban and Sheba (1955)

ALBRIGHT, TENLEY July 18, 1935- Figure skater

Address: h. 167 Dudley Road, Newton Centre, Mass.

For the fifth straight year twenty-year-old Miss Tenley Albright won the women's title in the United States figure-skating championships held in Philadelphia in March 1956. This was her eighth victory in nine major competitions in which sixteen-year-old Miss Carol Heiss was the runner-up. Miss Albright won the Olympic championship in February 1956 in Cortina, Italy but lost the World title later in the same month at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. She holds the World title for 1953 and 1955.

When she was nine years old Tenley Albright learned to skate, and continued to advance as a figure skater despite an attack of poliomyelitis when she was eleven. It was in 1952 in the Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway that she first established herself as America's outstanding woman skater, finishing "an amazingly good second" to England's champion, Jeannette Altwegg.

Wide World

TENLEY ALBRIGHT

Tenley Emma Albright was born on July 18, 1935 in Newton Centre to Dr. Hollis L. Albright, a surgeon, and his wife, Elin. She has a younger brother, Niles. When Tenley was nine her father gave her a pair of ice skates. A home-flooded rink in the Albright backyard was where she practiced her figure eights. By the next winter Tenley was pirouetting gracefully in "free" figures at the Skating Club of Boston.

Her coach, Miss Maribel Vinson (one-time U.S. champion) said, in recalling Tenley's start as a champion: "There's really nothing at all in Tenley's background or environment to explain her preeminence in skating, except perhaps that it's cold around Boston. I thought she had talent, but like other little girls at the rink at first she had no great interest in practicing basic figures."

When she was eleven years old Tenley suffered an attack of poliomyelitis. It proved of the mild, non-paralytic type. Her doctors permitted her to resume skating practice in order to strengthen her weak muscles. Four months later she entered the Eastern United States Junior Ladies figure skating competition and won the title. At the age of thirteen she won the U.S. Ladies Novice championship and at fourteen, the U.S. Ladies Junior title, and at sixteen, the U.S. Ladies Senior title. At seventeen, she won the World, North American and U.S. Ladies Senior championships.

She attended Manter Hall School in Cambridge, Massachusetts and resolved the problem of getting clear ice for practice by arising before four o'clock each morning and skating in an indoor rink until time for breakfast and school. She remembers the loneliness of the

ALBRIGHT, TENLEY—*Continued*

early dawn practice sessions. "I had to listen to my music over and over while working out my routines," she explained. "I couldn't do that with other skaters present, all wanting to play their music, or at least getting very sick of mine."

Even during the summer months Tenley was able to continue her four-hour practice as she traveled to Lake Placid, Denver, and California where skating rinks were available. She had to learn sixty-two figures for the school or compulsory section of skating competition which counts 60 per cent. A contestant can never be sure which six figures will be pulled out of the hat for a particular championship. After practicing some two hours on these compulsory figures, Tenley then devotes another two hours to the free skating dance numbers which count 40 per cent. "There's such a wonderful feeling of freedom when you free-skate," says Tenley. "It's a feeling of gliding like a bird." (*Collier's*, February 17, 1956).

After being the runner-up in the 1952 Winter Olympics skating (won by Jeannette Altwegg), Tenley spent six weeks under the tutelage of Gene Turner, a Chicago professional skater. At Davos, Switzerland in February 1953 she won the World amateur figure-skating title for women, the first American woman to win this. At Cleveland, Ohio she won the North American crown, and at Hershey, Pennsylvania in March she added the national title for the second time. While awaiting her turn to skate she studied her German and read 700 pages of English literature to keep up with her classes.

During April and May, 1953 Miss Albright made a skating tour of Japan, giving six exhibitions sponsored by the National Skating Union of Japan. She then completed a trip around the world. She won the U.S. Ladies Senior Figure Skating title in 1953 at Hershey, Pennsylvania, at Los Angeles, California in 1954, and at Colorado Springs, Colorado in 1955.

While training for the Winter Olympics at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Miss Albright suffered a skating accident. As her skate struck a hole in the ice she fell, and the sharp edge of her left skate gashed a severe wound in her right leg. However, after medical treatment, she continued to practice "up to the level of pain." The wound healed and two weeks later she was able to win the Olympic gold medal for the U.S. figure skating team, the first time an American woman had won this medal. On the school figures she led twenty-one skaters through the compulsory figures on January 31 (she had 1070.7 points; Carol Heiss had 1054.95; Ingrid Wendell had 1008.1). She skated her free-skating routine on February 2 and won out over her chief competitor (Carol Heiss) by 169.6 points to Carol's 168.1. "Tenley did a courageous job," observed her coach, Maribel Vinson. "She's a true champion to forget her injury under pressure and not to make it an excuse."

Following her victory in the Olympics on February 2, Miss Albright competed to keep her world figure-skating championship title at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany on February 18. She lost the title to her rival, Carol Heiss of New York. (The girls insist that they have no personal feud, despite gossip column reports.)

On March 17, 1956 in Philadelphia Miss Albright retained her U.S. figure skating title for the fifth straight time, defeating Carol Heiss by a very close margin. The competition between Miss Heiss and Miss Albright for the U.S. title was marked by "dazzling" skating, according to the experts. One official exclaimed: "I've seen them all, including Sonja Heinie in her day, and not one could take the ice against these girls." Their styles are completely opposite: little Carol, the fiery whirling figure with complete abandon; Tenley the poised and classic performer with the highly arched back and fluidity of motion (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 18, 1956). Tenley captured the crowd by her series of split jumps, a double loop, double solchow, an axel Paulsen jump (one and one-half turns) and a delayed axel: gaining speed, she soared into the air with good heights and on the descent whirled one and one-half times. Her total points were 1712.02 to 1691.67 for Carol Heiss.

Tenley entered Radcliffe College in 1953 and at the end of her sophomore year took a year's leave of absence. She explained to Gertrude P. Lancaster (*Christian Science Monitor* April 23, 1956) that Olympic competition, which is held only once in four years, came just about the time she would have had to study for midyear examinations. Now that she has won her Olympic title she is studying at summer school and taking extra courses to try and catch up with her class for graduation in 1957. She is taking a "pre-med" course, for her ambition is to be a doctor, like her father.

She plans to compete to retain her skating titles during the next two years but has no intention of turning professional, despite several offers. Her concept of skating, she says, would not fit a professional skater's life. To her, "skating is expression," and she would not care for the "endless repetition" of putting on the same show night after night in city after city.

"I like the creative side of skating," she explained, "the opportunity to practice new jumps or dance steps, to fit them to music in my own way, and then to perfect the whole thing." She cited as an example the choreography she did for "The Snow Maiden," a feature of the *Ice Chips of 1956* carnival presented by the Skating Club of Boston.

Tenley Albright has blond hair and blue eyes and has been described as slender and willowy. She participates in "as few other sports as possible," because she has little time for them. "I can't imagine a time when skating will not be a part of my life," she has said. After her Olympic victory Miss Albright was welcomed home to Newton, Massachusetts by a crowd of over 50,000 in a mile-and-a-quarter-long parade on March 4.

She has been cited by numerous organizations for representing the United States as a good will ambassador, off skates as well as on. These include the American Legion (Newton Post);

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Legislature (1955, 1956); Massachusetts Horticultural Society (orchid named Tenley Albright); New England Woman Athlete of the Year (by the Bangor, Maine *Daily News*); National League of American Pen Women; Brotherhood Temple Beth Zion, Brookline, Massachusetts; and honorary citizen of Worcester and Malden, Massachusetts.

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ALEXANDER, HOLMES (MOSS) Jan. 29, 1906- Newspaper columnist; author

Address: b. c/o McNaught Syndicate, Inc., 60 E. 42d St., New York 17; 1391 National Press Building, Washington, D.C., h. 214 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.

A nationally syndicated column with Holmes Alexander's comments on national and foreign affairs has been appearing five days a week since 1947 in about one hundred newspapers—among them the Houston *Chronicle*, Los Angeles *Times*, New Orleans *States*, Salt Lake City *Tribune*, Boston *Herald*, and Philadelphia *Bulletin*. He is recognized as one of the most astute reporters of political activities in Washington, D.C.

Alexander's long and varied career in journalism began in 1932 when his articles were first published in national magazines. In 1946 he was senior editor of *Kiplinger's Magazine*. He is the author of three novels published by Harper and two biographies (of Martin Van Buren and Aaron Burr), and *Tomorrow's Air Age: A Report on the Foreseeable Future* (Rinehart, 1953). On March 6, 1956 he was a guest on Lynn Poole's television program, *Tomorrow's Careers*, during which he discussed his career as a newspaper columnist and author.

Holmes Moss Alexander was born on January 29, 1906, in Parkersburg, West Virginia, one of four children of Charles B. and Margaret (Moss) Alexander. His father was in the insurance business. He was educated at the Gilman School in Baltimore and at Princeton University, where he majored in English and received his B.A. degree in 1928. He took postgraduate work in England at Trinity College, Cambridge University.

Alexander's extra-curricular activities in high school and in college reflected the variety of interests in his life. He participated in football, wrestling, polo, debating, acting, and editing the school publications. At Princeton he worked on the famous *Nassau Literary Magazine* and was also class odist and junior class orator.

On returning to the United States after his study in England, Alexander took a post at the McDonogh School, in McDonogh, Maryland. There he taught English and coached wrestling and polo. In 1931 he gave up teaching to embark on a political career. At the age of twenty-four he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Maryland House of Delegates, serving until 1935.

Politics proved to be a stimulating but essentially a disillusioning experience for the young legislator. In two magazine articles, "The Case for Skepticism," published in *Scribner's Magazine* in December 1932 and "I Hold Office," published in *Harper's* in September 1933, Alexander described his brief political career. "I charged into the political lists wearing white plumes of idealism," he wrote in *Scribner's*. "I was able to accomplish election because I was drafted onto an organization ticket, and because I mustered the patience to play that part until the votes were cast. Once firmly seated in office, I took a short and altruistic fling at lone-wolfing it, but soon I was back in the fold participating in one transaction after another which a brief while before I would have considered outrageous and beneath me."

In the article in *Harper's* Alexander expressed his hearty agreement with his fellow Baltimorean, H. L. Mencken, a writer who had a profound influence upon him, that the majority of politicians "are simply low-grade political hacks." Resenting the pressure of party bosses and the highhandedness of political methods, he left the legislature, he wrote, "forlorn of any loftiness save that of a tolerant and hilarious contempt for all things political." His tenure of office was not without accomplishment however, and he was able to put through one bill of his own—a law repealing certain state blue laws.

Renouncing public life, Alexander turned to writing. Ever since childhood, he confessed in an article, "So You're Going to Be a Writer," in the *Writer* (October 1942), he had been addicted to "an over-fondness for words," a habit acquired, he thinks, in his boyhood while listening to sermons in the Episcopal church.

From 1934 until 1941, Alexander wrote fiction and fact articles for *Country Life*, *Collier's* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. A publisher who had seen his two articles on his experiences in the state legislature invited him to submit a political novel. Alexander made several unsuccessful attempts at writing one. Ultimately he produced not a novel but a political biography. He writes (in "The Wrong Ways to Write Biography," in A. S. Burack's *The Writer's Handbook*, 1949): "I became a biographer only because it was the next best thing to being a novelist. . . . In short, biography was for me a reprieve from the madhouse of literary frustration."

The biography was *The American Talleyrand: The Career and Contemporaries of Martin Van Buren, Eighth President*, published in 1935. It was an unsympathetic portrait, presented, as reviewer Avery Craven remarked in the New York *Herald Tribune Books*

The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

HOLMES ALEXANDER

(July 7, 1935), "in a crisp, dramatic way." The historian Allan Nevins commented in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (May 4, 1935): "The author is not interested in national policies, but in the tricks, the wiles, the disappointments, and the victories of a politician. It is not a high mark, but the book hits it."

A second biography, *Aaron Burr: The Proud Pretender,* followed in 1937. Alexander interpreted the complex character of Burr in a way that was neither apology nor condemnation. He saw his subject as a man motivated by the Nietzschean philosophy of the superman. The result, Henry Steele Commager observed in *Books* (February 7, 1937), was that "he has illuminated our understanding of Burr." Writing in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (February 13, 1937), Allan Nevins commented: "On the whole this is an accurate, comprehensive, and vividly written biography."

Three novels have been written by Alexander: *American Nabob* (Harper, 1939); *Dust in the Afternoon* (serialized in the *Saturday Evening Post* in August 1940 and published by Harper in the same year); and *Selina* (Harper, 1942). Of *American Nabob* the *New Yorker* reviewer wrote: "A carefully done American historical novel of the middle eighteen-hundreds in Virginia and West Virginia. The hero is the strong, unscrupulous entrepreneur type." Of *Dust in the Afternoon,* a story of a boy who wanted to be a professional ball player and a girl who wanted to be an actress, *Books* commented: "As a report of what goes on in the training camp and the ball park, it is vivid and highly entertaining. It is written with feeling and without flourish in a swift, slangy economy of style." Of *Selina* the New York *Times* observed: "The story [of one of the first families of Maryland and the descendants of a tug boat captain] is well written and entertaining with plenty of incident and an exciting horse race to give it zest." The Springfield *Republican* reviewer called Alexander's style "smooth and facile."

In 1942 Alexander enlisted in the Army Air Forces and received the rank of first lieutenant. He was discharged in 1945 with the rank of major and was awarded the Army Air Medal. He described his wartime experiences training Air Forces men in life-saving techniques and in the actual rescue of survivors of plane crashes at sea in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post,* January 13, 1945, called "Fishers of Men."

When he returned to civilian life after World War II, Alexander resumed his free-lance writing and began concentrating in his articles on national and international affairs. He continued to contribute to the *Saturday Evening Post* and to *Collier's.* In addition, he wrote regularly during 1951 for *Nation's Business,* contributing articles on the Congressional elections of that year, on present-day American relations with small nations, on trends in management and labor. He also wrote book reviews and covered political news for the Baltimore *Sun.* In 1953 Rinehart published his book, *Tomorrow's Air Age: A Report on the Foreseeable Future.* The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (December 20, 1953) commented: "This is not so much a study of aviation as it is the examination of man's potential adjustment to the frightening environment just ahead . . . a stimulating report."

Interviewed on the *Sam Jones Radio Talk for Arizona* on June 5, 1955, Alexander described himself as a political conservative who believes in taking pride in our country and in its traditions of independence, initiative, individualism and self-reliance. "Conservatism is representative of all the things Americans really cherish," he said.

Alexander came to newspaper writing via a position which he took in 1946 as senior editor of *Kiplinger's Magazine* in Washington, D.C. At about the same time he began contributing a weekly newsletter on Washington affairs to a small Maryland weekly. These letters came to the attention of the McNaught Syndicate, and in June 1947 his column began appearing in newspapers throughout the country. He calls himself a "shoe-leather" type of columnist who gets his information by going out and asking questions.

Holmes Alexander and Mary Barksdale, a schoolteacher, were married on June 24, 1933. They have three children—Hunter Holmes, Peter Barksdale, and Mary Madge. For fifteen years the Alexanders lived on a farm in McDonogh, Maryland, which they had bought as a small-scale operation, intending only to raise enough to meet their family needs. As Alexander described it in an article, "I Sold My Farm—Hooray!" in the *American Mercury* (March 1955), they found farming a costly and profitless operation. They now live in Baltimore and Alexander commutes to his office in Washington. The columnist is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, and has reddish hair and gray eyes. His favorite recreations used to be steeplechase, polo, and fox-hunting, but at present he describes himself as a "sedentary baseball fan." He also enjoys reading in American history.

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ALI, CHAUDHRI MOHAMAD July 15, 1905- Former Prime Minister of Pakistan

Address: Karachi, Pakistan

The Dominion of Pakistan embarked on its ninth year as a nation in 1955 with a new Prime Minister, Chaudhri Mohamad Ali, who served in that post from August 11, 1955 until his resignation on September 10, 1956.

As Finance Minister from 1951 to 1955, he contributed to the transformation of Pakistan from a hungry agrarian country into one with a semi-industrial economy and with food surpluses. Mohamad Ali had also served as Pakistan's Secretary-General from 1947 to 1951 and had been a close adviser to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Pakistan's first Governor-General, and Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Prime Minister.

In November 1955 Mohamad Ali attended a meeting of the Baghdad nations which established the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO) at that time. "Our relations with the West are the friendliest," the Prime Minister said, "and we will continue with the West to seek international peace" (New York *Times*, August 15, 1955).

Pakistan, the world's seventh largest country, is divided into two parts separated from each other by 1,000 miles of India. The Pakistanis, about 80,000,000 in number, adhere to the Moslem faith. On February 4, 1955 Pakistan announced its decision to end its status as a Dominion upon the adoption of a constitution, and to become an independent republic within the (British) Commonwealth of Nations. The constitution was adopted on March 23, 1956; it provides that Pakistan recognizes the British monarch only as head of the Commonwealth.

Mohamad Ali was born July 15, 1905, in Jullundur, India, the son of a poor villager. ("Chaudhri" is the name of the clan to which Mohamad Ali belongs; he assumed the name "Chaudhri" because the name "Mohamad Ali" is very common in Pakistan.) Upon graduation in 1927 from Punjab University in Lahore with a M.Sc. degree, he took a post as lecturer in chemistry at Islamia College, Lahore. It was his purpose to devote his career to research and teaching.

However, in 1928 Mohamad Ali accepted a position with the Indian Audit and Accounting Service. In 1932 he was assigned to the post of accountant-general in Bahawalpur state, where he improved the financial situation and arranged for repayment of a loan received from the government of India.

His abilities won him an appointment in 1936 as private secretary to Sir James Grigg, then Finance Minister of the Indian government. Two years later he was named Under Secretary in the Finance Department. In 1939 he became deputy financial adviser, and additional financial adviser, Department of Supply in 1943. He was the first Indian to be appointed Financial Adviser of War and Supply, in 1945.

Embassy of Pakistan

CHAUDHRI MOHAMAD ALI

In 1947 he was named to the steering committee of the Partition Council for India and Pakistan. Upon the creation of the new Dominion of Pakistan on August 15, 1947 by the Indian Independence Act of 1947, he became Secretary-General of the government of Pakistan. This post combined the duties of cabinet secretary, principal private secretary to the Prime Minister and chairman of the cabinet secretaries' weekly meetings. The post of Secretary-General was abolished when Mohamad Ali became Finance Minister on October 24, 1951, succeeding Ghulam Mohammed (see *C.B.*, July 1954). He served in that capacity in two cabinets (that of Khwaja Nazimuddin and Mohammed Ali), earning the appellation of "90 per cent Prime Minister."

As Finance Minister, Mohamad Ali helped to develop about twenty major industries with government capital. "As soon as they look as if they'll make money," he said, "we sell them. We are strong believers in private ownership." However, he added: "We will go into only those industries which can save us considerable foreign exchange. We have no illusions of complete self-sufficiency" (*Reader's Digest*, November 1954).

The 1955 budget report of the Finance Minister showed an increase of 285 per cent in national industrial production since 1950. The country had become self-sufficient in varieties of jute, shoes, writing paper and some textiles.

James A. Michener (*Reader's Digest*, November 1954) wrote that the financial peril confronting Pakistan since its creation has been

ALI, CHAUDHRI MOHAMAD—*Continued*

tackled by an "extraordinary man," Mohamad Ali. "At the depth of the financial depression he almost died of a severe heart attack and this nearness to death seems to have given him a rare courage. When he got out of bed he grabbed hold of the collapsing economy and instituted those swift, sharp measures which alone can save a staggering nation. Luxury imports to be enjoyed only by the rich were ruthlessly forbidden. Foreign exchange thus saved was spent on . . . basic industries. . . . Mohamad Ali is one of the great men of Asia."

Mohamad Ali has made several visits to the United States, the first in 1946 as a member of the Lend-Lease mission. From January to April 1948 he was an Alternate Delegate to the U.N. Security Council, discussing Indo-Pakistani differences. He regularly represented his country at meetings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington, D.C., and in 1953 he was chairman of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The election of June 21, 1955 was so indecisive that a coalition Cabinet was required. (The Moslem League party secured twenty-five seats in the eighty-member Constituent Assembly, the United Front party sixteen seats, and the Awami League twelve seats.) Because Prime Minister Mohammed Ali (see *C.B.,* October 1952) was unsuccessful in forming a new Cabinet he was replaced on August 7 as president of the Moslem League party by Chaudhri Mohamad Ali. (Mohammed Ali is now Ambassador to the United States.)

Asked by acting Governor General Iskander Mirza to form a new Cabinet, Chaudhri Mohamad Ali sought to have the other two major parties, the United Front and the Awami League, represented. He succeeded in getting A. K. Fazlul Huq, leader of the United Front party, as Minister of Interior, but H. S. Suhrawardy, leader of the Awami League, declined.

On August 11, 1955 Chaudhri Mohamad Ali was sworn in as his country's Prime Minister. Ali also held the Defense portfolio. At the time he took office he stated: "Friendship between India and Pakistan is essential if these two countries are to make the maximum use of their limited resources for raising the standard of living of the millions that inhabit this subcontinent" (*Pakistan News Digest,* August 15, 1955).

One of Chaudhri Mohamad Ali's first acts as Prime Minister was to conclude a one-year trade agreement (effective September 1) with India, eliminating customs and exchange restrictions on many items. Raw jute, of which Pakistan supplies over 80 per cent of the world demand, will go to India at the rate of 2,000,000 bales a year. India will export 1,000,000 tons of coal annually to Pakistan, which has been importing coal from overseas sources at almost prohibitive prices.

Under the Prime Minister's leadership West Pakistan's four provinces and princely states were consolidated into a single province on September 30, 1955. The new province includes areas on Afghanistan's southern border inhabited by 7,000,000 tribesmen, who, Afghanistan contends, should be permitted to decide whether they desire to have an independent state by means of a plebiscite. Thus, after the new province was established, relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan deteriorated and their respective envoys were recalled in October.

Pakistan joined the Turkish-Iraqi-British mutual-defense agreement (Baghdad pact) on September 23, 1955 (Iran later became a member). Mohamad Ali attended a meeting on November 21 and 22 in Baghdad, Iraq of the member nations. At that time METO was established in Baghdad. Its permanent ministerial council consists of the Iraqi Foreign Minister and ambassadors to Iraq of the other four METO powers; the METO foreign ministers will meet at least once a year; defense policies will be coordinated by the five nations' chiefs of staff. The U.S. Government announced it will appoint observers to some of METO's meetings.

In recent months the Prime Minister has urged "moderation" to those of his countrymen who are demanding a "holy war" to drive Indian occupation troops out of Kashmir. He supports the idea of a U.N. plebiscite to decide the future status of Kashmir, now jointly controlled and claimed by Pakistan and India. At the time of his resignation as Prime Minister, Mohamad Ali announced that he had withdrawn from the Moslem League.

Mohamad Ali is married and has four sons and a daughter. He enjoys boating and studying science and philosophy. His favorite Koran verse is: "Once you have decided, have faith in God and go ahead without faltering."

Chaudhri Mohamad Ali commands respect by example rather than by emotional appeals. A hard worker, he expects his colleagues and subordinates to work as hard. He called upon the National Assembly to double its working hours to solve some of the nation's problems.

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AL KUWATLY, SHUKRI *See* Kuwatly, Shukri al

ALLEN, FRED May 31, 1894-Mar. 17, 1956 Humorist; radio, television and motion picture comedian; began his career as a juggler; made his radio debut in 1932; with his wife, Portland Hoffa, he headed his radio show *Town Hall Tonight*; wrote most material used on 273 shows between 1932 and 1949; his films include *Love Thy Neighbor* (with Jack Benny); wrote autobiography, *Treadmill to Oblivion* (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1954). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Mr 18 '56

ALLISON, JOHN M(OORE) Apr. 7, 1905- U.S. Ambassador to Japan

Address: b. American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan; h. 5411 42d St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Lincoln, Neb.

A career officer in the U.S. Foreign Service for twenty-four years, John M. Allison attained the highest diplomatic rank when the U.S. Senate in April 1953 confirmed his appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Japan. Since 1931 Allison has held diplomatic posts in China, Japan and England, as well as in the State Department at Washington, D.C., prior to his appointment in 1952 as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. He was the principal assistant of John Foster Dulles in negotiations preceding the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty. As Ambassador to Tokyo, in which post he succeeded Robert D. Murphy, he played a leading role in concluding the U.S. 1954 and 1955 mutual defense agreements with Japan.

Born to Oscar John and Anna Belle (Moore) Allison on April 7, 1905, John Moore Allison is a native of Holton, Kansas. He has recorded Lincoln, Nebraska as his legal place of residence ever since his undergraduate days at the University of Nebraska in that city. Upon receiving his A.B. there in 1927, Allison began his long association with the Far East by becoming for the next two years (1927-1929) a teacher of English in Japanese schools. He acquired a good command of the Japanese language and after giving up teaching engaged in commercial work in Japan and China for about a year before entering the State Department's Foreign Service on April 28, 1930 as a clerk in U.S. Consulate General at Shanghai.

Between 1931 and 1936 he held various consular posts at Kobe and Tokyo, Japan; at Tsinan, China and Dairen, Manchuria. As third secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking Allison took charge of the U.S. mission there in 1938. He reported extensive looting during the Japanese occupation of Nanking and protested to Tokyo fifteen illegal military entries into U.S. Embassy property. On January 26, 1938 a Japanese sentry created what was characterized (in *Time*) as "a red hot diplomatic incident" by slapping Allison in the face. About a week later, however, the Japanese authorities made a formal apology, and at the end of the year Allison returned to Japan as U.S. consul at Osaka.

On December 8, 1941, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Allison, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and other American diplomatic personnel, were interned by the Japanese government for six months before their repatriation was negotiated.

In 1942 Allison was appointed second secretary of the U.S. Consulate General in London, England, where in 1943 he was a U.S. observer at the International Fisheries Conference. He was a delegate to the International Conference on Regulation of Whaling and the International Conference to set up a United Nations Shipping Pool, both held in London in 1944. In 1944-1945 he participated in the European Inland Transport Conference, as the result of which eleven nations concluded a two-year pact setting up an advisory Central Inland Transport Organization to expedite the movement of war supplies and to standardize tariffs. Allison was promoted to first secretary and vice-consul at London in June 1945.

Department of State

JOHN M. ALLISON

Recalled from London in the fall of 1946, Allison was assigned as an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York. He was also installed at Washington as assistant chief of the State Department's division of Japanese affairs; and when one year later it became the division of Far Eastern affairs (through the inclusion of Korea) he was made chief of the division. He served briefly as deputy director of the parent Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs in 1948 and then as director of the office of Northeastern Asian affairs.

In 1950 Allison was made consul general at Singapore. In October of that year he became special assistant to John Foster Dulles in negotiations preceding the drafting of the Japanese Peace Treaty. Allison was given the personal rank of Minister when in 1951 he was counsel to the American mission at Tokyo. He also continued to serve as deputy to Dulles and visited India, Pakistan and the Philippines to secure approval of the Japanese Peace Treaty subsequently signed at San Francisco in September 1951.

In an address before the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry on October 19, 1951 Allison strongly advocated that Japan be permitted limited rearmament as a safeguard against Communism. Also in the latter part of 1951 he assisted Dulles in the preparation of security agreements with Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Japan.

On December 7, 1951, following the resignation of Dean Rusk to become president of the Rockefeller Foundation, John M. Allison was made Acting Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department in

ALLISON, JOHN M.—*Continued*

Washington, and on February 7, 1952, after confirmation by the Senate, he was sworn in as Assistant Secretary. In the following August he participated with Secretary of State Dean Acheson in the first meeting of the new Council representing Australia, New Zealand and the United States. He then made a seven-week goodwill tour of Hong Kong, Siam, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, the Philippines, Formosa and Japan.

At Kuala Lumpur in Malaya he was quoted as saying that in the event of an attack on any southeast Asian country the United States would "support the United Nations . . . in the same way that it came to the aid of South Korea" (New York *Times*, October 30, 1952). At Tokyo on November 6 Allison assured the Japanese that the Republican triumph in the U.S. 1952 Presidential election would not result in any "drastic change of policy towards Japan." He added his own impression that Japan had been "stalling" on reparation payments, and his "personal belief" that "it would be to Japan's advantage if she made some sort of gesture toward solving this problem" (New York *Times*, November 7, 1952).

Shortly after John Foster Dulles became Secretary of State in President Eisenhower's Cabinet, Allison succeeded Robert D. Murphy as Ambassador to Japan. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate on April 2, 1953 and Allison presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito on May 28. Speaking to the Tokyo branch of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on June 23, Ambassador Allison gave an outspoken critical analysis of Japan's economic plight. He pointed out that Japan faced a possible trade deficit of $1 billion and urged restrictions on the import of luxuries and non-essentials and sounder fiscal policies (New York *Times*, June 24, 1953).

Negotiations which began in July 1953 resulted on March 8, 1954 in a mutual defense assistance agreement under which the United States would bolster the Japanese economy with $100,000,000 aid, while Japan pledged the "full contribution of its manpower, resources, facilities and general economic condition" to the defense both of the homeland and of the free world (Lindesay Parrott in the New York *Times*).

These negotiations demanded much diplomacy and tact from Ambassador Allison, as did the handling of the case of twenty-three Japanese fishermen from the sampan *Fukuryu Maru* burned by radioactive ashes from the U.S. thermo-nuclear tests off Bikini on March 1, 1954. Negotiations resulted in an agreement by the United States on January 4, 1955 to pay $2,000,000 in damages.

Allison represented the United States at the eleventh session of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East opening in Tokyo on March 28, 1955. He was also instrumental in the negotiation of a new Japanese-American mutual defense agreement, virtually completed by the middle of April, under which the United States agreed to "cut $50,000,000, or nearly one-third, from Japan's obligation toward the support of American troops" in her territory. In return the Japanese government would "spend about $20,000,000 to expand airfields" and $30,000,000 more than in the previous year "on her fledgling army, navy and air force" (Robert Trumbull in the New York *Times*, April 17, 1955).

In a dispatch to the New York *Times* (July 9) Robert Trumbull noted that Ambassador Allison was "conceded a large share of the credit for pushing through" a regional assistance experiment whereby the United States, working through "a quasi-official committee of Japanese industrialists," was training Asiatic technicians for placement in the various free countries of the Far East.

Following several vetos by the Soviets in December 1955 of Japan's entry into the United Nations, Ambassador Allison made a formal call on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in Tokyo to express regrets that the American plan to admit Japan had proved unsuccessful as had several compromise plans.

Allison was first married to the former Marie-Jeanne Brooks in June 1933. He married Mrs. Effie Bridewell Vesey in October 1948. She is the widow of an Army officer and a former teacher. The Ambassador, who "looks forward to retiring some day and running a bookstore" (*Newsweek*, September 10, 1951), is an avid collector of rare books and is especially interested in items relating to Sir Robert and Horace Walpole. His favorite exercise is hiking. He is a member of Acacia, and of the Metropolitan Club in Washington. He was the recipient of the University of Nebraska's Distinguished Service Award for 1952.

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ALLYN, STANLEY C(HARLES) (ăl'ĭn)
July 20, 1891- Business executive

Address: b. c/o National Cash Register Co., Dayton 9, Ohio; h. 2021 Ridgeway Rd., Dayton 9, Ohio

"The way for management to get along with employees," Stanley C. Allyn believes, "is to talk to them, give them the facts and figures about the business, have faith in them and keep faith with them." For sixteen years Allyn has been president of the National Cash Register Company, whose Dayton, Ohio plant employs over 13,000 men and women who manufacture an extensive line of cash registers and

STANLEY C. ALLYN

accounting machines. Some of these products are the electronic computers and calculators which are ushering in the age of automation.

Allyn, who went to work for NCR (National Cash Register) in 1913, rose successively through the ranks. At the age of twenty-seven he became the youngest man ever to be made a director of the company and at the age of forty-nine he was elected president. Allyn played an important role in meeting the critical labor shortage in the Dayton area during World War II. He has continued to expand NCR's program of employee benefits, and is active in civic affairs.

Born on July 20, 1891 in Madison, Wisconsin, Stanley Charles Allyn is the son of Anna Louise (Cook) and Charles Herbert Allyn, who operated a small farm machinery factory. He is descended from Revolutionary patriots. While attending public schools, Stanley played football, sold newspapers and held part-time jobs. He earned his tuition while studying at the University of Wisconsin School of Commerce in Madison, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1913.

After being employed by the state of Wisconsin for a short period, Allyn went to work for NCR in Dayton, Ohio as an office worker at $20 a week. He impressed John H. Patterson, founder and president of NCR, who encouraged Allyn from the start and watched his progress in the company. By 1916 Allyn became assistant comptroller, and in 1931 he was named executive vice-president and general manager.

Patterson was succeeded as head of the company shortly before his death on May 7, 1922 by his son Frederick, who was president until 1935, when Colonel Edward A. Deeds was elected to fill that office. In 1940 Allyn became president of NCR, succeeding Deeds, who now serves as chairman of the board.

The National Cash Register Company was founded in 1884 by John H. Patterson, who bought a losing concern selling "Ritty's Incorruptible Cashier." During the 1920's the company began to produce accounting machines, adding machines, and others which could handle business details of industries and banks. In 1928 NCR bought the Ellis Adding Typewriter Company and acquired the right to put typewriters on its machines.

During World War II the shortage of steel and the curtailment of overseas markets created serious problems for the company. NCR received enough Government contracts to keep it solvent. In order to earn money and keep the sales force, Allyn assigned the salesmen to buy secondhand cash registers. These were reconditioned and sold again. NCR now has a huge stock of used cash registers on hand in case of another war.

In this period, NCR bought all the independent agencies selling its products. Allyn also introduced NCR's maintenance contracts with buyers to assure service for a year. In 1954 such contracts grossed $20,000,000 for the company.

At present NCR is the largest manufacturer of cash registers in the world, and is also the third largest producer of other office machines. Making over 500 models of cash registers, it markets them all over the world. Approximately 40 per cent of NCR's sales are to firms in foreign countries. It has about 17,000 employees in over ninety foreign countries.

NCR has a broad program for the benefit of its employees, begun by John H. Patterson and expanded by Allyn. It maintains the 166-acre Old River Park which has a swimming pool, a boating lagoon, athletic facilities, and an attended "tot lot." Evening classes, insurance, retirement plans, low-cost medical service, and free legal advice are available through the company. Workers may borrow books from the plant library and money from NCR's credit union. "Our machines," Allyn once said, "are just as good as the mental attitude of the employees who make the parts." The employees are organized in an independent union and voted in 1951 (8,521 to 982) to continue the existence of this union instead of joining a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

NCR is also noted for its rigorous sales training program. After nine months of trial work, trainees attend Sugar Camp, near Dayton, for a five-week period of study of sales techniques. Refresher courses are also offered to older salesmen.

In 1952 NCR purchased, for $1,000,000, 80 per cent of the Computer Research Corporation, a Los Angeles, California company producing electronic computers ranging in price from $35,000 to $245,000. Retaining the firm's research staff, Allyn, according to *Time* (October 6, 1952), bought "a big stake in the future of electronic brains."

Among recent innovations of the National Cash Register Company is a duplicating paper which makes seven copies at a time without carbon inserts. In October 1955 a small low-cost "package" bookkeeping machine was in-

ALLYN, STANLEY C.—*Continued*

troduced for businesses with about twenty employees. This device sells for approximately $700.

In November 1955 NCR sold new business machines to the Seaman's Bank for Savings in New York which will greatly expedite the bank's bookkeeping operations. In using the new machines, a teller enters a transaction in the depositor's passbook in the usual way. The information is punched simultaneously on a paper tape recorder. Then the coded information can be transferred rapidly to punched permanent accounting records at a later time.

In 1922, the year of Patterson's death, National Cash Register sold $29,000,000 worth of machines and made a net profit of $2,838,000. In 1954 gross sales totaled $261,000,000, with a net profit of over $12,000,000. The market value of NCR stock has risen from $14 to approximately $36 a share since Allyn became president. During those years NCR has paid out nearly twice as much in dividends as the stock was worth when he took over. Tireless research in new methods is one of the prescriptions for such success (*Forbes,* December 15, 1954). During the postwar period NCR has invested about $50,000,000, in foreign operations. Most of this has gone into production facilities. In 1955 the company grossed an estimated $111,000,000 overseas.

Allyn believes that industries must get along with their communities. "By helping to make the community a healthier and happier place to live and work in," he has said, "a company lifts the morale and inspires the loyalty of its workers. The results are a more efficient product and a more efficient community."

The city of Dayton during the World War II underwent a severe labor shortage. In an effort to control this situation Allyn headed a citizens' emergency committee which was able to get industries to establish employment ceilings. It made a survey of the potential labor force and campaigned to bring women into industries. In a short time the most serious aspects of the situation were corrected. Later Allyn became executive committee chairman of the Dayton District Development Committee which contributed to the re-employment and rehabilitation of veterans, reconversion of industries, peacetime employment, and city planning.

In 1955 Allyn was campaign chairman of the American National Red Cross, and is a past president of the Community Chests and Councils of America. He is a trustee of the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York, of the Committee for Economic Development, a member of the business advisory council of the U.S. Department of Commerce, a director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, on the executive committee of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, a member of the National Industrial Conference Board, and a member of the industries advisory committee of the Advertising Council.

Allyn is also a director of the National City Bank of New York, Armco Steel Corporation, Mead Corporation, McCall Corporation, Western Allegheny Railroad Company, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, and a trustee of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. His clubs are the Moraine Country, Dayton Country, Miami Valley Hunt and Polo, and Buz Fuz in Dayton; Tennis and Racquet in New York; and Seminole Golf in Palm Beach, Florida. He is also a member of Psi Upsilon.

Honorary LL.D. degrees have been conferred on Allyn by the University of Wisconsin (1946) and Miami University in Oxford, Ohio (1952). He is a recipient of the Presidential Certificate of Merit and the U.S. Navy Award for Distinguished Public Service. On September 29, 1917 he married Helen Probasco Compton; their children are Charles Stanley, Mary Louise, and Compton. Allyn, whose nickname is "Chick," is a stocky man of medium height and has green eyes. He writes a regular column, "Keeping Up with the Business," for *Factory News,* a monthly published by NCR for its employees. He walks to work in the morning, reaching his office by 7:30. For recreation he enjoys golf and working out in a gym, reading history and biography, and following major league baseball.

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AL-SHABANDAR, MOUSSA *See* Shabandar, Moussa Mahmoud Al-

AMERY, L(EOPOLD CHARLES MAURICE) S(TENNETT) Nov. 22, 1873-Sept. 16, 1955 British Member of Parliament; author; represented the Sparkbrook Division of Birmingham in the House of Commons for thirty-four years on the Conservative bench; First Lord of the Admiralty (1922-1924); served in Winston Churchill's coalition government as Secretary of State for Burma and India (1940-1945); since his retirement wrote eight books; an enthusiastic mountaineer, three mountains were named for him in South Africa, Canada and the Antarctic; as a reporter for *The Times* of London wrote *Times History of the War in South Africa, 1899-1902* (1902-1909). See *Current Biography* (July) 1942.

Obituary

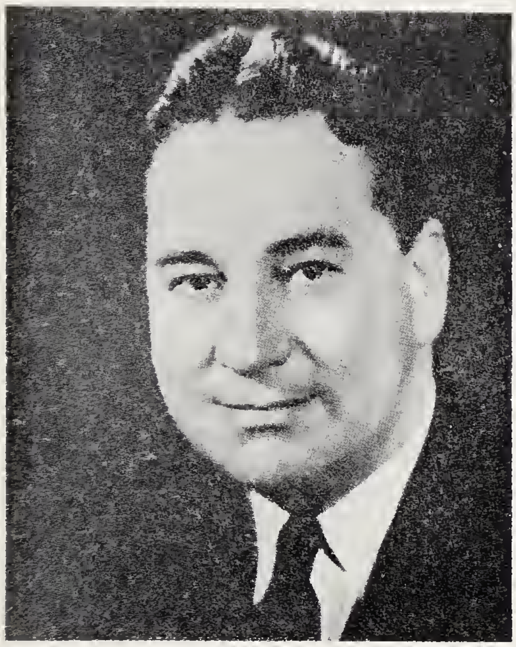
N Y Times p15 S 17 '55

AMES, LOUISE *See* Ilg, Frances L.

ANDERSON, VICTOR E(MANUEL) Mar. 30, 1902- Governor of Nebraska; businessman; banker

Address: b. Governor's Office, State Capitol, Lincoln, Neb., 6132 Havelock Ave., Lincoln 7, Neb.; h. 6501 Havelock Ave., Lincoln 7, Neb.

A rising figure among the Republican governors and political leaders of the farm-belt states



Wide World

VICTOR E. ANDERSON

is Victor E. Anderson who was elected Governor of Nebraska in November 1954 and who will seek re-election in November 1956.

He has been president of the Havelock (Nebraska) National Bank since 1939 and head of the Anderson Hardware and Plumbing Company since 1924. He was a member of the state Legislature (1949-51) and mayor of Lincoln (1950-53). He first sought the gubernatorial election in the G.O.P. primary of 1952 but was defeated. He attracted national attention in March 1955 by his firm handling of a convicts' revolt at the Nebraska State Penitentiary. He is a proponent of the flexible farm price support policy of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

The only son of Ernest E. Anderson and the former Marie Larson, both natives of Sweden, Victor Emanuel Anderson was born on March 30, 1902 in Lincoln, Nebraska, where his father conducted a retail hardware and plumbing business. With his two sisters (now Mrs. W. R. Allen and Mrs. William Sallee) Victor was brought up in the Havelock subdivision of Lincoln and attended the local grade schools. At Havelock High School, from which he was graduated in 1920, he played football and basketball, took the leading role in the senior class play and was president of the senior class.

Young Anderson majored in business administration at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, was a member of the student council, and was elected to the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. As a senior honors student, he attained membership in the Innocents Society. In 1924 he left college without taking his degree, in order to take charge of his father's business, the Anderson Hardware and Plumbing Company, since "grown to become one of the largest in the state" (New York *Times*, January 6, 1954).

He served as president of the Nebraska Retail Hardware Merchants Association in 1936-37, and obtained control of the Havelock National Bank in 1939 and has been its president since that year. In 1946 he entered the manufacturing field by establishing the Victor E. Anderson Bottle Glass and Propane Company; served in the same year as vice-president of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce; and is today also a director of the Standard Reliance Insurance Company.

As a trustee of Sanitary District #1 of Lancaster county, in which Lincoln is located, Anderson had to cope with problems of flood protection and sewer construction during the twelve years beginning in 1937. Elected in November 1948 to the 1949-50 term of Nebraska's unicameral Legislature, Anderson served on the budget committee during the 1949 session of this body, which meets only in odd-numbered years, and the members of which are referred to as senators.

Appointed during 1950 by the Lincoln City Council to fill out an unexpired term as mayor, he was elected later in the year for the regular 1951-53 term. In the course of an administration which was "considered efficient and unspectacular" he worked on such projects as a city auditorium, reactivation of the Lincoln Air Force Base. and amendment of the city charter "to bring it up-to-date" (New York *Times*, November 14, 1954).

In the summer of 1952 Mayor Anderson sought the G.O.P. nomination for the governorship of Nebraska, and at the August primary was the runner-up to the victorious contestant, Robert Crosby (see *C.B.*, June 1954) who was elected Governor in November. In 1954 Anderson was again a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Victorious in the primary, he conducted a "quiet" campaign against the Democratic nominee, William F. Ritchie of Omaha. Anderson promised that if elected he would "cut spending by state agencies" and would "set up a special budget control group composed of accountants and engineers." He also stated he was in favor of the state's controversial method of property assessment, of extending the six cent gasoline tax, and of continuing the use of the sufficiency rating method of determining which roads require improvements. His victory over Ritchie in November was by 244,596 to 161,018 votes. Anderson's Swedish ancestry proved a considerable asset in his election, especially in rural areas where the population is predominately of Scandinavian extraction (New York *Times*, November 14, 1954).

The sixty-seventh session of the Nebraska Legislature, which ran from January 4 to June 17, 1955 and was the longest in the state's history, approved with only minor curtailments a gubernatorial budget calling for a record $215,000,000 appropriation for the 1955-56 biennium, a large proportion of which was earmarked for highway construction and school needs. Enacted into law were no fewer than 354 bills. The Legislature also passed and Governor Anderson approved in April a measure to publicize Nebraska's status as one of the

ANDERSON, VICTOR E.—*Continued*

country's leading cattle-raising areas by placing the slogan "The Beef State" on 1956 automobile license plates.

Early in his administration Governor Anderson attracted national attention through his handling of an outbreak of violence at the Nebraska State Penitentiary at Lincoln. On March 27, 1955 twelve prisoners in the maximum security building seized two guards and at knife point held them as hostages pending promise of action by prison officials on a list of demands which included the ending of indefinite isolation, the serving of hot meals three times a day, better medical attention, and the dismissal of certain guards alleged to be sadists.

The Governor, who took immediate personal charge, "admitted merit" to some of the demands, such as that for the abolition of indefinite segregation, and promised an investigation, after guards had been released unharmed. Anderson personally talked with four of the convicts, and the revolt ended on March 30, after sixty-five hours, although its participants were told by the Governor that they would be punished by fifteen days in the prison's "hole" and five further months of segregated detention.

Development of the Missouri Valley Basin was urged by Governor Anderson and by Republican Governors Joe Foss of South Dakota and Norman Brunsdale of North Dakota in testimony before the U.S. Senate Appropriation Committee's public works subcommittee in Washington, D.C. in May 1955. Anderson and Foss met at Des Moines in October with Governors Leo A. Heogh of Iowa, Fred Hall of Kansas, and George N. Craig of Indiana. The governors urged the U.S. Department of Agriculture to give prompt emergency aid to farmers through institution of a purchase program covering livestock, a new soil conservation policy, and the creation of special committees in each state to promote the sale of corn-belt farm products.

The conference differed on the Benson flexible price prop policy; Foss favored a return to rigid supports, while Anderson and Craig advocated retention of the flexible program. In March 1956 Governors Anderson and Heogh joined in urging other farm-belt states to unite with Nebraska and Iowa in a national advertising campaign to be financed by livestock producers.

Challenged by a fellow Lincoln businessman, Edwin L. Hart, for nomination for a second gubernatorial term, Victor E. Anderson, in the words of a United Press dispatch, "barely interrupted his regular duties to campaign." At the state primary on May 15, 1956 Anderson "handily" won over his opponent in balloting in which only about 160,000 of some 800,000 eligible voters participated. The light voting in the Presidential preference primaries was regarded by some observers as indicating that no appreciable resentment was felt in Nebraska over the Administration's flexible farm price support program. On the other hand, *Business Week* (May 25, 1956) pointed out that the farm vote is decreasing because the trend is toward bigger farms. Governor Anderson's Havelock National Bank "tells customers farming 160 acres or less to sell, or get more land."

An the forty-eighth annual Governors' Conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the Nebraskan was one of the twenty Republican governors who signed, on June 26, a petition urging President Eisenhower to seek re-election.

Victor E. Anderson and Betty May were married on December 27, 1941 and are the parents of Roger Lee. The Nebraskan governor is a past president (1953-55) of the Cornhusker Boy Scout Council, and is now an honorary president. He is a trustee of Nebraska Wesleyan University, a life member of the University of Nebraska Alumni Association, president of the Lincoln Lions Club, a Shriner, Elk, Moose and Odd Fellow. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. He has brown eyes and dark brown hair, stands at five feet ten and a half inches, and weighs about 190 pounds. He takes a keen spectator interest in sports.

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ANDRESEN, AUGUST H(ERMAN)

(ăn-drā'sĕn) Oct. 11, 1890- U. S. Representative from Minnesota; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Red Wing, Minn.

As U.S. Representative from Minnesota, August H. Andresen has for thirty years been a strong defender in Congress of Midwestern farming interests and has become a leading member of the House Committee on Agriculture. He has been called a "double-dyed Republican," but he does not always vote with the majority of his party, particularly in his opposition to cuts in farm subsidies.

When he was first elected to Congress, in 1924, he represented Minnesota's Third District, which regularly returned him to the House of Representatives until 1933. His candidacy for re-election in 1932 failed, but he won election in 1934 from Minnesota's First District, and has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress.

August Herman Andresen was born in Newark, Kendall county, Illinois on October 11, 1890, the son of Ole and Anna (Lunke) Andresen. His father was a Lutheran minister. Until he was ten years old, August was educated in public schools in Newark; he moved with his parents to Grand Forks, North Dakota and attended local schools there for two years before going to Eagle Grove, Iowa. He later settled in Minnesota, where he entered the Red Wing Seminary in Red Wing and then St. Olaf College in Northfield, receiving B.A. degrees from both institutions in 1912.

While employed as special investigator and prosecutor for the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission from 1913 to 1915, he prepared himself for a career in law. He was admitted to the bar in 1914, and on receiving the B.L. degree from St. Paul College of Law,

Wide World

AUGUST H. ANDRESEN

Minnesota, in 1915, he set up his own law practice in Red Wing. He was also occupied with agricultural interests.

During President Calvin Coolidge's Administration in 1924, Andresen, who had been Republican chairman of Goodhue county from 1916 to 1920, was elected to the House of Representatives of the Sixty-ninth Congress. In 1926 he voted "nay" with the minority on a bill to authorize settlement of France's indebtedness to the United States and in later years also opposed foreign war debt cancellation.

In favor of the farm relief bill introduced in April 1929, he declared, as quoted in the *Congressional Record,* "The time has arrived when Congress should do something for the stability of agriculture." His votes on proposed farm legislation in the 1930's included "nay" to the tobacco compact bill (April 1936), providing for advance approval of Congress on compacts between tobacco-producing states to control production and marketing of flue-cured tobacco and "yea" to override President Roosevelt's veto of the farm loan interest bill, continuing emergency reductions in interest rates on Government loans to farms (July 1937).

Criticizing the February 1938 conference report on the farm bill before the Seventy-fifth Congress, he said, "It does not give the American farmers any protection whatsoever from devastating foreign competition of competitive farm products" (*Congressional Record*). He requested "assurance of cost of production or parity prices on that part of production which goes into the domestic market" and urged a voluntary plan of soil conservation, an agricultural loan program with low interest rates, and Federal help in regaining foreign markets for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, and other products.

On the floor of the House on October 15, 1941, he protested a ceiling price set by the Office of Price Administration on flaxseed oil, saying: "The fixing of the price on linseed oil below the cost of production of flax will discourage American farmers in their production of this product" (*Congressional Record*).

Andresen voted against the House majority on a number of issues relating to early problems of World War II: he opposed continuation of the mandatory arms embargo bill (1939), the lend-lease bill (February 1941), and the price control bill (November 1941). Angered by reports of tremendous profits made by war-material manufacturers, Andresen in 1942 urged criminal prosecution for war profiteering. He also asked the House to support "all-out production of war material by eliminating strikes and suspending the forty-duration of the war" (*Congressional Record*). hour work week in defense industries for the

A champion also of small businessmen, he urged the House in 1942 to consider a plan developed by businessmen in Owatonna, Minnesota to aid small business and to provide for a national committee with authority to administer policies assisting small business. He contended that "the cost to the Federal Government of saving small business will be insignificant when we consider that by so doing, we have kept secure the backbone of American democracy" (*Congressional Record,* October 20, 1942).

In April 1943 Representative Andresen sponsored an amendment (to a U.S. Department of Commerce appropriations bill) which prevented use of the funds by government agencies for the promotion of oleomargarine as a butter substitute. As quoted by the New York *Post* (May 22, 1943), he charged that there was "a definite conspiracy on within the Administration to permanently injure and sabotage the dairy industry of this country." After a bill to repeal the Federal tax on oleomargarine passed the House but died in the Senate in 1948, Andresen, with the support of dairy interests, introduced a bill in January 1949 to repeal the tax but at the same time to bar the sale of yellow-colored oleomargarine.

The Minnesota Representative supported the bill reviving Federal crop insurance passed by the Seventy-eighth Congress in November 1944. The following June he offered an amendment to the price control act extension bill to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture have veto power over all food price regulations. The House passed a modified version of his amendment. After the war he approved a second $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (December 1945) and was against granting the $3 ¾ billion British Loan (July 1945).

Andresen was named chairman on January 14, 1947 of a seven-member food investigating subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee to study the food and agricultural production situation. His committee urged the following month that "satisfactory incentive" such as price supports be given sugar producers in the United States, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. In May 1947 Andresen blamed the U.S. Department of Agriculture for "wanton destruction of potatoes" under the price support plan while potatoes at high prices from Canada were

ANDRESEN, AUGUST H.—*Continued*

"being imported for sale in the very territory where farmers are being paid not to harvest their crops" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 22, 1947).

In order to make recommendations for House action on the Marshall Plan, Andresen headed a subcommittee of six Representatives on a tour of Europe in September and October 1947. He stated on his return that "there is no mass starvation there as we had been led to believe" (New York *Times,* October 11, 1947). He sponsored an amendment to the $590,000,000 aid to Europe and Asia bill (December) to prohibit recipient countries from selling over a third of the food provided. In September 1948 he attributed high food prices in the nation to the Truman-Marshall foreign-aid program.

On domestic issues he approved the Republican tax reduction bill (February 1948), rent control extension (March 1948), the coalition (vs. Brannan plan) farm bill (July 1949), and the tidelands quitclaim bill (July 1951). He rejected the long-range housing bill (June 1949) and the voluntary compliance Fair Employment Practice Commission bill (February 1950).

He voted "nay" to Korea-Formosa economic aid (February 1950) and $2.7 billion for Economic Cooperation Administration extension (March 1950), favored a $615,000,000 cut in economic aid to Europe (May 1952), and opposed foreign aid appropriations (July 1953 and June 1954). Domestic economy measures that he favored included reductions in the Government's civil payroll and in reclamation funds (1951), and cuts in Tennessee Valley Authority appropriations and in Federal jobs (1952). He voted against raising income tax exemption (March 1954).

Andresen's record for the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1955) shows him disapproving a raise in Congressional salaries to $25,000 (February), a three-year extension of reciprocal trade agreements (February), a $2.6 billion foreign aid grant (July) and a proposal for 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August). Among bills to which he voted "yea" were liberalization of the Social Security Act (July), raising the minimum wage to $1 (July), and the Eisenhower highway program (July).

Author of the cheese amendment to the Defense Production Act in 1951 and 1952, restricting imports of dairy products, peanuts, fats, rice and oils (a provision which brought protests from several nations), Andresen favored its elimination from the act in June 1953, when the Eisenhower Administration, under another law, imposed import quotas and duties on farm commodities covered by this cheese amendment. He has consistently advocated high farm subsidies, voting against the Republican-sponsored bill to provide flexible, rather than rigid, price supports for agricultural products (July 1954) and in favor of a measure to restore 90 per cent of parity supports to farmers (May 1955). Andresen's own proposal for an increase in dairy subsidies was rejected in 1954.

In Washington, Representative Andresen is also a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and a member of the executive committee of the Interparliamentary Union. He married Julia Lien on August 12, 1914. He is president of the Red Wing Chamber of Commerce, Red Wing Fair Association, Goodhue county Soldiers' Memorial Association and the local Red Cross. From 1917 to 1920 he was a member of the Minnesota Home Guard.

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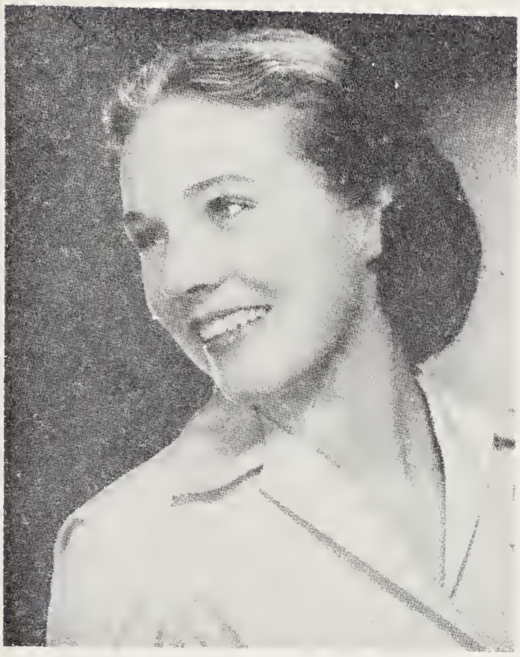
ANDREWS, JULIE Oct. 1, 1935- Actress; singer

Address: b. c/o Mark Hellinger Theatre, 237 W. 51st St., New York 19; h. "The Old Meuse," Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England.

The youngest actress ever to play the role of Eliza Doolittle on the professional stage, twenty-year-old British-born Julie Andrews has become "one of Broadway's brightest stars" since *My Fair Lady,* the musical version of Bernard Shaw's play *Pygmalion,* opened at the Mark Hellinger Theatre in New York in March 1956. The play became the unanimous choice of the New York Drama Critics Circle as the best musical of the 1955-56 season. Miss Andrews made her debut on Broadway in September 1954 as a featured player in the role of Polly Brown, a British flapper of the 1920's in Sandy Wilson's musical pastiche, *The Boy Friend,* and was acclaimed as a "Polly with a future" whose characterization is a "perfectly realized . . . blend of satire and sentiment" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 10, 1954). She was promptly elevated to stardom and the play ran for 485 performances. Miss Andrews made her television debut on March 12, 1956 in the filmed musical version of Maxwell Anderson's play *High Tor.*

Julia Elizabeth Wells was born at Walton-on-Thames, England on October 1, 1935, the daughter of Edward C. Wells, a teacher of metalcraft and woodworking, and his wife, Barbara, a pianist. According to the New York *Times Magazine* (April 1, 1956), the Wellses were divorced when Julia was quite young. Her mother married Edward Andrews, a music hall singer, and for many years they toured the English provinces; they retired four years ago. Julia became "Julie" and took her stepfather's surname. She has two half-brothers, Donald and Chris, besides her brother, John Wells; she also has a half-sister, the daughter of her father's second marriage.

Julie's mother recalls that her daughter's voice first impressed her during an air raid when the family was gathered in an underground shelter in London. To bolster the morale of those taking refuge from the Nazi planes, Mr. Andrews led the neighbors in *a cappella* chorus. Mrs. Andrews noticed that her eight-year-old Julie's voice soared above the community singing. A throat specialist examined Julie and said that her voice was "as developed as that of an adult" (New York



Leo Friedman

JULIE ANDREWS

Times, March 17, 1956). Professional singing lessons followed under the tutelage of Mme. Stiles-Allen.

At the age of twelve Julie made her West End debut singing an aria from *Mignon* at London's Hippodrome in a "true, sweet soprano of surprising range." She recalls that her childhood was "exciting" since she frequently toured with her mother and stepfather on the variety show circuit throughout England. She was tutored privately. Subsequently, she appeared in a series of holiday pantomimes at the London Casino, and in the title role of *Cinderella* at London's Palladium in December 1953, where she was seen by Vida Hope, director of the London production of Sandy Wilson's *The Boy Friend*, who brought her to Broadway.

The Boy Friend opened in New York on September 30, 1954 and nineteen-year-old Julie Andrews was hailed by the critics as "perfect," "a dream," "wonderfully funny" as the flapper Polly Brown in the musical which spoofed musical comedies of the 1920's. "She burlesques the insipidity of the part," wrote Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times*, October 1, 1954). ". . . Sometimes her romantic sadness is almost moving. . . . Her hesitating gestures and her wistful, shy mannerisms are very comic." Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 1, 1954) described her characterization as "winsome and dazzling." John Beaufort in the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 9, 1954) called her portrayal of romantic Polly both "comic and adorable," adding, "Her solemnly pretty ingenue-ness is a triumph of controlled exaggeration." Wolcott Gibbs in the *New Yorker* (October 9, 1954) thought her "an extremely fetching blonde who, in some mysterious manner, moves as if she were on roller skates and whose unvarying expression of lofty imbecility is the season's dramatic highlight for me so far."

On March 10, 1956 Miss Andrews made her television debut in *High Tor*, opposite Bing Crosby. It showed, according to the critics, that she has a pleasant, singing voice, perfectly on pitch. She played the part of the ghostly Dutch girl in contrast with the real girl played by Nancy Olsen. The televised film did not receive very favorable notices, most critics preferring the original play by Maxwell Anderson to his revision.

Miss Andrews accepted the role of Eliza Doolittle in *My Fair Lady* "with modest misgivings." According to *Time* (March 26, 1956), she studied Wendy Hiller's interpretation by seeing the movie *Pygmalion* five times . . . to polish up a Cockney accent she took speech lessons in New York from Alfred Dixon. Moss Hart, who undertook to direct her, later referred to the experience as "the days of the Terror." After five days of rehearsal with the rest of the cast, Hart was not satisfied with Miss Andrews' performance and undertook to get her ready for the role in forty-eight hours. "We met in this silent theatre," he told Gilbert Millstein (New York *Times Magazine*, April 1, 1956), "and I told her: 'You're playing this like a Girl Guide' and a number of other blunt things. She was neither affronted nor hurt. Those two days made the difference."

My Fair Lady, adapted from Shaw's *Pygmalion*, by Alan Jay Lerner and with music by Frederick Loewe, opened at the Mark Hellinger Theatre on March 15, 1956, received almost unanimous praise from the drama critics and immediately became a resounding box-office success as well. Rex Harrison as Henry Higgins, a phonetics professor, and Julie Andrews as Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower-girl who learned to speak like a duchess, were especially praised for their performances. "Miss Andrews descended a staircase looking like all the glamor of the theatre summed up in an instant," wrote Walter F. Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 16, 1956). "Mr. Harrison tearing in a rage at the constant sex, and both of them together finding humor and honesty in a brilliantly purposeful score . . . the two principal and eternally appealing figures." Shaw would have approved of "the freshly lovely Miss Andrews as Liza," observed William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*). With Rex Harrison, Miss Andrews has made an LP recording of the songs from *My Fair Lady* for Columbia Records.

Her associates in the play pay tribute to the young actress, who has not developed "artistic temperament" from such early stardom. Stanley Holloway, British actor who portrays Eliza's father, said: "This child isn't spoiled one bit by success. It's hardly believable in an age where teenagers are so worldly." In Shaw's stage directions for *Pygmalion* he described Eliza as "perhaps eighteen, perhaps twenty, hardly older." Mrs. Patrick Campbell was forty-nine when she played the role in 1914; Lynn Fontanne was thirty-nine when she portrayed Eliza for the Theatre Guild in 1926; Gertrude Lawrence was forty-seven when she

ANDREWS, JULIE—*Continued*

played the role in 1945. At twenty Miss Andrews thus comes the closest to Shaw's description.

Gilbert Millstein in the New York *Times Magazine* (April 1, 1956) reported that producer Herman Levin described Miss Andrews as "one of the calmest, most cool, most collected people" he had ever encountered in the theatre. "Although her nose is somewhat too broad," Millstein wrote, "Cy Feuer, one of the producers of *The Boy Friend*, said: 'This girl is tall, she has large features—which are great for the stage. You can see her a mile away. People like that take light. They don't disappear into the scenery. She has a kind of built-in dignity, a tremendous composure frequently mistaken for aloofness, and a kind of built-in musical know-how and perfect pitch.'"

"When Miss Andrews gets up a head of conversational steam," wrote Helen Markel (New York *Times Magazine*, November 21, 1954), "it is not unlike an English bike plunging into fourth gear." People whom she likes she calls "poppets"; those whom she considers "foolish, simple-minded, idiotic" (she includes herself and her roommate, Dilys Lay, at a midtown New York hotel in this category) she calls "muggins"; and "muffets," she says, are "people you love in spite of everything." She likes especially cab drivers and her dog, Hump.

Miss Andrews has "a flawless complexion," blue-gray eyes, light-brown hair, is five feet seven inches tall and weighs 125 pounds. While away from her family, who live at Walton-on-Thames, in Surrey, eighteen miles south of London, she makes tape recordings and mails them home. They contain reports of her doings in New York and Hollywood. "My one happiness is to work in London and go home every night after the show," she told Charles Gruenberg (New York *Post Magazine*, April 15, 1956). "I do love it here but I miss my family."

"I love to read," she said. "Once you get me into a book you can't get me out. . . . I like to keep the day to myself. I really enjoy being alone. . . . I love American drugstores—though sometimes I forget and call it the chemist's. I love all your food, like cream cheese and jelly sandwiches and your wonderful milkshakes." She plays classical, semi-classical and jazz music on her portable gramophone and collects Benny Goodman records.

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ANSPACH, CHARLES L(EROY) (äns'pô) Mar. 5, 1895- College president

Address: b. Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; h. 524 E. Bellows St., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

A Cooperative Study for the Better Utilization of Teacher Competencies, sometimes popularly called the Bay City (Michigan) teacher aide program, is an educational experiment that has attracted wide attention in the United States, both in professional circles and among laymen. Through a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, the study is sponsored jointly by the Bay City schools and Central Michigan College. Dr. Charles L. Anspach, president of Central Michigan College, is a member of the three-man board of control which administers the project (now in its fourth year).

Before becoming president of Central Michigan College in 1939, Anspach had established a reputation as a leading Midwest educational administrator through his work at Michigan State Normal College (Ypsilanti) and Ashland College (Ohio). He has a broad interest in civic, religious and cultural affairs and has frequently been called upon to serve on state advisory committees.

One of two sons of Phillip Noble and Amanda (Loose) Anspach, Charles Leroy Anspach was born in Fremont, Ohio on March 5, 1895. His father was a cabinet maker and general contractor. After attending Ross High School in Fremont for a year, Charles entered Ashland Academy in Ashland, Ohio and was graduated three years later, in 1912. In high school he enjoyed debating, worked on the student newspaper, and played basketball and baseball.

For several years Anspach held various positions in industry: assistant manager of the parts and service department of Chevrolet Motors, Inc., in Flint, Michigan (1916-17), correspondent in the credit division of Willys-Overland, Inc. (1917-18), and an employee of Hess and Clark's, Inc., in Ashland (1920-22). Meanwhile, he took courses in 1917-18 at the University of Toledo Night School for Executives and prepared himself for a career in education at Ashland College, where he majored in biology and sociology. He was graduated as salutatorian of his class with the B.A. degree in 1919 and the following year Ashland College granted him the M.A. degree.

In 1923 he received a second M.A. degree, from the University of Michigan, for which he presented a thesis entitled "A Study of Five State Reformatories." He returned to the university for further graduate courses, held a university fellowship in 1926-27 and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1930. His dissertation was "A Study of Student Accounting in Liberal Arts Colleges."

By this time Anspach had also acquired considerable experience in college administration, having been registrar of Ashland College from 1923 to 1926 and dean of the college from 1926 to 1930. He went to Ypsilanti in 1930 as head of the department of education at Michigan State Normal College and served as such until his appointment as the college's dean of admissions in 1934. The following year he became president of Ashland College. His book *Problems in Educational Sociology* (American Book Company), written with Wray H. Congdon, was also published in 1935.

Anspach was named president of Central Michigan College in 1939. His inaugural address, published in part in *Michigan Education Journal* (November 1939), outlined a program for teacher education comprising as the most important objectives: familiarity with one's universe, knowledge, ability to see things in their proper relationship, personality, and good citizenship.

Central Michigan College, founded in 1892 and made a state institution in 1895, was first established for the purpose of teacher training but subsequently broadened its functions and since 1918 has granted liberal arts degrees. Its $23,000,000 campus has twenty-seven buildings and an enrollment of 2,500 students. More than 3,000 additional students are enrolled in correspondence courses or in courses in off-campus residence centers.

One of the off-campus programs administered by the division of field services of Central Michigan College is A Cooperative Study for the Better Utilization of Teacher Competencies. This four-year experimental project was conceived in 1952 by Charles B. Park, then superintendent of Bay City schools, who now directs the study, and several faculty members of Central Michigan College. It was actually started in 1953 when a survey of 137 elementary school teachers showed that 26 percent of a teacher's time in school was taken up by nonprofessional tasks such as clerical duties and housekeeping.

In order to provide a stopgap solution for the teacher shortage, the experiment sought to make better use of teachers' skills by employing aides, recruited from housewives and working women, who would handle nonteaching, routine chores and would receive about half the salary of a beginning teacher. Policy decisions regarding the Bay City study are made by a board of control comprising Anspach, Park, and Woodward C. Smith, director of special studies at Central Michigan College. Encouraged by reports of the initial success of the plan, some twenty-five other Michigan school systems, as well as several schools in other states, have undertaken similar projects.

The study has aroused much interest, as well as some controversy, among educators and parents and has been discussed not only in educational journals, but in popular magazines such as *Collier's*, November 11, 1955 (reprinted in condensed form in *Reader's Digest*, February 1956) and *U.S. News and World Report*, May 11, 1956. It was also televised on Edward R. Murrow's *See It Now* program on CBS on November 27, 1955. The Fund for the Advancement of Education, which financed the elementary school program, has given Central Michigan College an additional grant to carry out a secondary school study.

Besides contributing to professional publications such as the *Peabody Journal of Education*, Anspach has made known his views on education through numerous speeches, many of which have been printed in a variety of periodicals, such as *School and Society* (March-April 1942) and *Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (July 1950). "A College President Looks at a Library," which appeared in *Michigan Librarian* (March 1952) and the *Wilson Library Bulletin* (June 1952), was the title of an address given by Anspach at the Michigan Library Association convention in Detroit in November 1951. Next to the faculty, he pointed out, the library is the college's most important unit; it is "the heart of an [educational] institution for from it flow books and people which constitute the lifeblood of a college."

CHARLES L. ANSPACH

"Candles-in-the-Dark," one of the most recent of Anspach's many addresses published in *Vital Speeches*, was delivered at Central Michigan College in June 1955. After mentioning a number of men in past and present history who worked for the general good, he asked why such men undertook the role of candle-in-the-dark and gave as the foremost reason: "Life can have meaning only in terms of its fulfillment. . . . A human life like a candle can be an ornament, it can be admired for its potentialities, it can be a thing of beauty, but actually its real purpose is found only in the giving of itself. Life has meaning when it is given away" (*Vital Speeches*, July 15, 1955).

Among the positions that Anspach has held in the state government are chairman of the Michigan advisory committee on the Community School Project (1946-54), member of the Michigan Commission on Educational Policies (1954), and member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. He is also on the advisory committees of the State Welfare Commission and of the Michigan Citizens Council of the National Probation and Parole Association. He is past president of the Michigan Society for Mental Hygiene and is currently a member of the advisory committee for the in-service mental hygiene training program of the Michigan Society for Mental Health, as well as chairman of a state committee sponsoring a drive for $65,000,000,000 for construction of a hospital for the mentally ill.

Professional organizations to which he belongs include the Society for the Study of Education, American Association for the Ad-

ANSPACH, CHARLES L.—*Continued*

vancement of Science, Michigan College Association (president, 1940), the Horace Mann League, and the Michigan Schoolmasters Club. He is a Mason and a Rotarian and a member of the Twenty Club (Ypsilanti), Phi Delta Kappa, Alpha Kappa Delta, Pi Gamma Mu, Kappa Delta Pi, and Pi Kappa Delta.

Since 1943 Anspach has served on the national council of the Boy Scouts of America and is a recipient of the Silver Beaver Award and Silver Antelope Award. Oother honors that have been conferred on him include the LL.D. degree from Ashland College (1944), the King Christian X Medal of Liberation (Denmark), and the Distinguished Citizen Award of the city of Mount Pleasant.

A member of the Brethren Church, Anspach was president of its national laymen's organization from 1928 to 1931 and of its national home mission board from 1931 to 1937, and has contributed to *Brethren Educator* and *Brethren Evangelist.* He was on the executive committee of the Michigan Council of Churches from 1940 to 1943 and since 1941 has been a member of the state council of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Republican.

Charles L. Anspach married Mary Fisher, a social service worker, on September 10, 1916. They have two children, Vivian Mardele and Lillian Kathrine. The hazel-eyed, brown-haired college president is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. Sports of all kinds are his recreation and his special hobby is collecting letter openers.

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ASTIN, ALLEN V(ARLEY) June 12, 1904- U.S. Government official; physicist

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Among the new devices demonstrated in January 1956 to the public during "guest week" at the National Bureau of Standards by its director, Dr. Allen V. Astin, are an X-ray machine that takes a panoramic picture of one's teeth; an electronic brain that will predict where radioactivity will fall from an atomic bomb blast; and an automatic weather station that records temperature, pressure and wind and sends the data via radio to a central station. The scientists of the Bureau, which is under the U.S. Department of Commerce, produce these instruments as by-products of their work in measuring and maintaining national standards of time, length, weight and performance of materials in industry and in homes. The Bureau also conducts extensive researches in the fields of physics, chemistry, electronics and engineering. Dr. Astin, a Utah-born physicist, has announced that the Bureau's equipment—housed in laboratories occupying some sixty-eight acres—expects in the next three years to measure the pull of gravity and the weight of the earth.

Dr. Astin became acting director of the Bureau in October 1951 and permanent director (succeeding Dr. E. U. Condon) in June 1952. Joining the National Bureau of Standards in 1930, he did important scientific work in the field of radio telemetering. During 1940 he was one of a group of scientists who developed the radio proximity fuse, a device which has been "rated second only to the atomic bomb" in the winning of World War II.

Allen Varley Astin, born to John Andrew and Catherine (Varley) Astin on June 12, 1904, is a native of Salt Lake City, Utah and a graduate of the University of Utah. Having received his B.A. degree there in 1925, he worked briefly as a chemist for the American Smelting and Refining Company and then was awarded a teaching fellowship at New York University which enabled him to study for the M.Sc. degree, received in 1926, and the Ph.D. degree, conferred in 1928. (Astin's doctoral thesis entitled "New Method for Measuring the Dielectric Constants of Conducting Liquids" was published in the *Physical Review* of July 15, 1929). After working two years (1928-30) at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore as a National Research Council fellow, Dr. Astin became a research associate with the National Bureau of Standards.

The National Bureau of Standards, established in 1901 under the Department of Commerce, is the government's principal agency for basic research in physics, chemistry, and engineering. Originally concerned mainly with the standards of length, volume, weight, etc., it now also conducts research on fundamental science of great variety (*United States Government Organization Manual* 1954-55). The Bureau provides advisory service to Government agencies on scientific and technical matters and extends "cooperation . . . to states, industries, and national organizations in the field of specifications and engineering and safety codes." It was in the furtherance of this cooperation that the Bureau inaugurated shortly after World War I the research associate plan under which Dr. Astin was attached for two years, beginning in 1930, to the Utilities Research Commission, Inc., of Illinois.

Transferred in 1932 to the Bureau's central office in Washington, Dr. Astin conducted, as a physicist in the heat, power and electricity divisions, considerable research on ignition and electronics problems. In the course of the next eight years he also "served science . . . through his pioneering work on radio telemetering, a technique that makes studies of the upper atmosphere possible" (*Chemical and Engineering News,* July 21, 1952). Alone or in collaboration with others he contributed from time to time to such periodicals as the *Journal of Aeronautical Sciences,* the Bureau's *Journal of Research,* and *Science,* and in general did much to further the Bureau's "broad program of fundamental research."

One of the "original group of scientists assembled at the Bureau in 1940 to develop proximity fuses for bombs and rockets" (Washington *Post*), Dr. Astin took a leading part in the development of the radio (or VT) proximity fuse which has been described as "essentially a tiny radio device attached to bomb, rocket, mortar shell or guided missile that causes detonation when it comes within maximum damage range" (New York *Times*, May 21, 1952).

He was promoted to chief of the optical fuse section of the NBS in 1943, and, after further advancement to assistant chief of the ordnance development division, went to Europe in the autumn and winter of 1944-45 to work on proximity fuse problems with the National Defense Research Committee. A "top secret" achievement, the radio proximity (VT) fuse was not publicly revealed until September 20, 1945. ("Survey of Proximity Fuse Development," an account of the history, design and operation of both the VT fuse and the time fuse, by Drs. Astin and C. C. Page, may be found in the *American Journal of Physics* for March-April 1947.)

In recognition of his contribution to this invaluable asset to the Allied war potential, Dr. Astin was awarded the Presidential Certificate of Merit and the King's Medal (England). Other distinctions which have been conferred on Dr. Astin are the Navy Ordnance Award for exceptional service and the Army Ordnance Award for outstanding service.

Under Dr. E. U. Condon (see *C.B.*, Apr. 1946), who became director of the Standards Bureau in 1945, Dr. Astin continued as assistant chief, ordnance development division until 1948, when he was advanced to chief of the electronics and ordnance division and also appointed to membership in the Air Force science advisory board. As associate director of the Bureau beginning early in 1951, Dr. Astin had charge of the divisions of electricity, electronics, ordnance development and missile development, and of the office of basic instrumentation. On October 11, 1951, following the resignation of Dr. Condon to enter private industry, Dr. Astin became acting director of the National Bureau of Standards; and on May 20, 1952 he was nominated by President Truman to be permanent director and was formally installed on June 12. "The appointment," commented a Washington *Post* editorial, "must be rated . . . as one based wholly on merit."

In May and June 1952 the Bureau made a series of tests, at the request of the Federal Trade Commission and the Post Office Department, of a powder-form battery "additive" called AD-X2. The Bureau concluded that the product had "no beneficial effect on the properties or performances of batteries" (New York *Times*) and on February 24, 1953 the Post Office issued a postal fraud order barring promotion of AD-X2 from the mails.

A few days later, at the request of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, this order was suspended pending further investigation. On March 24 Dr. Astin was "asked for his resignation" by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for domestic affairs, Craig R. Sheaffer. Dr. Astin's resignation was accepted on March 31, on which date Secretary Weeks expressed to the Senate Small Business Committee his opinion that the Bureau had not been "sufficiently objective" in its findings on AD-X2.

Wide World

ALLEN V. ASTIN

Scientists both in and out of the government reacted strongly to Dr. Astin's "abrupt and ill-considered dismissal," stated the executive committee of the Federation of American Scientists on April 4. There were subsequent protests from a number of other professional organizations. Secretary Weeks explained that any differences between him and Astin resulted from "a conflict with respect to administrative viewpoint and procedure" (*Time*, April 27, 1953). On April 17 he announced that Astin would be retained as director "until the late summer or early fall" and on August 21 he "restored" Astin as permanent director of the National Bureau of Standards.

In October a committee, headed by Dr. Mervin J. Kelly of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, which had been appointed in April by Secretary Weeks to evaluate the work of the NBS, rendered a report praising "the loyalty and competence of those connected with the Bureau" (Charles E. Egan in the New York *Times*, October 16, 1953). Another committee of scientists, appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of Secretary Weeks, reported on November 13 that the Bureau's work "in the field of lead acid storage battery testing" had been "excellent." The committee upheld the Bureau's findings on AD-X2.

Subsequently, however, in May 1956 the FTC dismissed a false advertising case against the makers of AD-X2. Although the preponderance of scientific testimony lay against the claim that the additive prolongs the life of batteries the FTC based its dismissal on the testimony of forty-five "satisfied" users.

Dr. Astin, who has been a member of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics since 1952 and of the Naval Research Advisory

ASTIN, ALLEN V.—*Continued*

Committee since 1953, was the recipient of an honorary D.Sc. from Lehigh University in 1953. Also in 1953 he was named to the National Science Foundation's advisory panel on minerals research and on December 15 of that year was appointed by President Eisenhower to the chairmanship of the Government's Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development for the year 1954. To this chairmanship, which previously had been rotated annually, Dr. Astin was renamed on January 3, 1955 for a second consecutive year.

The National Bureau of Standards employs around 2,800 persons, about 40 per cent of whom are scientists. Among the "revolutionary machines" on which the Bureau has recently been working are one that "can 'read' a certain type by means of an electronic process" and another that will "turn letters face up so stamps may be cancelled" (Jerry and Electa Kluttz in *Nation's Business*, February 1955). At new NBS laboratories dedicated at Boulder, Colorado in September 1954, a study is being made of high frequency radio wave behavior with a view to reducing the incidence of failure of aircraft to return to base. A "flowmeter" designed by Bureau scientists measures the flow of liquids and gases and even of blood; and "in collaboration with the paper industry, NBS has perfected a method of making paper entirely of glass fiber" (*Business Week*, February 11, 1956). Other recent important developments have been achieved in connection with ceramic coatings for the protection of metals, flame spectroscopy applicable to jet aircraft manufacturing, and lightweight cements.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Institute of Radio Engineering, American Ordnance Association and Washington Philosophical Society are among the professional associations to which Astin belongs. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and has also served as president of the National Conference on Weights and Measures. His Greek-letter societies are Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Xi; his club is the Cosmos in Washington. He votes in Bethesda, Maryland and is registered as a Republican.

Allen Varley Astin and the former Margaret Linnie Mackenzie, who were married on August 31, 1927, have two sons, John Allen and Alexander William. Gardening, bridge and golf are his chief pastimes. *Time* has described the scientist as "quiet, lanky."

The philosophy of the NBS was summed up by Dr. Astin: "Just as there are ballplayers' ballplayers, we here are scientists' scientists. We 'service' scientists, and many of the things we do are appreciated only by them rather than the public" (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 29, 1956).

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ATKINSON, JOSEPH HAMPTON Feb. 5, 1900- U.S. Air Force officer

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From March 1953 to September 1956 Lieutenant General Joseph Hampton Atkinson of the U.S. Air Force was the Commander in Chief of the Alaska Command as the head of a joint military organization of airmen, ground soldiers and Navy personnel in an area of increasing strategic importance. His forces, together with civilian participants, were responsible both for defense of the territory and for the interception of enemy bombers en route to target cities in Canada and the United States in the event of a war. Alaska, he has explained, "is both a defense rampart" and, in emergency, an "offensive springboard" for attack forces using the shortest route—across the North Pole—between the U.S.S.R. and the United States (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 2, 1955).

On September 17, 1956 General Atkinson was named chief of the Air Defense Command at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

A graduate of the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, Atkinson was advanced through the grades from second lieutenant to the rank of major general in 1949 and to lieutenant general in 1953. He holds several distinguished service awards for action in the European and North African theaters during World War II, when he commanded bomb squadrons in these areas.

Joseph Hampton Atkinson was born on February 5, 1900, in Dublin, Texas. At twenty-two he enlisted in the U.S. Army, in December 1922, and the following September became a flying cadet at Brooks Field, Texas. Completing his flying training at Kelly Field, Texas in September 1924, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Service of the U.S. Officers' Reserve Corps.

When he received his regular service commission on June 7, 1928, Atkinson was assigned to the 16th observation squadron at Marshal Field, Kansas. For further training, in October 1929 he entered the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Illinois, from which he graduated the next April. He then became a flying instructor at the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field and in October 1931 he was sent in the same capacity to Randolph Field, Texas.

Atkinson assumed command of the 29th pursuit squadron at Albrook Field in the Panama Canal Zone in December 1934, after having joined the unit the previous September. His next assignment, in September 1936, was to the 11th bombardment squadron, Hamilton Field, California, of which he became commander in August 1937. During a two-month leave from this command beginning in June 1939, he attended the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field, Alabama. He took command of the 24th bombardment squadron at Maxwell Field in February 1940 and five months later moved with that unit to Orlando, Florida.

For two months (from August to October 1941) during his period of duty in Florida he served as post executive officer of the air proving ground headquarters at Elgin Field.

He was then transferred to Army Air Force headquarters in Washington, D.C. as assistant chief of staff of the plans and training division. In September 1942, nine months after the United States had entered World War II, he went to Europe to join the Eighth Bomber Command, and for the next four months was head of the 97th bomber group. He then took charge of the 5th bomb wing of the 12th Bomber Command until February 1944 when he was transferred to North Africa, where a month later he became deputy commander of the 47th bomb wing of the Fifteenth Air Force.

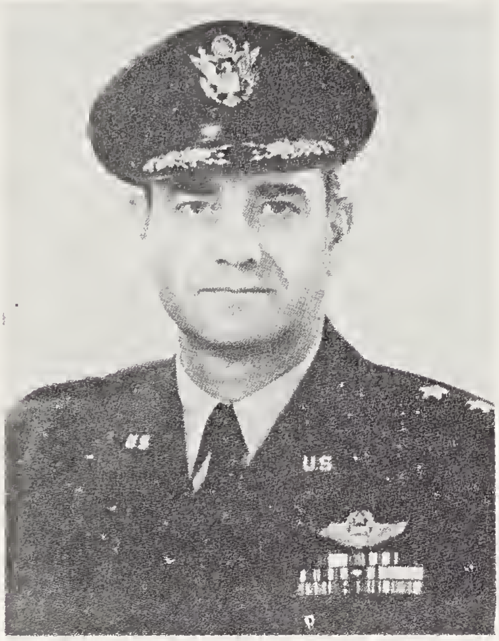
Returning to the United States in July 1944, Atkinson was given command of the Third Bomber Command at MacDill Field, Florida. His advancement to the rank of major of the U.S. Air Force followed on June 7, 1945. For a short period, between January and May 1946, he was a member of the officers' selection board at Langley Field in Virginia. Then came his transfer to the Alaskan department of the service, and in October 1946 he became commanding general of the Alaskan Air Command, with headquarters at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

While in this post, which he held until February 1949, Atkinson helped to build up the air defense of the territory. One event that aroused nation-wide interest during this period occurred in February 1947 when a B-29 Superfortress was forced down, by lack of gasoline, on Borden Island about 700 miles west of Greenland. Atkinson flew to Fairbanks, Alaska, to take personal charge of the search and rescue work.

He was promoted to the rank of colonel on April 2, 1948, to brigadier general on June 11 of the same year, and to major general on January 27, 1949 (with date of rank from 1944). The following month he left Alaska for the United States to take command of the 311th Air Division, Strategic Reconnaissance, at Forbes Air Base in Kansas. With Atkinson remaining in command, this division became the Second Air Force the following November and moved to Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana.

Alaska again became his base in November 1952, when he was appointed vice-commander of the Alaskan Command, with headquarters at Fort Richardson. On March 3, 1953 he was designated Commander in Chief of this command, with a temporary rank of lieutenant general of the U.S. Air Force. His current headquarters are at Elmendorf Air Force Base, on the outskirts of Anchorage, Alaska, and are "wryly designated" by servicemen as "the Kremlin" (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 2, 1955).

As of mid-1954 an estimated $650,000,000 had been spent on the development of military bases in Alaska since 1946. The military population of the territory is reportedly about 50,000. Atkinson believes that one of his important tasks is to increase harmony between the military and the civilian population in Alaska. To reduce the number of trained men leaving the services in the territory and to strengthen Alaska's economy, he has urged civilians to help keep prices and the cost of living within the range of service personnel, and the military to buy locally.


U. S. Air Force

LT. GEN. JOSEPH HAMPTON ATKINSON

Since the Alaskan Command is signatory to a joint Alaska-Canada-United States defense plan, known as ALCANUS, Atkinson participates in directing the joint command-post exercises (CPX) of this organization. One of his "primary missions" in Alaska "is to build and maintain in a state of readiness air launching platforms for the Strategic Air Command," he said in an interview for *U.S. News and World Report* (December 16, 1955). Eielson Air Force Base, twenty-six miles from Fairbanks, offers long runways from which the command can send long-range bombers in case of war. Atkinson does not think "a horizontal bombing force like the Strategic Air Command . . . should be in Alaska ever on a permanent basis . . . for the good reason that we are too close to the possible enemy."

As quoted by Max K. Gilstrap (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 2, 1955), Atkinson is convinced there is "urgency . . . for building more forward fighter strips, an expanded aircraft warning system, and improved antiaircraft defenses" in Alaska. He bases this opinion on the belief that, in case of an attack by the U.S.S.R., the Soviets might attempt to capture Alaskan bases as "jumping off sites for bomber operations against the United States."

Under the General's over-all command, joint Army-Air Force maneuvers called Exercise Snow Bird were conducted in Alaska between January 13 and February 13, 1955, which demonstrated the ability of the armed forces to land anywhere in the territory. They included the first attempt to land airplanes on snow-compacted runways.

From Kodiak, where the Alaskan Sea Frontier has its headquarters, the Alaskan Command operates patrol flights out over the Bering Sea and into the Bering Strait. Partly in reference to the shooting down by a Soviet MIG fighter of a U.S. Navy Neptune patrol plane

ATKINSON, JOSEPH HAMPTON—*Cont.*
on June 23, 1955, Atkinson declared, "There's no reason why we shouldn't be flying over the Bering Sea, so we are doing it. It's good practice. Crews get weather information while they're at it" (*U.S. News & World Report*, December 16, 1955).

Lieutenant General Atkinson is described as a "stalwart" "congenial" man with "resolute bearing" (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 2, 1955). He holds the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with one Silver Oak Leaf Cluster. He is married to the former Marie Sealy and has a son, Joseph Hampton, Jr.

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AVILA CAMACHO, MANUEL Apr. 24, 1897-Oct. 13, 1955 Former President of Mexico, serving from 1940 to 1946; as president advocated close cooperation with the United States, endorsed declaration of war on Germany and a law to confiscate German and Japanese property in Mexico; joined army in 1914 and rose to highest rank of Mexican army, division general, in 1938; Minister of Defense (1937-1939). See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 O 14, '55

BAKSHI GHULAM MOHAMMAD July 1907- Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir

Address: Srinagar, Kashmir

The Kashmir Constituent Assembly named Deputy Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad as Premier on August 9, 1953 at the request of the head of state, Sardar-I-Riyasat Karan Singh, immediately following the arrest of Premier Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. Under Bakshi's leadership the land of Kashmir has been redistributed and other reforms have been carried out.

Although 80 per cent of Kashmir's population of 4,000,000 is Moslem, the British, when they created the Dominions of India and Pakistan in 1947, passed an act of Parliament which gave Jammu and Kashmir its choice of acceding to either state. As a result, fighting broke out between India and Pakistan and continued until January 1, 1949, after a U.N. plan for a plebiscite had been accepted. The plebiscite has never been held.

The Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir ratified the accession of Kashmir to India in February 1954, and Bakshi said that the decision made Kashmir "legally as well as morally" part of India. To observers in south Asia it was obvious, Gordon Graham (*Christian Science Monitor*, January 9, 1956) reported, that India regarded the Kashmir case as closed when Bakshi sent a "pressing invitation" to Soviet leaders Nikolai A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev to extend their tour of India to Kashmir in 1955.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad was born in the Vale of Kashmir in July 1907. He attended school in his native village and his higher education was completed in Kashmir's capital, Srinagar. He began his career as a schoolteacher and was also employed in the local A. I. Spinners' Association. As a young man, he participated in the movement of Mohandas Gandhi and India's struggle for freedom. He was arrested four times and in 1934 served six months in prison.

During the 1938 underground movement for "responsible government in Kashmir" he became an associate of Mohammad Abdullah (see *C.B.*, November 1952) who changed the name of his political party from the Moslem Conference to the Kashmir National Conference and Bakshi held office in the party. After the party launched its "Quit Kashmir" campaign against the Maharaja Sir Hari Singh in 1945, Abdullah was arrested and sentenced to nine years in prison. Bakshi continued the work by mobilizing Indian opinion. According to *Foreign Affairs* (April 1954), Abdullah was suddenly released in September 1947, and a month later, the Maharaja, faced with invasion by Northern tribesmen, left for India.

The tribal invaders were soon followed by army units from Pakistan. In October 1947 the Maharaja proclaimed the union of Kashmir and the Dominion of India and requested that Indian troops defend Kashmir. The fighting continued until January 1, 1949, after Pakistan and India accepted a plan to permit the U.N. to conduct a plebiscite. The cease-fire line agreed upon gave two-thirds of Kashmir to India, including Jammu, Ladakh and the Vale of Kashmir, and Pakistan only Azad (Free) Kashmir, in the northwest.

Bakshi was appointed Deputy Premier in March 1948, and also held portfolios for the Police, Transportation, Supplies and Labor ministries. Early in 1949 the Maharaja went into exile in Bombay, India and named his son Karan Singh as regent. In 1952 the Constituent Assembly gave the Prime Minister and his Cabinet control of the state and brought the end of the 105-year-old monarchy. At that time Karan Singh was elected head of state for a five-year term.

After taking office, Bakshi, who became known as a "stand-no-nonsense" man, began an ambitious development plan. He had broadened the main streets of Srinagar, built new roads, demolished slums and erected new buildings. His disciplinary methods were ruthless. Profiteers were first warned and if the practice continued, Bakshi "publicly horsewhipped" the offenders. He staged public trials on a mountainside and tribesmen guilty of looting were forced to empty their sacks, while Bakshi called upon the enraged spectators to pass sentence, according to Norman Cliff (*New Statesman and Nation*, August 15, 1953).

While other Indian states had difficulties regarding land distribution, Bakshi set up a system in 1950 with three rules: a maximum holding of twenty-two and three-quarters acres, no compensation, and no recourse to the courts. As a result, 193,000 peasants received land and the former landowners who retained a small holding, had to cultivate it themselves or relinquish it.

A split in Kashmir's five-man Cabinet developed over a speech Premier Abdullah made in July 1953, favoring Kashmir's independence. The majority upheld Bakshi in his loyalty to India. The *Christian Century* (August 26, 1953) explained that dispatches hinted that an agent of "foreign powers" had encouraged Abdullah. *Time* (August 17, 1953) reported that Bakshi and Karan Singh had been in India for talks with Premier Jawaharlal Nehru soon after Abdullah's freedom speech. On August 9, Abdullah was arrested, his Cabinet dissolved and Bakshi installed as Premier. The latter retained Police and Transportation portfolios and took over Law, Judiciary, Planning and Community Projects. Since his arrest and imprisonment Abdullah has never heard formal charges or stood trial (New York *Times*, July 29, 1955).

W. G. Dildine (Washington *Post,* August 23, 1953) noted that Bakshi had accused U.N. observers of "inciting agitation." On August 21, 1953 Prime Ministers Nehru and Mohammed Ali of Pakistan announced that they had agreed on plans for a plebiscite in Kashmir. Their plan called for selecting a plebiscite administrator by April 30, 1954.

The political convention of the National Conference on September 15, 1953 gave Bakshi a vote of confidence and two weeks later elected him party leader. At the Indian National Congress party meeting at Kalyani in January 1954, Bakshi announced that Kashmir had made an irrevocable decision to join India. The following month, Kashmir's Constituent Assembly voted "permanent accession" to India.

Pakistan's Prime Minister Ali called this action a violation of the 1953 agreement to conduct a Kashmiri plebiscite. In May 1955 Pakistani and Indian representatives again met for negotiations but failed to agree upon a settlement for their differences concerning Kashmir. At that time Pakistan proposed that Kashmir be partitioned with Pakistan getting the territory north and west of the Chenab River. India would receive the remaining area, except the Vale of Kashmir, where the population would decide its future nationality by plebiscite.

In a series of New York *Times* articles (July 1955), A. M. Rosenthal pointed out that under India's five-year plan for Kashmir $100,000,000 has been spent for a hydroelectric plant, 500 primary schools, and airport at Srinagar, road improvements over the Banihal Pass, Indian Kashmir's only link with the outside world, and a window and doorframe factory that increased employment. Bakshi believes that the longer India supports new projects, the less chance Pakistan would have of winning a plebiscite.

For two days, Rosenthal traveled with Bakshi in his jeep station wagon, through villages and bazaars, collecting petitions without any form of security. Although his enemies claimed that people hated him, he was greeted with cheers by thousands and addressed as "Bakshi Sahib." Saturdays are reserved for open court at his house in Srinagar, where he receives hundreds of complaints and petitions each week. When Khrushchev and Bulganin visited Kashmir in 1955, Bulganin remarked that Kashmir belonged to India and added that the Himalayan state and the U.S.S.R., as neighbors, should renew old trade and cultural relations.

Government of India

BAKSHI GHULAM MOHAMMAD

The seriousness of the continued India-Pakistan dispute was emphasized when U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld visited India in February 1956. One of India's most "articulate critics" of Nehru, P. L. Lakhanpal, charged that Bakshi's pro-India government was "degenerating into a Communist springboard" that would enslave the people of India and Pakistan. Demanding a democratic solution to the dispute, Lakhanpal described the present pro-Indian government of Premier Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad as "maintained with the support of Indian bayonets and guns" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 23, 1956).

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed was described by Norman Cliff (*New Statesman and Nation,* August 15, 1953) as a personable, over six-feet-tall, broad-shouldered, assertive man of decision and efficiency. Kashmir, Bakshi has stated, is an integral part of India and "no power on earth can separate the two countries." To talk of a plebiscite, he feels, is to make people uncertain of tomorrow and to stop work and progress, to create instability and religious hatred, to endanger the Hindus in Pakistan and the Moslems in India (New York *Times,* July 28, 1955).

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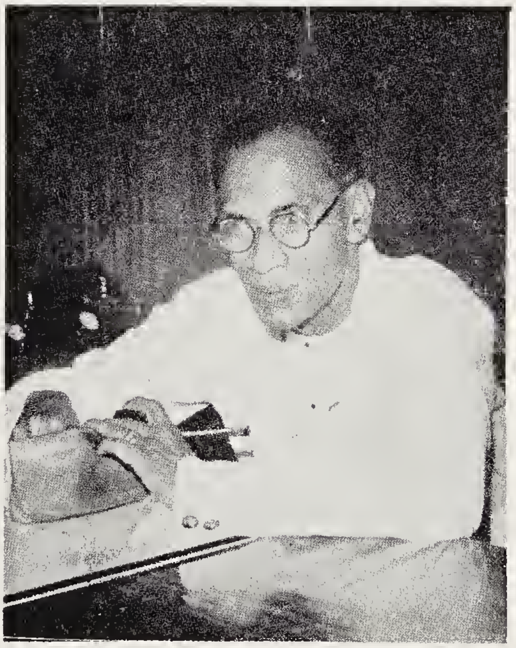
India at a Glance (1954)

BANDARANAIKE, S(OLOMON) W(EST) R(IDGEWAY) D(IAS) (bŏn-dȧ-rȧ-nī'ȧ-kȧ) Jan. 8, 1899- Prime Minister of Ceylon

Address: Office of the Prime Minister, Colombo, Ceylon

The Prime Minister of Ceylon, S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, was sworn into office on April 12, 1956 after a spectacular campaign and a three-day general election. Bandaranaike is the leader of the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front, a coalition of parties) which mobilized thousands of saffron-robed monks to preach against Sir John Kotelawala, the Prime Minister (see *C.B.*, October 1955).

Bandaranaike, educated as a lawyer, became a politician early in his career and for thirty years has held office in municipal and national legislatures. He was Minister of Health and Local Administration when he resigned from the Cabinet in 1951 and formed a new political party. On the eve of the 1956 election he organized the M.E.P., and was returned to his seat with a large majority.



S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE

Ceylon, known as the "Pearl of the Orient," bears the legendary "India's teardrop" in local parlance. Until 500 years ago the island was linked to India by a sand bar called "Adam's Bridge." The center has since been washed away, but the distance is only twenty-two miles from the northern tip of Ceylon to its giant neighbor. The area of the island is 25,332 square miles and was settled by a people of northern India about 540 B.C. The British ruled Ceylon as a Crown Colony from 1802 to 1948, when it gained Dominion status.

Initials are popularly used in Ceylon and S.W.R.D. stands for Solomon West Ridgeway Dias. Bandaranaike was born in Colombo, capital of Ceylon, on January 8, 1899, the only son of Sir Solomon Dias and Lady Daisy Ezline (Obeyesekere) Bandaranaike. The late Sir Solomon was knighted for his services as unofficial adviser to British Governors. One of these, Sir West Ridgeway, was godfather to young Solomon. The name Dias came from an early Portuguese ancestor. Daisy Ezline is the daughter of Sir S. C. Obeyesekere. The family owned large coconut plantations which young Solomon inherited.

After receiving his early education at St. Thomas' College in Colombo, Bandaranaike went to England where he entered Christ Church College at Oxford University, and was a contemporary of Anthony Eden. A gifted orator, Bandaranaike played a prominent role in the Oxford Union and was elected its secretary, defeating Malcolm MacDonald (see *C.B.*, November 1954), now Britain's High Commissioner in India. Bandaranaike was also president of the Indian Majlis. He received his law degree in 1925 and was called to the bar at Inner Temple.

He returned to Ceylon the same year and started to practice law, but became interested in the fight for self-government for Ceylon and joined the National Congress party. In 1926 he was elected to the Colombo Municipal Council. Upon the introduction of the Donoughmore constitution in 1931, the colony received a measure of self-government through a State Council. Bandaranaike, who had been a Christian, adopted Buddhism as his religion, gave up his Western clothes and appeared in the long tunic, wrap-around, and thin scarf of Ceylonese national dress and joined the United National party. He was elected to the Council unopposed, representing the Veyangoda district.

In the 1936 election, he was returned again unopposed. When the second Council met, he was named Minister of Local Administration. He was acting leader of the Council in 1945 for Don Stephen Senanayake, and continued as a member of the State Council until 1947 when it was replaced under the Soulbury constitution by a Parliament consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate. The Ceylon Independence Act was approved by King George VI on December 10, 1947 and on February 4, 1948 the island was declared a Dominion within the Commonwealth of Nations.

By an overwhelming majority, Bandaranaike was elected to the House of Representatives from Attanagalla. He held the portfolio of Health and Local Administration and for a short time was Leader of the House. In July 1951 he resigned from the Cabinet and the United National party and founded the Sinhale Maha Sabha. Other dissatisfied Members of Parliament joined him. Before resigning from the government, he had served as vice-president of the United National party and was vice-president of the World Health Organization in 1949, president of the Southeast Asia regional committee of WHO in 1949, and was a delegate to the third health assembly in Geneva in 1950. Bandaranaike was also active in the Interparliamentary Union.

Before the next election in 1952, Bandaranaike dissolved the Sinhale Maha Sabha and founded the Sri Lanka party. He was returned again to the Attanagalla seat with a record majority of 32,544 votes, but his party was only able to gain nine seats. He became Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives.

Another election was not due until 1957, but Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala called for an earlier election in a bid for the two-thirds majority necessary to change the official language from English to Singhalese. (About 70 per cent of the people speak Singhalese, which has equal status with Tamil, a Dravidian language spoken by only 12 per cent of the population.)

To oppose Sir John, Bandaranaike promptly formed the M.E.P., an alliance of his Sri Lanka party with the Lanka Sama Samaja, the Samasta Lanka Bhasa Peramuna, and a group of independents. He also entered into a "no-contest" pact with the Nava Lanka Sama Samaja party and the (Trotsky) Communist party. The election was staggered for three sections of the island and held on April 5, 7, and 10. His political enemies recited the jingle: "I do not love you Banda, dear, because you change from year to year."

Newsweek (April 16, 1956) reported that Sir John had refused the request of the Buddhists to wait until 1957 to allow for the year of Lord Buddha which began in May 1956 and which marked the 2,500th anniversary of Buddha's death. The devout in Ceylon favored Bandaranaike and monks preached that Sir John was not a fervent Buddhist. (More than half of the 8,000,000 Ceylonese are Buddhists.) Other problems included the high cost of rice (the principal food) which aroused housewives (women voted for the first time), and unemployment. Bandaranaike polled 41,997 votes over his nearest rival for the Attanagalla seat. The coalitionists won fifty-one of the ninety-five elective seats in the new House. The pro-West United National party led by Sir John was cut to eight seats from the fifty-four it had previously held.

When the new Prime Minister was sworn in he retained the portfolios of Defense and Foreign Affairs for himself and named to ten Cabinet posts members of his party, Sri Lanka, and to two posts members of the Trotskyite party. The *Christian Science Monitor* (April 12, 1956) noted that the Bandaranaike government was jubilantly hailed by India as another supporter of neutralism and regarded as a setback to Western hopes of drawing Ceylon into the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO).

In an interview conducted by John Law for *U.S. News & World Report* (April 20, 1956), Bandaranaike said that he wanted Ceylon to become "the Switzerland of Asia"; that it was "incongruous for Ceylon to have an English Queen"; and that regional relationships were more important than Commonwealth relationships. He planned to work for a republican form of government; the nationalization of foreign-owned tea and rubber plantations; the removal of the British Air Base at Negombo and the Naval Base at Trincomalee; and to establish an exchange of diplomatic and trade missions with Communist countries. He believes "Red extremes will fade . . . and the world will find a middle ground."

An economic aid agreement, negotiated by the previous Ceylon government with the United States was signed by Bandaranaike and U.S. Ambassador to Ceylon Philip K. Crowe (New York *Times*, April 29, 1956). Under the pact the Asian nation receives its first American grant, $5,000,000. Ceylon also signed a five-year trade agreement to sell rubber to Communist China in exchange for rice in 1952, and a one-year trade agreement with Hungary in 1956. Bandaranaike expects to visit the United States in late 1956 and attend sessions of the U.N. General Assembly. (Ceylon became a U.N. member on December 14, 1955.)

In the summer of 1956 he attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conferences in London. At that time an agreement was reached whereby Great Britain relinquished her two Ceylonese bases but was granted permission to use their facilities, in return for helping Ceylon to develop her armed forces.

The ban on the importation of Communist literature, imposed since 1953, was lifted by the Bandaranaike government. It also announced plans to set up a state-owned corporation to exploit ilmenite from Ceylonese beach sand. From ilmenite is extracted titanium dioxide, used in paints, rubber, paper, and many other products. With the necessary majority to change the constitution, the government introduced a bill in Parliament in June to make Singhalese the official language. Demonstrations by the Tamil-speaking people and rioting followed immediately. The bill, which was passed by Parliament, goes into effect by December 1960.

Bandaranaike was married on October 3, 1940 to S. Ratwatte. They have two daughters and a younger son and live in Colombo part of the year and at their country home at Horogalla, outside of Colombo most of the time. Bandaranaike relaxes by reading Greek classics. In his younger days he played tennis at Oxford and won several amateur championships in Ceylon. He also enjoyed hunting, but when he was converted to Buddhism gave up the sport. He is fond of greyhounds and his kennels have won prizes at local dog shows.

He belongs to the All-Ceylon Village Committee and the Orient Club and is the author of *The Handbook of the Ceylon National Congress* (1927), *The Spinning Wheel and Paddy Field* (1928), and several mystery novels. His appearance is that of a physically frail, studious schoolteacher; and his bent pipe has become almost a trade-mark.

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BANNISTER, ROGER (GILBERT) Mar. 23, 1929- British athlete; physician

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The young English medical student Roger Bannister on May 6, 1954 became the first runner in athletic history to run one mile in less than four minutes. Between July 1954, when he received his degree in medicine, and the following December, when he withdrew from competition, Bannister gained further acclaim at the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Canada by outracing the Australian runner John Landy, who had already set a new time record for the mile. Dr. Bannister was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth in June 1955. He has surveyed and appraised his career as a competitor in international events in his book, *The Four Minute Mile* (1955).

Roger Gilbert Bannister was born at Harrow on the Hill, England on March 23, 1929 to Ralph and Alice (Duckworth) Bannister. His father was a Treasury official. While attending grammar school at the City of Bath Boys' School, Roger was practically self-driven into athletic competition by his fear of "not belonging" at school unless he commanded respect in sports. He was thirteen years old when he won his first foot race, a three-mile junior cross-country race near Bath, England. He matriculated at the University College School in London, where he participated in dramatics as well as sports. Here he discovered that he had a capacity for "sudden and abnormal athletic effort" (*Britannica Book of the Year,* 1955).

P.A.-Reuter

ROGER BANNISTER

He entered Exeter College, Oxford University in October 1946 to study medicine. Deciding to devote a portion of his time to sport, he immediately took up track. "Nobody could have wanted to run more than I did" he wrote in *The Four Minute Mile.* In the winter of 1947 he "got a place as a third-string miler" in the Oxford-Cambridge meet and proceeded to win the race with a "dull but respectable 4:30.8" (*Time,* May 17, 1954).

As captain of a joint Oxford-Cambridge track team Bannister made his first trip to the United States in June 1949. He "caught the eye with an impressive 4:11.1 mile" in a contest with athletes representing Princeton and Cornell universities (New York *Times,* June 12, 1949). By the following year (1950) he had reduced his running time for the mile to 4:09.9 minutes.

After he took his B.A. degree in 1950, Bannister was in residence at Oxford for another two years to work for the B.Sc. degree. (At the university he was assisted by an Amelia Jackson studentship from Exeter College and a scholarship from Merton College.) The Oxonian athlete revisited the United States in the spring of 1951, and at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on April 28 ran the mile in 4:08.3 minutes, breaking a meet record established by Glenn Cunningham seventeen years earlier.

Between the awarding of his B.Sc. degree at Oxford in the early summer of 1952 and his enrollment in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in London, Bannister represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland. He ran a poor fourth to the Luxembourg, U.S. and German contestants in the 1,500-meter race. This defeat led him assiduously to practice endurance exercises suggested by Dr. Thomas Kirk Cureton, Jr., of the University of Illinois, and he remained out of competition for about a year.

On May 2, 1953 at the Iffley Road track at Oxford he ran the mile in 4:03.6 minutes, officially breaking the British national and all-comers record. In an "invitation scratch race" at Motspur Park in Surrey, on June 27, 1953, Bannister ran the mile in 4:02, minutes the third fastest ever recorded, and only 0.6 seconds over the world record established by Gunder Haegg of Sweden in 1945 (4:01.4). The Amateur Athletic Association declined, however, to give this feat official recognition, as it did not consider the Motspur Park contest a bona fide competition.

In the face of a chilling cross wind and unpromising track conditions, Bannister ran the mile in 3:59.4 minutes at the Iffley Road track in Oxford on May 6, 1954. "I have been waiting for this record . . . and I was prepared to bet my last shirt that Bannister would be the man to break the four-minute barrier," was the comment of the former record holder, Gunder Haegg, on learning of the British athlete's feat. This accomplishment, highlighted by a remarkable 0:58.9 spurt over the final quarter mile, followed by collapse of the runner at the tape, was hailed by the London *Daily Mirror* as "the greatest achievement in athletic history."

A few days later, at the request of the British Foreign Office, Bannister was on his way to the United States for a brief good-will mission on which he was scheduled not only to describe the Iffley Road race on radio and television, but to receive from the Southern California Olympic Games Committee a "Miracle Mile" trophy for his achievement. However, when it was found that acceptance of the cup and the radio and television appearances that had been arranged would threaten his amateur status, the appearances were canceled. Bannister received a small replica in place of the cup.

In a contest at Turku, Finland on June 21, 1954, Bannister's record for the mile was topped by Australian runner John Landy (who was clocked at 3:58 minutes) just six weeks before the two were scheduled to meet in the forthcoming British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Vancouver, British Columbia. "The real struggle between Landy and myself now began. . . . The four minute mile . . . meant nothing unless I could defeat John Landy," Bannister wrote in *Sports Illustrated* (June 27, 1955). At Vancouver on August 7, 1954 he succeeded in finishing five yards ahead of Landy by putting on another one of his astonishing last-quarter spurts. His time was 3:58.8 minutes to Landy's 3:59.6 minutes.

Roger Bannister was awarded the degree from St. Mary's Hospital Medical School in July 1954 and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians and a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons. During the next five months he was to receive numerous honors, including the Silver Pears trophy, annually given for "the outstanding British achievement in any field," as well as the Achilles Club medal, and citation by the British Amateur Athletic Association as his country's top athlete of 1954. His last victory in international competition was winning the 1,500-meter run in the European Games at Bern, Switzerland on August 29, 1954. Dr. Bannister announced on December 9, 1954 (following his appointment as house physician to the medical unit of St. Mary's Hospital) that he would "be compelled to give up international athletics" because of the pressure of his professional duties and inability to find time for adequate training.

Dr. Bannister has contributed articles on respiratory physiology to publications such as the *Journal of Physiology* and received in 1955 the William Hyde Award for research correlating physical education and medicine. He was appointed house surgeon at the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford in June 1955 and later was attached to the Hammersmith Hospital in London. He became a Commander of the Order of the British Empire following issuance of the Queen's birthday honors list of June 8, 1955.

During the summer of 1955 speculation that Dr. Bannister might eventually return to international athletic competition was halted by the announcement that he had contracted for the publication of a book on his career as an athlete, thus terminating permanently his amateur status. This book, *The Four Minute Mile,* was published by Putnam & Company in London and Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc., in New York late in 1955. Arthur Daley of the New York *Times Book Review* commented: "Mr. Bannister writes in much the same fashion as he runs—with rippling smoothness, eye-catching grace and spectacular effectiveness" (November 13, 1955).

Roger Bannister and Moyra Elver Jacobsson, the artist daughter of a Swedish economist, were married in Basle, Switzerland on June 11, 1955. Dr. Bannister gives his height as six feet one and a half inches and his present weight as 150 pounds. His hair is "sandy" and his eyes are blue. He cites writing as well as running and mountain climbing as his recreations. At a revival meeting held by the evangelist Billy Graham at Oxford on November 20, 1955 he was one of the first three to step forward with a "decision for Christ."

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BARD, MARY (TEN EYCK) Nov. 21, 1904- Author

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Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Sept. 1956.

The writing Bard sisters have chronicled their family histories in some half-dozen popular books. It all began when Betty (Bard) MacDonald (see *C.B.,* February 1946) described the joys and woes of chicken farming in *The Egg and I* (Lippincott, 1945). Some four years later her sister Mary recorded the joys and woes of being a doctor's wife in *The Doctor Wears Three Faces* (1949), which she subtitled *A Doctor's Wife Operates on the Medical Profession.* Since then she has written another book of lively personal reflections, *Forty Odd* (Lippincott, 1952), and a cheerful novel for young girls, *Best Friends* (1955). In 1956, with "an autobiography of a Brownie Scout leader" under way, Miss Bard is securely launched on her own writing career.

The oldest of five children of Darsie Campbell and Elsie (Sanderson) Bard, Mary (Ten Eyck) Bard was born in Butte, Montana, on November 21, 1904. The family ancestry can be traced back to the Ten Eycks, who emigrated to America from Holland about 1620. Mary's father, a mining engineer, was obliged to travel from place to place for his work, and his family traveled with him to rugged mining towns all over the West and in Mexico. Until she was thirteen, every school year saw at least one interruption for moving. The family settled at last in Seattle, Washington. Here Mary

Wallace Ackerman

MARY BARD

Bard attended the St. Nicholas School for girls and studied for a year at the University of Washington.

After leaving school, Mary Bard tried her hand at a variety of jobs—stenographer, file clerk, switchboard operator. "When we grew up," she explains in *The Doctor Wears Three Faces,* "we didn't move around so much, but we had become so attached to making adjustments that we changed jobs all the time instead." After a time she settled down happily as a copywriter for a Seattle advertising agency, mainly writing commercials for radio programs.

In 1934 Mary Bard met and married Dr. Clyde Reynolds Jensen, a pathologist. She describes their courtship as largely a matter of her "sitting and waiting while he visited patients. While we were engaged I waited fourteen hundred and fifty-six hours and twenty-one minutes in a draughty Chevrolet coupe. I haven't had the heart to count up the time since."

The Jensens live in Seattle, where their three daughters, Mari, Sally, and Heidi, were born. Marriage to a doctor, Mary Bard soon discovered, was a trying, though frequently hilarious, lot and quite different from marriage to a man in any other profession. She writes: "A husband is a man who is licensed to come home every night on the 5:10, eat dinner, play with the children, and work in the garden. A doctor is a man who is licensed to practice medicine. Combine the two and what do you get? . . . You get a draught in the hall, a slammed door, an empty chair at dinner and a voice on the telephone."

Her trials and tribulations, as she records them, range from dinner parties where all the male guests (doctors of course) disappear on emergency calls, to the matter-of-factness with which a doctor-husband greets the news of his wife's pregnancy. It was George Stevens of J. B. Lippincott's who suggested that she put some of these experiences into book form. The suggestion developed into *The Doctor Wears Three Faces,* a breezy and revealing book about doctors and their wives in general and about Dr. and Mrs. Jensen in particular. "Miss Bard's book is smart, without being smart-alecky, and sharp as one of the doctor's own instruments," The Chicago *Tribune* commented. The Boston *Herald* found it "a delightfully entertaining and satisfying book."

Being a doctor's wife is no special advantage, Miss Bard discovered, when one approaches forty. She writes: "Forty! Instantly all the joyous birthday memories fled the room and I was chilled with the same cold dread of unavoidable doom that Marie Antoinette must have felt when she realized that this was the day she was to be guillotined." Her campaign "to cure herself of being forty" was the subject of her second book, *Forty Odd.*

Here she describes the reducing, lectures and courses for self-improvement, exercise, new clothes, activities of a Brownie Scout leader—all part of the ambitious program. Her husband and her lively family played their part too in at last helping her to discover that "forty is a number, not a disease." The book is not all comedy. The late Dr. Martin Gumpert, a specialist in the problems of aging, wrote in the New York *Times* (July 27, 1952): "Her charming book—besides being entertaining—prompts serious discussion of a most serious American problem: the woman over forty, her health, her happiness, her dignity and prestige."

In regard to the book, Marge Lyon (Chicago *Sunday Times,* May 11, 1952) noted: "Mary Bard has borrowed an old trick from her doctor husband and has given us . . . good advice heavily coated with literary sugar."

In 1955 Miss Bard published her first juvenile, *Best Friends,* the story of an eleven-year-old girl and her next-door friend, a little French girl. Polly Goodwin said of it in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (March 20, 1955): "Has all the ingredients of humor, true to life characters, and jolly adventures to please little girls who know the importance of best friends," while *Saturday Review* (July 23, 1955) found "the story moves quickly and easily enough to hold even the slow reader."

Miss Bard's favorite recreations are fishing and pottery, her favorite reading Norman Douglas' *South Wind* and "anything by Angela Thirkell." Her church is the Episcopal. She has yellow eyes, auburn hair (which was once brilliant red), stands five feet six and a half inches tall, and weighs 136 pounds. Her sister Betty has written that Mary Bard "has a great love for people."

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Obituary

N Y Times p1+ My 1 '56

BARRETT, FRANK A. Nov. 10, 1892- U.S. Senator from Wyoming; rancher

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The senior Senator from Wyoming in the U.S. Congress is Frank A. Barrett, a Republican, who is a strong supporter of the Administration's domestic policies. As chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee in the Eighty-third Congress, he played a significant part in an investigation involving a 1952 Senate election in New Mexico. Barrett was elected to the Senate in 1952 after having served a term as Governor of Wyoming (1951-52) and four terms as the U S. Representative at large from his state (1943-50). In the Eighty-fourth Congress he is a member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the Rules and Administration Committee, and the Joint Committee on the Library.

Frank A. Barrett was born on November 10, 1892 at Omaha, Nebraska. His parents were Patrick J. and Elizabeth A. (Curran) Barrett. He attended public schools and received the A.B. degree from Creighton University in Omaha in 1913 and took his LL.B. degree there in 1916. From October 1917 to January 1919 he served with the U.S. Army Balloon Corps in World War I. Upon his discharge, he was admitted to the Wyoming bar and took up the practice of law in the town of Lusk. He served as attorney for Niobrara county from 1923 to 1932. For the following two years he was a state Senator. In 1924 Barrett became a cattle rancher and still maintains his interests in that area.

On November 3, 1942 Barrett was elected U.S. Representative at large to the Seventy-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to three succeeding Congresses. (Wyoming holds one seat in the House.) During his tenure in the lower chamber Barrett served on the House Public Lands Committee and Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.

He first came into prominence as a result of President Roosevelt's acceptance in 1943 of a gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of a tract of land adjacent to Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming for the purpose of preserving its historic and scenic features and as a wildlife sanctuary. Barrett immediately introduced a bill to repeal the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument, the name given to Rockefeller's gift. The bill was passed but voided by pocket veto. Barrett resubmitted it, but it never again came to a vote. He believed that the Federal Government had appropriated excessive amounts of land in Wyoming and other states and that Jackson Hole would lead to protection of the elk against hunters, who had in the past held down the herd to supportable numbers.

Wide World

FRANK A. BARRETT

While he was a member of the House, Barrett voted "nay" on the following farm issues: a move to restore cuts in reclamation funds (1947) and to restore decreases in farm funds (1947). He voted "yea" on the coalition (as opposed to the Brannan plan) farm bill (1949) and for $2 billion more for farm price supports (1950). On labor policy he favored overriding the Presidential veto of the Case bill (1946), banning portal-to-portal pay suits (1947), and overriding Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (1947). In regard to internal security he voted for a permanent committee on un-American activities (1945) and the Mundt-Nixon bill (1948).

Other domestic measures which Barrett favored include the anti-poll tax bill (1945), continuation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidy program (1945), reasonable profits under Office of Price Administration ceilings (1946), a two-term limit for the Presidency (1947), overriding the tax-reduction bill veto (1948), overriding the veto of a bill excluding newspaper and magazine vendors from Social Security benefits (1948), overriding the veto of the railroad antitrust

BARRETT, FRANK A.—*Continued*

bill (1948), cutting Federal spending by $600,000,000 (1950), and overriding the veto of a postal pay raise for veterans (1950).

He opposed a $2,500 expense allowance for members of the House (1945) and appropriation of $400 million to subsidize production of scarce building materials (1946). The roll call indicates that Barrett favored draft extension (1946) and draft exemption for boys of teen age (1946).

In the field of postwar foreign policy he voted for an amendment to a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration appropriation prohibiting goods purchased by U.S. funds to countries interfering with free access of news concerning UNRRA activities (1945), a $6 billion foreign aid authorization (1948) and to decrease European arms aid 50 per cent (1949). He was against the $3.7 billion British loan (1946) and the Voice of America bill (1947). He voted "nay" on the original Greek-Turkish aid bill (1947), "yea" on Marshall plan extension in 1949, and "nay" on the $2.7 billion E.C.A. extension bill in 1950. Continuation of the Trade Agreements Act was favored by Barrett in 1948 and opposed by him in 1945 and 1949.

In regard to the desire of some Puerto Ricans for independence, the Congressman said, "We have been insisting upon democracy and self-government everywhere else. I see no reason why we should not show the world that we practice what we preach" (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 21, 1950).

In 1952 Barrett entered the gubernatorial race in his state and won the election by 54,492 votes to 41,987 for his Democratic opponent, John G. McIntyre. After serving his two-year term Barrett successfully sought election to the U.S. Senate; he received 67,176 votes to 62,921 for the Democratic incumbent, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

After being seated in the Eighty-third Congress Barrett became chairman of a three-man subcommittee on elections of the Senate Rules Committee. The subcommittee investigated the 1952 Senate election in New Mexico, in which Senator Dennis Chavez, a Democrat, was reelected over Patrick J. Hurley. On March 11, 1954 the subcommittee filed a report, signed by Barrett and Senator Charles E. Potter, Republican of Michigan, which held that widespread voting irregularities made it impossible to tell whether or not Chavez had defeated Hurley. The third member of the subcommittee, Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Democrat of Missouri, dissented. On March 23 the Senate by a vote of 53 to 36 voted to keep Chavez in his Senate seat.

In the upper chamber Barrett has voted for the offshore oil bill (1953) across-the-board cuts in appropriations (1953), a provision in an equal rights amendment guaranteeing benefits already granted to women by law (1953), selling government-owned rubber plants (1953), an amendment to grant voting rights to eighteen-year olds (1954), the atomic energy act (1954), increasing Congressional salaries (1955), sustaining the postal pay veto (1955), and the natural gas bill (1956). He opposed earmarking revenues from oil leasings to the support of education (1953), additional funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority (1954), increasing unemployment benefits (1954), and authorizing commercial production of electric power by the Atomic Energy Commission (1954).

The Senator's voting record on foreign policy matters indicates that he favored pressuring France to free Indochina (1953), cutting the foreign aid ceiling by $1 billion (1953), penalizing foreign aid recipients trading with Communist China (1953), the Bricker amendment (1954), and the defend Formosa resolution (1955).

Among the Senator's votes on security measures were a "nay" vote on making membership in the Communist party a crime (1954) and a "yea" vote on a resolution to create a special joint committee to keep a watch on the Central Intelligence Agency (1956). In the field of national defense he was against $400 million more for jet bombers (1953) and increasing an appropriation to the Army (1954). He also voted to admit 209,000 refugees from Iron Curtain countries (1953), for the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (1954), and statehood for Hawaii and Alaska (1954). Barrett was against tax relief for small businesses (1953), reducing automobile taxes (1954), earmarking all Federal gas receipts for highway construction (1954), and increasing the personal income tax exemption by $100 (1954).

With twenty colleagues from both sides of the Senate, Barrett joined in sponsoring a resolution on March 13, 1956 calling upon the United Kingdom to consult with the "people of Cyprus" concerning "their future political status consistent with that principle of self-determination to which the United States has historically subscribed."

Senator Barrett does not concur with those of his Republican colleagues who affix a "do-nothing" label to the Democratic-controlled Eighty-fourth Congress. "In an election year," he said on April 2, 1956 "it is asking too much to expect Congress to consider legislation on a wholly impartial basis. There is more politics involved than there should be, but it is not fair to criticize all of the opposition party members" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 3, 1956).

Barrett was married on May 21, 1916 to Alice C. Donoghue, who died in February 1956. His son, Frank A., Jr., is a surgeon. Another son, James E., and a daughter, Marialyce, are attorneys. Barrett was a trustee of the University of Wyoming (1939-43) and is a member of the Wyoming Council of the Boy Scouts of America, American Bar Association, Knights of Columbus, and the Lusk Lions Club. He is also an American Legionnaire and an Elk. His fraterntiy is Delta Theta Phi.

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BASSETT, SARA WARE Oct. 22, 1872-
Author

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On April 15, 1955 the Boston Authors' Club honored Sara Ware Bassett, one of its most loyal and active members, on the publication of her fiftieth book. For more than forty years Miss Bassett has written her pleasant novels of New England life. At eighty-four she is busily at work on a new novel scheduled for publication in 1957. A small and fragile-looking lady who has lived all her life in Massachusetts, Miss Bassett shuns publicity. "I prefer to be represented by my work," she writes. "I love my writing. It is my boon companion."

A descendant of William Bassett who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts on the *Fortune* in 1621 and joined the Pilgrims' colony, Sara Ware Basset was born in Newton, Massachusetts, October 22, 1872, to Charles Warren and Anna Augusta (Haley) Bassett. She spent her childhood and early girlhood in Newton, studying in the Newton public schools and graduating from the Newton High School in 1892. In the same year she entered the Lowell School of Design, then a part of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, where she completed a program in textile design. She never worked professionally in the field, however. In 1894 she decided to become a kindergarten teacher, and after three years of study at the Symonds Kindergarten Training School in Boston, she obtained a position in the Newton public schools which she held from 1897 to 1917.

With a teaching schedule of a little more than two hours a day, Miss Bassett had time to continue her studies in the three fields which interested her most—English, psychology, and philosophy. She took courses at Radcliffe College in Cambridge under such distinguished professors as Charles T. Copeland ("Copey"), Josiah Royce, and George Herbert Palmer. She also studied at Boston University under Dallas Lore Sharp. Miss Bassett had by this time resolved to become a writer, but, as she explains, "I was ill satisfied with my work and was determined to learn how to 'handle my tools.' "

Encouraged by all her teachers, but especially by Professor Sharp, she began her first novel, and this was published in 1915 by George H. Doran under the title *The Taming of Zenas Henry* (made into a silent motion picture by RKO). In the forty years since this time, Miss Bassett has published thirty novels, her latest *To Each His Dream* in 1955 (Doubleday). She has also written a number of books for children: a group in the Industrial Book series for the Penn Publishing Company from 1912 to 1920 (*The Story of Lumber, The Story of Wool, The Story of Glass,* etc.); another group for the Invention Series published by Little, Brown from 1920 to 1926 (*Paul and the Printing Press, Steve and the Steam Engine,* etc.); and again for Penn in 1926 to 1927 two volumes in the Discovery Series, *The Story of Columbus, The Story of Vasco da Gama.* With George L. Shuman she wrote *Industries of the World* (1914) and with E. T. Holmes *A Wonderful Fifty Years* (1917, privately printed).

Bradford Bachrach

SARA WARE BASSETT

Most of Miss Bassett's novels are set on Cape Cod, Massachusetts where (except for two trips to England and the Continent) she has spent all her summers since she was in her teens. "I have sought to put into my novels its atmosphere, the fragrance of its pines, the blueness of its sea, the emerald of its salt marshes. I have also tried to present sincerely the humor of the Cape Codder, his common sense, his sterling qualities."

Reviewers have generally agreed that Miss Bassett has succeeded in this intention. Her novels, Lisle Bell remarked in the New York *Herald Tribune* in 1943, are "wholesome and folksy, touched with native humor and the spirit of neighborliness." In a review of her novel *Heart's Haven* (Doubleday, 1944), the New York *Times* (July 9, 1944) commented: "Widely known for the flavor of authenticity she brings to her stories by right of heritage, the author is at her best when describing the natives of the small village of Belleport and letting you listen in on their gossip and salty philosophizing."

It is not Miss Bassett's purpose to portray the grimmer aspects of the modern world nor to explore in depth the complexities of human life. On the eve of World War II, the *Saturday Review of Literature* (July 1, 1939) complained that her novel *A Son of the Sea* (Doubleday, 1939) with "its absence of contemporary insecurity, tenseness, and quickness, belongs in those great days of the *Atlantic Monthly* which preceded the Civil War. It was designed for that saintly white-haired grandmother who in advertisements is all day sitting and knitting and dreaming; it is tender, con-

BASSETT, SARA WARE—*Continued*

ventional, and unreal as she is." To the large public that seeks escape in pleasant romantic fiction, however, Miss Bassett's novels, soundly based as they are in the spirit and flavor of rural and smalltown New England life, remain sturdy favorites.

Miss Bassett does all her writing at the Boston Athenaeum (of which she is a proprietor) where she is free from the interruptions of telephone calls and visitors. She lives with her sister, a retired physician, in an old house on Beacon Hill in Boston. Her favorite recreations are "a good book, a good play, good music." She rarely listens to the radio and has never watched television. She is proud of her strong family tradition ("although we have traveled, our family have never lived outside Massachusetts since 1621") and states her convictions simply but firmly: "I stand for what is clean, decent, and upholds our religious and moral standards."

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BATES, MARSTON July 23, 1906- Zoologist; university professor; author

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Professor of zoology at the University of Michigan, Dr. Marston Bates is the author of four scientific books which have been acclaimed for their readability as well as their scholarship. His works have covered a wide range of scientific research: the history and characteristics of the mosquito, a survey of natural history, an account of his personal philosophy on tropical life and culture, and an analysis of population problems with reference to Malthusian and Darwinian theories. *The Prevalence of People* published in 1955 (Scribner) received the same praise accorded to his earlier publications.

"Scientists can and ought to write in a way capable of reaching a wide and influential audience," Professor Bates believes (*Science*, April 18, 1952). He has urged his colleagues to do more of their own writing and leave less to professional journalists. Dr. Bates is not merely a popularizer. He advocates serious scientific writing by those who know how to present their materials. His own books serve as an example for they combine a lucid and concise style with a complete grasp of the material.

Born on July 23, 1906 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, Marston Bates is the only son of Glenn F. and Amy Mabel (Button) Bates. His father, a farmer and horticulturist, moved the family to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, where young Marston was reared. He attended the local public schools, and in 1923 was graduated from high school, where he had participated in debating and dramatics. At the University of Florida in Gainesville, Bates majored in biology, and took his B.S. degree in 1927. He became a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

Univ. of Michigan
News Service

MARSTON BATES

Joining the staff of the Servicio Técnico de Cooperación Agrícola, an adjunct of the United Fruit Company, in 1928, Bates worked in Honduras and Guatemala as a research assistant. Two years later he was appointed director of the service, remaining at this post till 1931, when he entered Harvard University to continue studies in zoology. He was awarded the A.M. degree in 1933 and a Ph.D. degree in the following year. Bates's doctoral thesis was entitled "The Butterflies of Cuba." He was named a Sheldon traveling fellow by Harvard in 1934.

Within a few months of his appointment as a research assistant at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology in 1935, Dr. Bates was given a leave of absence to join a Rockefeller Foundation project investigating mosquito biology in Albania. In 1937 he resigned from the museum staff and became a member of the staff of the international health division of the foundation. When he concluded his work in Albania in 1939, Dr. Bates was sent to Egypt to establish a laboratory for malaria research. The project was abandoned at the outbreak of World War II, and Bates was transferred by the Rockefeller Foundation to direct a laboratory for yellow fever research at Villavicencio, Colombia.

After Dr. Walter Reed identified the mosquito known as the Aëdes aegypti as the carrier of the yellow fever virus in 1900 and immunization vaccine was developed, the disease was thought to be under control. But yellow fever epidemics broke out again in South America in the 1930's. "Not many years ago we thought we knew all the essential facts about yellow fever," wrote Dr. Bates in the *Scientific Monthly* (July 1946). "Everything seemed to indicate that a sufficiently energetic and well-planned campaign of mosquito control in the major cities of tropical America, which appeared to be the centers of dispersal, would eliminate the disease from this hemisphere. The Rockefeller Foundation embarked on an ambitious project of study and control with this objective in mind. . . . It ended by demonstrating that the original objective—the elimination of yellow fever from America—was impossible."

The work of the Rockefeller Foundation scientists reduced the problem of yellow fever materially, however. Under Marston Bates's supervision, the researchers worked with the local doctors in a program of diagnoses and treatment, studied the forests and swamps in the area, and tested insects suspected of carrying the germ. The Haemagogus mosquito was identified as the carrier in Colombia.

On his return to the United States in 1948, Bates took post-doctorate work at the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health in Baltimore, Maryland. In the following year he published his first volume *The Natural History of Mosquitoes* (Macmillan, 1949). The *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health* (December, 1949) recommended the work to all students of tropical medicine and the New York *Herald Tribune* (July 10, 1949) reviewer considered it a "solid book, factual and close-packed."

Dr. Bates resumed his duties with the Rockefeller Foundation in 1949, undertaking an analysis of demographic problems from a biological standpoint. In 1950, the same year in which he was appointed special assistant to the president of the foundation, Bates published *The Nature of Natural History* (Scribner, 1950). The book was hailed by laymen as well as scientists. The critic for the *Saturday Review of Literature* (April 8, 1950) noted: "To cover so much in one book, retaining continuity and balance, requires consummate skill, and Dr. Bates has been equal to the task. . . . An excellent book, recommended without reservation."

Bates's non-technical but very broad study of tropical life, *Where Winter Never Comes* (Scribner, 1952), prompted a reviewer to write: "I feel as tho I've explored a new land and have found a new source of hope and inspiration" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* February 17, 1952). The *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (July, 1952) found the book "accurate and well-balanced . . . filled with sound and sensible ideas and coming to valid conclusions on tropical people."

Since his appointment as professor of zoology at the University of Michigan in 1952, Dr. Bates has written, taught, and conducted research at Ann Arbor. In 1955 Charles Scribner's Sons published the results of his investigation of population and demographic problems, originally started under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, in a volume entitled *The Prevalence of People.* This treatment of human natality, mortality, and mobility exemplified once again Dr. Bates's skill in presenting scientific information in a smooth and readable style. In his review of the book, Harrison Brown called it "a rarity among books on human populations—a clear, thoughtful, scientifically accurate treatment of an enormously complex subject, yet one which makes the reader feel as though he were listening to the author chat informally" (*Saturday Review,* April 30, 1955).

Professor Bates has served as consultant to the Office of Naval Research (1950-51) and during the summer of 1953 he worked on the Atoll Research Project of the Office of Naval Research and the Pacific Science Board. Since 1952 he has been a member of the divisional committee for biology and medicine of the National Science Foundation. He delivered the Timothy Hopkins lectures at the Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University in the summer of 1954.

In addition to his books, Dr. Bates is the author of approximately 140 scientific papers; he has also contributed to the New York *Times Book Review, Saturday Review, Holiday* and several scientific publications. He is a member of the editorial board of the *American Scholar.* Professional organizations to which he belongs are the Entomological Society of America, Society for the Study of Evolution, the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Royal Entomological Society of London, and the British Ecological Society. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. In 1953 the University of Florida awarded him the Centennial Certificate of Merit.

Marston Bates married Nancy Bell Fairchild, daughter of the botanist and agricultural explorer David Fairchild, on January 11, 1939. She accompanied her husband on his research trips abroad and served as his laboratory assistant in Colombia. Her book *East of the Andes and West of Nowhere* (Scribner, 1947) aptly describes their professional and personal adventures in the village of Villavicencio. Mrs. Bates's article "Keeping House for a Biologist in Colombia" was published in the *National Geographic Magazine* (August, 1948). The couple has three daughters and a son.

Dr. Bates has black hair and brown eyes, is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. His club is the Cosmos (Washington, D.C.) and his hobby is photography. He believes that scientists should communicate to a wider audience. "We cannot . . . blame the public for failing to notice our writings," he suggested in an article printed in *Science* (April 18, 1952). "We must look to ourselves and see how we can manage a better and more persuasive job within the limits of our canons of taste and integrity."

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BAUM, KURT Mar. 15, 1908- Singer

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The ranking tenor of the Metropolitan Opera's Italian wing is the Czechoslovakian singer, Kurt Baum. His debut at the Metropolitan was in 1941 as the Italian singer in Richard Strauss' *Der Rosenkavalier*. In the intervening years, he has sung all the great tenor roles in Italian operas and has starred in several German operas, as well as the French repertory. When Umberto Giordano's *Andrea Chénier* was presented for the first time during the Metropolitan's 1955-1956 season, Harold C. Schonberg (New York *Times*, December 3, 1955) wrote that Baum in the title role was a "fine match for Zinka Milanov's Maddalena . . . both histrionically and vocally," and called the second act duet "grand opera at its current best."

Before he came to the United States, Baum was well established on the European operatic stage, and has since sung in the leading opera companies of both North and South America and is known on all three continents as "the high C tenor." He has also appeared on the American and European concert stage and has made featured appearances in many of the famous music festivals of Europe. He is under contract with Columbia Records.

Kurt Baum was born on March 15, 1908 in Prague, Czechoslovakia, the son of Simon and Frieda (Baum-Marcus) Baum. Kurt's father was a merchant whose interests extended to Cologne, Germany. Kurt attended high school and college in Cologne, then, as his parents wanted him to be a doctor, he entered the Medical School at the University of Prague in 1927. He was fond of sports, especially tennis, swimming and boxing and won sculling, swimming and diving medals. He also sang in the college glee club.

He did so well in the ring that he won the amateur heavyweight boxing championship of Czechoslovakia. Max Schmeling watched Baum work and offered to spar with him. They worked out in about a dozen bouts, then Baum stepped in at the wrong time and caught a blow squarely on the nose. A bone had to be removed and Baum knew that he was through with boxing. But he could still sing. According to the Washington *Post* (March 4, 1951) the removal of the bone seemed to make his voice more resonant. At a student party, Baum sang an old German drinking song and hit a high note that won the applause of his listeners, who urged him to study for opera.

He took their advice, gave up medical school in his third year and in 1930 entered the Music Academy of Berlin. After a year and a half at the Academy, he applied for entrance in the International Music Festival contest of 1932 in Vienna. Over 700 singers were entered. One of ten prize winners, Baum carried off honors for the tenor section with his "Celeste Aïda," winning a prize of 3,000 schillings, plus a concert appearance in Vienna. A Zurich manager heard Baum and engaged him for the approaching opera season. The vehicle for his Zurich debut in November 1933 was the German opera *Kreidekreis* by Alexander von Zemlinsky (*Opera News*, January 4, 1943).

National Concert and Artists Corporation

KURT BAUM

During the season Baum also sang the role of Manrico in Verdi's *Il Trovatore* and, realizing that his future lay in the Italian field, studied with Edoardo Garbin in Milan and then at Santa Cecilia School in Rome, where he devoted eight months study to *Aïda* alone. A year under Felix Weingartner at Basle was followed by simultaneous engagements in Prague and Vienna for three years and guest appearances in Budapest, Hungary. At this time he gave concerts in Stockholm, Copenhagen and Paris and sang in opera in Salzburg and Monte Carlo.

While filling an engagement on the Riviera under Erich Kleiber in 1939, Baum was heard by Paul Longone of the Chicago Opera Company, who signed the tenor for a three-year contract. Longone died the following day, but his widow honored the contract. Baum's last concerts at Ostend and Biarritz were also saddened by the threat of a European war. He left France on August 29, 1939 with the passport of a Czechoslovakian citizen, unable to speak a word of English. On November 2, he made his debut in Chicago as Radames in *Aïda* opposite Rose Bampton.

The Met's Edward Johnson had heard Baum sing the Italian role in *Rosenkavalier* to Risë Stevens' Octavian in Prague and after the tenor came to the United States he was auditioned twice at the Metropolitan. In November 1941 he made his debut there in the same role. Robert Lawrence (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 28, 1941) said that the Czech singer was the most valuable tenor the opera house had engaged in many seasons and commented that his voice was of "excellent quality, topped by ringing, climactic tones."

For the next two years Baum covered thousands of miles in the Western hemisphere. In Buenos Aires, he sang Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" under Kleiber and in June 1942 his performance of Don José opposite Rose Pauly's Carmen was celebrated by a special bull fight in honor of the two singers. His next appearance at the Metropolitan was on January 9, 1943 as Don Alvaro in *La Forza del Destino*. On January 23, of the same year, he sang Radames in *Aïda* at the Metropolitan.

When he repeated the role in 1944, opposite Zinka Milanov, Olin Downes (New York *Times*, February 5, 1944) praised Baum's performance and in particular "the great scene of the third act of Radames, his country and his trust betrayed . . . as something to move the beholder." Cedric Hart (*Opera News*, October 2, 1944) reported that when the National Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Giorgio D'Andria, made its initial appearance in Los Angeles for a midsummer season of popular repertory (July 17 to August 5) Metropolitan Opera stars Milanov and Baum created such a success in *Aïda* that two repeat performances were given.

Baum sang in Wagner's *Lohengrin* in 1945 and the New York *Times* of January 16 commented that his Lohengrin had "grace, dignity, serenity . . . never overplayed, nor lacking in vitality." When he sang the role of Walther in *Die Meistersinger* for the first time at the Metropolitan, a New York *Herald Tribune* critic (February 27, 1945) found Baum's voice "tonally persuasive and expressive aside from some constriction in the upper tones."

Shortly after World War II, Baum returned to Europe and made his debut at La Scala in Milan as Manrico in *Il Trovatore*. He guest starred in other Italian cities and also appeared at the world-famous Florence May Festival, and on the concert stage in London, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark.

Baum opened his tenth season at the Metropolitan with his first appearance as Des Grieux in *Manon Lescaut*, on Thanksgiving night, which a critic in *Musical America* (December 15, 1950) called "one of his best achievements," and added that the tenor had put aside the heroic manner of his Radames and Manrico in the role.

After the Metropolitan's spring tour in 1953 which swung through the South as far west as Dallas, and through the Midwest and North to Boston, he flew to England for a command performance of *Aïda* before Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II during the Coronation festivities. He returned to the United States for the Cincinnati Opera and crossed the Atlantic for engagements in Italy and was in New York again for the fall opera concert season.

On the fourteenth anniversary of "Viennese Night" at New York's Lewisohn Stadium on July 23, 1955, Baum sang the music of Johann Strauss and Franz Lehar, sharing honors with Jarmila Novotna. The tenor's 1955-56 season at the Metropolitan was an unusually active one as he was called upon to substitute on short notice several times. Louis Biancolli (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, March 1, 1956) observed that Baum's whole vocal and dramatic conception of Manrico in *Il Trovatore* had a great deal more impetus than usual. He had substituted for Gino Penno.

Baum's first wife, an Austrian girl, to whom he had been married for eight years, died before he came to America. On June 6, 1944 he married Renata Schall who was a Powers model and the daughter of the late head of the Schall Granite Works in Breslau, Germany. They make their home in New York City and when time permits spend vacations near Montauk Point on Long Island. He is now an American citizen. Mrs. Baum always accompanies her husband and when possible they travel by car, and would prefer the leisurely ocean trips to Europe, but take planes because of a tight schedule.

The singer has brown hair and eyes and is tall and muscular. He finds relaxation in fishing and swimming and is an enthusiastic photographer. His favorite role is Don Alvaro in *La Forza del Destino*. He believes that vocal success depends on little things and likes starting a new enterprise on Fridays, trusts five as his lucky number and always puts his left shoe on first. He has formed the habit of always glancing at the pictures of his wife, his mother and his mother-in-law before he makes an entrance on the stage. He is sure they bring him good luck.

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BEADLE, G(EORGE) W(ELLS) (bē'd'l)

Oct. 22, 1903- University professor, geneticist; organization official

Address: b. c/o American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; California Institute of Technology, Pasadena 4, Calif.

The president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1956 is Dr. G. W. Beadle, a leading geneticist and chairman of the division of biology at California Institute of Technology. Working with Neurospora crassa, a bread mold, Dr. Beadle demonstrated that biochemical reactions were governed by particular genes. The absence or presence of these genes in organisms determines their ability to synthesize vitamins and amino acids and to control metabolic activity.

Dr. Beadle was the recipient in 1950 of the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association. At that time the *American Journal of Public Health* (December 1950) commented that "fulfillment of the implications" of his studies of genetic control of metabolic activity "will undoubtedly lead to understanding of the

John Engstead

G. W. BEADLE

human constitution as related to the vital problems of host resistance and susceptibility in both metabolic and infectious disease."

The A.A.A.S. is the world's largest scientific organization, with over 250 affiliated groups and more than 2,000,000 members. As a member of the association's board of directors, Dr. Beadle has been a critic of the U.S. security program, charging that the system, when faultily administered, impedes scientific progress. He succeeded Dr. Warren Weaver to the presidency of the A.A.A.S.

George Wells Beadle was born on October 22, 1903, in Wahoo, Nebraska, the son of Chauncey Elmer and Hattie (Albro) Beadle. George spent his early years on a small farm. He attended Wahoo High School and the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, where he majored in biology, receiving the B.S. degree in 1926 and the M.S. degree in the following year.

Continuing his graduate work at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1931, Beadle studied with Professor R. A. Emerson. His research was devoted to the genetics and cytology of Indian corn. Several papers which Beadle published while still a graduate student contributed to the knowledge of heritable characters and the process of meiosis (division of the germ or sex cells) in maize. His laboratory evidence proved that heritable defects in pollen production were based on the abnormal behavior of the chromosomes during meiosis, and that this behavior was in turn determined by genes.

Under a National Research Council fellowship, Beadle went to California Institute of Technology in Pasadena and worked from 1931 to 1933 with Thomas Hunt Morgan, whose books are classics in the field of genetics. Here Beadle began experimenting on the Drosophila melanogaster, the vinegar or fruit fly. This organism is often used in genetics research because of its ability to reproduce rapidly.

Dr. Beadle's research was concentrated on the problem of crossing over in Drosophila. (Crossing over is the process by which genes are interchanged between parts of homologous chromosomes during meiosis.) He found that various aspects of crossing over and recombination of characters occurs at random when two sex cells unite. Working with Drosophila, he also investigated homozygous and heterozygous translocations.

After serving as an instructor at California Institute of Technology from 1933 to 1935, Beadle was appointed a guest research scientist at the Université de Paris' Institut de Biologie Physico-chimique and worked with Dr. Boris Ephrussi. They were interested in analyzing in biochemical terms certain of the heritable characteristics which geneticists had discovered in Drosophila.

"Up to this time geneticists had been concerned primarily with establishing the existence of the genes and with studying their mode of transmission from one generation to the next. As yet, little had been done on the mode of action of the genes—the means by which they carry out their control of the structure and function of the body. For this, an understanding of the biochemical processes leading up to the final, visible expression of the gene was required" (statement by N. H. Horowitz before the Dyer Lectureship Award committee).

Beadle and Ephrussi attacked the problem by studying inherited defects in eye pigment development in Drosophila. They were able to show, in a series of papers written in the next five years, that the gene in question functions in the chemical transformation of the amino acid tryptophane, the latter being a precursor of one of the Drosophila eye pigments.

Returning to the United States in 1936, Dr. Beadle served as an assistant professor of genetics at Harvard University. In 1937 he was appointed a full professor at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. During these years the work begun with Dr. Ephrussi continued unabated. Beadle and Ephrussi's experiments with transplanted ovaries of Drosophila showed that "functional connections of the implanted ovary with a host oviduct may be established" (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* December 1935).

Recognizing inherent difficulties in the continued use of Drosophila for biochemical studies, Professor Beadle started to experiment on Neurospora crassa, a bread mold. He and his associate Dr. E. L. Tatum gave evidence that genes control the synthesis of vitamins and amino acids in living cells. Loss of the gene is followed by the hereditary transmission to subsequent generations of a characteristic disturbance of metabolic activity.

During World War II Professor Beadle's genetic conclusions were applied to the manufacture of penicillin, resulting in a four-fold increase in production, and in the development of new means for assaying vitamins and amino acids in foods and tissues.

In 1946 Beadle returned to California Institute of Technology and succeeded Thomas Hunt Morgan as chairman of the division of biology, a position he still retains. On December 27, 1953 he was elected president of the A.A.A.S. for 1956. As president-elect, Dr. Beadle joined with the other members of the board of directors of the A.A.A.S. to urge a review of the U.S. security program.

The board stated: "If—as is likely—we should be numerically outnumbered, our superior strength must come from making better use of the material and human resources we do have. It follows that ability to make positive contributions to the nation's welfare and progress should be a primary criterion of a person's suitability for any position other than positions involving access to the types of information that must properly be closely guarded" (*Science,* December 10, 1954). "We cannot possibly keep scientific knowledge secret," the scientists asserted, "but we can hope to keep ahead of our potential enemies in basic knowledge and in the application of that knowledge" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 10, 1954).

At that time Beadle discussed the hiring of researchers for unclassified projects in universities. He said that "a well-planned and well-administered security system" is an obvious necessity to prevent information of new weapons from falling into the hands of actual or potential enemies.

However, he cautioned that "there are dangers if the security system set up to protect such secrets is not properly used. If, for example, it is extended too long in time, more can be lost by slowing down our own scientific advance than is gained by keeping information from the enemy." He warned against "driving qualified persons away from classified areas of research where their talents are much needed" (New York *Times,* December 29, 1954). Beadle will be succeeded as president of A.A.A.S. by Dr. Paul B. Sears of Yale University.

The executive council of the A.A.A.S. sent a proposed resolution to 328 council members on December 1955 for a mail ballot to decide the question of whether the A.A.A.S. should hold its annual meetings in any city where racial segregation prevails. The members voted 219 to 28 not to hold meetings in cities practicing segregation.

Dr. Beadle received the Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association in 1950, the Dyer Lectureship Award in 1951, and the Emil Christian Hansen Prize of Denmark in 1953. Honorary degrees have been conferred on the geneticist by Yale University (1947), University of Nebraska (1949), Northwestern University (1952), Rutgers University (1954) and Kenyon College (1955). He was the national lecturer for Sigma Xi in 1945.

Besides contributing many technical papers to journals, Professor Beadle collaborated with Alfred H. Sturtevant on *An Introduction to Genetics* (Saunders, 1939). Dr. Beadle is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Society of Zoologists, American Society of Naturalists, Botanical Society of America, and Genetics Society of America (president, 1946). He is also a member of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, Sigma Xi, and Cosmos Club.

The scientist served with the advisory committee of biology and medicine of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1948 to 1950. He has been associated with the divisional committee for biological sciences of the National Science Foundation since 1951, and is presently working with the Los Angeles county branch of the medical and scientific advisory board of the American Cancer Society. Dr. Beadle is on the board of directors of the Los Angeles County Medical Association Research Foundation.

By his marriage to Marion Cecile Hill on August 22, 1928, Beadle has one son, David. The couple was later divorced. On August 12, 1953 he married Muriel McClure Burnett. His stepson is Raymond James Burnett. For relaxation, Professor Beadle enjoys gardening and mountain climbing.

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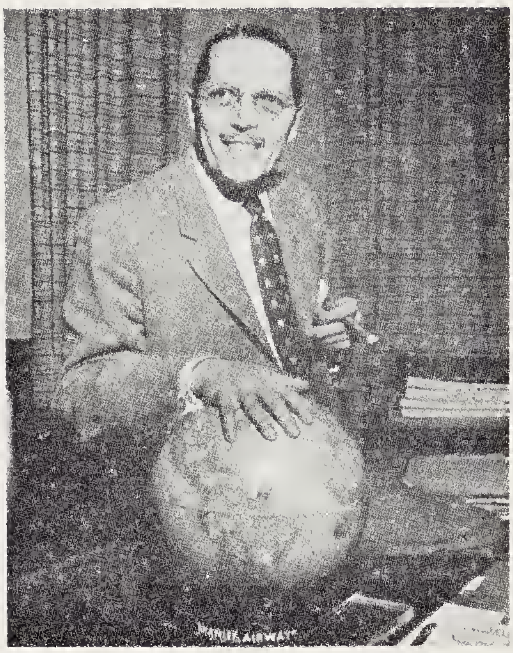
BEARD, CHARLES E(DMUND) Nov. 23, 1900- Airline executive

Address: b. Braniff International Airways, Love Field, Dallas 9, Texas; h. 5146 Kelsey Rd., Dallas 29, Texas

Two years after Charles E. Beard was elected president of Braniff International Airways, the company—on February 15, 1956—inaugurated through-service between New York and nine cities in Latin America. The company's first application for the route was made in August 1943. The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) finally awarded the grant to Braniff on the basis of an interchange agreement with Eastern Air Lines. As executive vice president of Braniff, Beard supervised the company's development of the Latin American service. Its first inter-American flight was in 1948 between Dallas and Lima, Peru.

Beard's interest in aviation began during World War I when he served in the Navy Air Force. In 1929 he was secretary and manager of the Chicago Air Traffic Association. Six years later he became associated with Braniff Airways and was made a vice president and member of the board of directors in 1937. He was named executive vice president in 1947.

The first Braniff scheduled flight was from Oklahoma City to Tulsa in June 1928. Braniff Airways was incorporated in 1930 and was expanded through the Southwest and West by its founder T. E. Braniff. (see *C.B.,* 1952). On January 10, 1954 Braniff was killed in a private plane crash. According to *Business*



CHARLES E. BEARD

Week (August 14, 1954) Braniff had been chairman, president and principal stockholder. For several years he had "shared front office duties" with Beard, which had indicated the choice of a successor. The board of directors elected Beard president on January 13, 1954.

Charles Edmund Beard was born in Toledo, Ohio on November 23, 1900, the son of Hiram E. and Mamie (Reiser) Beard. He received his early education at Lake Forest Academy and Lake Forest College in Illinois. World War I interrupted his studies, and he enlisted in the Navy Air Force. At the end of the war he returned to Lake Forest College and went on to the University of Toledo.

His business career began in 1924 when he became a sales manager in heavy hardware and implements in Toledo. In 1929, he went with the newly organized Chicago Air Traffic Association as secretary and manager and was in charge of the world's first consolidated air ticket office. The organization was unique in air transportation development and became famous as a training school for many of today's air transport executives who received early training under Beard's guidance.

He left Chicago in 1933 to work as passenger traffic manager with Northwest Airlines, Inc., in St. Paul, Minnesota. He became Braniff's general traffic manager at Oklahoma City in 1935 soon after Braniff Airways had acquired Long and Harman's Texas operations and extended service "from the Great Lakes to the Gulf." The line also served Fort Worth, Houston and Brownsville in Texas. In 1937 Beard was elected a vice president of the company and a member of the board of directors and placed in charge of all traffic, sales and advertising activities.

By 1941, Braniff was operating forty flights daily, and an operations base was constructed at Love Field, Dallas. The administration offices were moved to Dallas in June 1942, and schedules were made to facilitate the war effort. The company's main routes at that time were between Chicago and Dallas and served Kansas City, Wichita and Oklahoma City.

Braniff common stock was first listed on the New York Stock Exchange in 1943 with the sale of 400,000 shares of stock to the public. The board of directors was increased from five to nine members and Beard became a member of the five-man executive committee. The following June, Army Air Forces officials and CAB allocated additional aircraft to Braniff and made it possible to increase schedules into Kansas City in all directions. Beard had pointed out to CAB that the line with only eight DC-3 planes had operated 104½ scheduled flying hours daily as compared to 122 maximum scheduled hours in 1942 with sixteen planes prior to the requisition of equipment by the Army.

The first planes of the Braniff fleet were returned by the Army and CAB—reconditioned and overhauled—in July 1944. By next November 478 route miles were added to the system and created new air service between Denver and Memphis, representing a 33 per cent increase over 1943. In 1946 Braniff was granted one-carrier air service between Dallas and Mexico, Cuba, the Panama Canal Zone and South America—a total of 7,719 international route miles with Houston as international gateway. A survey flight was made by Beard and other Braniff officials in August 1946. Early in 1947 Beard was named executive vice president and given full charge of developing the Latin American routes. He arranged for certification by CAB in April 1947 of the use of the instrument landing system. The inaugural flight between Dallas and Lima was made on June 4, 1948.

Beard supervised the building of the Braniff airport terminal and navigational facilities at La Paz, Bolivia—the world's highest airport—*El Alto*. The first scheduled DC-4 air service passenger line—with jet assist takeoff—landed in La Paz on June 3, 1949; and non-stop service between Lima and Rio de Janeiro was inaugurated. Braniff offices were opened in New York and San Francisco.

During 1950 and 1951, the company extended its services from Lima to São Paulo, Buenos Aires and Asunción, Paraguay. Offices were opened in Miami, Florida for use of the Miami International air gateway, with an 1,800 mile interchange flight with Eastern Air Lines between Denver, Colorado and Miami. A merger with Mid-Continent Airlines was granted by CAB in August 1952, and brought Thomas Fortune Ryan III and J. W. Miller into Braniff as executives. In 1953 DC-6 twice-weekly tourist flights were inaugurated with United Air Lines interchange to La Paz, Asunción and Buenos Aires.

A few days after the National Safety Council had declared Braniff eligible for its twenty-first annual safety award—the airline had flown 3 billion fatality-free miles—the founder, T. E. Braniff was killed in a private plane crash near Shreveport, Louisiana. Three days after his death, the Braniff board of directors held a special meeting. Beard was elected president of the Airways, Fred Jones, chairman of the board, J. W. Miller executive vice president, Thomas Fortune Ryan III, chairman of the executive committee and Ferdinand Eberstadt, chairman of the finance committee. *Business Week* (August 14, 1954) called the transition from one-man control to a five-man team "quick and smooth." A month later, the team set up a five-man advisory council and made them vice presidents.

CAB recommended in March 1954 that the Latin American routes of Braniff and Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra) be combined into one system. The New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (June 24, 1954) reported that Panagra had offered Braniff $5,000,000 for the integration. Beard rejected the proposal and said that Braniff was "seeking ways to establish a stronger U.S. flag airline on the West coast of South America" not abandon their routes.

The company's fleet totaled fifty-eight planes and served fifty-two cities in the United States and nine in Latin America. *Forbes* (November 15, 1955) reported that the line was rapidly approaching the point of financial stability without government subsidies. CAB had eliminated Braniff's entire $1,400,000 domestic subsidy and cut its international subsidy from $2,300,000 to less than $1,000,000. Beard said that the company's "ability to create earnings to reduce subsidy" was a healthy condition. He had just launched a $20,000,000 equipment buying campaign that included "up to ten" turboprops and "up to six" 600-mph jet airliners for $5,000,000 each.

Through-service between New York and both coasts of South America via Miami to attract trade and tourist travel was announced by Beard and Eastern's chairman, Captain Eddy Rickenbacker, at a luncheon in New York for delegates of the tourist trade and the press (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 1, 1955). The passenger service—inaugurated on February 15, 1956—was described as "the most luxurious in-flight food and cabin service available combined with personalized attention."

For many years Beard has been a member of the Air Transport Association's national advertising committee. He is a member of the air transport committee of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce; the U.S. advisory committee of the University of Florida School of Inter-American Studies; and the transport and communication committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. He has also served two terms as vice president and one term as president of the industry's Air Traffic Conference.

He is a national director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and is vice president and director of the Braniff Foundation whose endowment is dedicated to charitable, religious, educational and scientific projects. He is a trustee of the U.S. Inter-American Council and the Southwestern Legal Foundation, and a director of the American Arbitration Association, the Dallas Child Guidance Clinic and the Dallas Theatre Center. His social affiliations include membership in the Brook Hollow Golf Club, the City, Texas and Downtown Clubs of Dallas; the Burning Tree Club, Washington, D.C.; the Newcomen Society in America; Kappa Sigma fraternity, and the Conquistadores del Cielo, national aviation fraternity. His religion is Episcopalian.

Beard has been described as distinguished-looking, about six feet tall and of average build. His hair and mustache are black and his eyes are blue. He was married on February 3, 1923 to Rose Esther Wheaton. They have a son Robert Don, and a daughter Barbara Rose.

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BEECH, OLIVE ANN (MELLOR) Sept. 25, 1903- Aviation company executive

Address: b. Beech Aircraft Corp., Wichita 1, Kan.; h. 48 Mission Rd., Eastborough, Wichita 8, Kan.

Although she does not pilot her own plane, Olive Ann Beech has been called the "First Lady of Aviation" because of her presidency of Beech Aircraft Corporation, a leading Midwest producer of light commercial aircraft and military training planes. She was co-founder with her aircraft-pioneering husband, Walter H. Beech, of the company in 1932, has been its chief executive officer since his death in 1950, and has won many awards for her achievements in aviation.

Beech Aircraft Corporation currently has some 5,500 employees in its main plant at Wichita, Kansas and at other plants at Liberal and Herington in the same state. In early 1956 the company announced formation of a subsidiary for missile and other secret research at Boulder, Colorado. Another Beech development is a new military trainer, Model 73, the world's smallest jet, which made its first flight in December 1955.

Olive Ann Mellor was born to Frank B. and Suzannah (Miller) Mellor on September 25, 1903 in Waverly, Kansas and grew up in a farming community. After finishing public school in Paola, Kansas, she attended a business college in Wichita to study stenography and bookkeeping and later completed her formal education at night school and through home study courses.

Her first job, which she held from 1920 to 1924, was as general office assistant in charge of bookkeeping for the Staley Electric Company in Augusta, Kansas. She then began her career in the aviation industry, accepting in 1925 the position of secretary-bookkeeper at the Travel Air Manufacturing Company in Wichita. Soon Miss Mellor was promoted to office manager and secretary to the president, Walter H. Beech, who had founded Travel Air in 1925 to manufacture planes for business and sport purposes.

(Continued next page)

Hal Phyfe

OLIVE ANN BEECH

"When I first started working at Travel Air, I didn't know the empennage of an airplane from the wing," she has admitted (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 3, 1951). "After a great deal of teasing from the staff when my letters were confused, I had our chief engineer give me a complete breakdown drawing of an airplane with the names of the various parts marked. I used this drawing for many years when teaching new employees the nomenclature of aircraft."

On February 24, 1930 Olive Ann Mellor married Beech. That year a merger of Travel Air with Curtiss-Wright Corporation was completed, and subsequently Travel Air manufacturing was transferred to St. Louis, Missouri. Beech, as an executive officer and director of the firm worked for about two years in New York City, where his wife did not take an active part in business. Dissatisfied with being engaged only indirectly in aircraft construction, Beech resigned from Curtiss-Wright and in 1932 returned to Wichita.

With his wife's assistance he founded Beech Aircraft Company (later corporation) on April 1, 1932. Many of the new company's officers were those who had taken part in the management of Travel Air. Mrs. Beech was elected secretary-treasurer, and in 1936, when the corporate structure was reorganized, she also became a member of Beech Aircraft's board of directors. The young company prospered in the latter years of the depression, winning in 1936 the Frank E. Phillips Trophy at the Mile-High Air Races at Denver and the Bendix Transcontinental Speed Dash from Bendix, New Jersey to Los Angeles. When deciding to compete in the latter contest, Beech had been persuaded by his wife to allow a woman, Louise Thaden, to fly the company's plane. Mrs. Beech's argument was that a woman pilot would offer "convincing proof that unlike some airplanes of that day, brute strength was not required to operate a Beechcraft" (William H. McDaniel in *Beech*, 1947).

Beechcraft sales by 1938 exceeded $1,000,000, with the company dominating the market of private-owner and commercial planes in the 285 to 459 horse power class. As war approached in the spring of 1941, the company received large orders for its Beechcraft Model 18, useful as both a bomber trainer and short-haul airship. According to *Business Week* (February 25, 1956), "By the end of World War II Beech had produced a grand total of 7,400 Beechcrafts—plus spare parts. It had built 1,635 complete sets of wings for A 26 Invader attack bombers; and had delivered large numbers of Beechcraft controllable pitch propellers for the Army's light planes."

Because of her husband's illness, much of the responsibility for the company's operations during part of World War II, especially in financial matters, was carried by Mrs. Beech. After his death in November 1950, Mrs. Beech became president and director of the Beech Aircraft Corporation.

Like other aircraft companies, during the postwar years Beech Aircraft turned to diversified manufacturing; it produced corn harvesters, cotton pickers and washing machines among other consumers items such as pie plates. Employment dropped from a wartime 15,000 to 2,600 in 1949. The outbreak of fighting in Korea in 1950, however, brought military demand for the Twin-Bonanza planes that Beech engineers had meanwhile developed. Popular on the foreign market, Beech Aircraft had fifty-two distributors throughout the world in 1952, and before the Korean War exports accounted for 30 per cent of the company's total sales.

To expand its facilities for production in 1953 of a twin-engine T-36 advanced trainer for the U.S. Air Force, Beech "arranged with the Government for the construction of a new building with 137,808 square feet of floor space. Just as the building was completed, the contract was canceled" (*Business Week*). Mrs. Beech later rejected a suggestion that in making a comeback from the "knockdown" of this cancelation, her company was "benevolently protected" by the Pentagon. "Every dollar's worth of the company's present business," she explained, "and the business which has been accomplished and delivered during the past eighteen months, has been secured by the most effective sort of competition" (letter to *Forbes*, March 1, 1955).

Beech Aircraft Corporation's net income after taxes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1955 amounted to $3,586,510 as compared with $3,386,089 for the preceding year, and total sales reached $77,075,541 as compared with $78,033,435 for the 1954 fiscal year. Its backlog orders exceeded $71,000,000.

On December 19, 1955 Beech Aircraft announced the first flight of its Model 73 jet trainer, designed to train pilots in the operation of turbo-jet aircraft, including aerobatics, confidence maneuvers, night-flying, instrument training and dual instruction. *Business Week* pointed out that if the Government buys the new jet, Beech Aircraft may succeed "in grounding the last propeller-driven aircraft in training military jet pilots" and may replace its own T-34, "the Mentor, which has become a standard part of U.S. military aviation."

Besides producing a number of models for commercial use, Beech manufactures parts for other aircraft companies—such as the windshield, canopy, removable nose section, rudder and stabilator, and external fuel tanks for the McDonnell F-101 "Voodoo," a U.S. Air Force supersonic fighter-intercepter. It also builds wings for a Lockheed Aircraft's jet trainer and assemblies for a Republic Aviation Corporation jet fighter.

As early as 1943 Mrs. Beech received national recognition as a successful businesswoman when the New York *Times* named her as one of the twelve most distinguished women in America and invited her to represent the Midwest and industry in a nation-wide radio broadcast. That same year she took part in New York in the American Bankers Association forum in a panel discussion on women's part in the war effort. In 1951 she was selected as the "Woman of the Year" by the Women's National Aeronautical Association, of which she is a member, and in 1952 was awarded the Lady Drummond Hay Trophy as the woman who had done most for aviation during the year.

Among her other awards are an honorary Doctor of Science of Business Administration degree from Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas (1954) and a special citation from the National Business Aircraft Association for "initiative exemplifyng free enterprise in development and production of aircraft primarily to meet business flight operations."

Mrs. Beech has for many years given a substantial share of her time to business, civic and cultural organizations, both local and national. In Wichita she is director of the Union National Bank, member of the Chamber of Commerce, Community Chest, Art Association, Girl Scout Council, Symphony Society, Air Reserve Center, and other similar groups. She has held executive offices in the Soroptimist International of Wichita and is a trustee of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs Foundation.

She has served on committees of the National Association of Manufacturers, National Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Salvation Army, American Red Cross, Y.W.C.A., Freedoms Foundation, National Safety Council and Federal Civil Defence Administration. Her other organizations include the Kansas Mental Health Association, American Foundation of Religion and Psychiatry, and National Council of Churches of Christ (laywomen's committee). Mrs. Beech belongs to the First Methodist Church of Wichita, of which she is steward on the official board and member of the board of trustees.

Also a mother and a homemaker, Olive Ann Beech has two daughters, Suzanne Mellor, born in 1937, and Mary Lynn, born in 1940. A writer for *Christian Science Monitor* (April 3, 1951) described the aircraft executive as "soft-voiced, slender and blond, with blue eyes, golden hair and a gardenia complexion." She has often told interviewers that she believes that women can be successful in any business if they are determined and are willing to work hard.

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BEECH, MRS. WALTER H. *See* Beech, Olive Ann

BEGLEY, ED Mar. 25, 1901- Actor

Address: 214 Lincoln Blvd., Merrick, N.Y.

Winner of the Donaldson Award for the best supporting actor of the New York City theatre season in 1954-55, Ed Begley plays opposite Paul Muni in the Broadway hit *Inherit the Wind* which opened at the National Theatre in April 1955. Although primarily a theatre man "by personal preference," he has had a radio career that began in 1931, followed since 1947 by roles in over twenty films. Television audiences have seen him in more than sixty dramatic parts. In 1955 he appeared in the noted teleplay "Patterns" (on *Kraft Television Theatre*), winning a Sylvania Award for his portrayal of Andy Sloane. He also took part in the motion picture version, produced by Warner Brothers Pictures.

In April 1956 he received the Antoinette Perry ("Tony") award for his featured acting in *Inherit the Wind.*

Edward Begley was born on March 25, 1901 in Hartford, Connecticut, the son of Michael Joseph and Hannah (Clifford) Begley. He has a sister, Helene, and a brother, Martin, who is head of NBC Talent. He attended St. Patrick's Parochial School in Hartford. He admits to being stage struck since he was eleven years old when he made the acquaintance of Edmund Elton, the leading man of the Poli Stock Company at the Poli Theater adjacent to his home. Young Begley was able to secure occasional "walk-on" parts in crowd scenes, all without pay. "The thrill of being there was enough," he recalls. "I used to hang around and run errands for the crew and call myself 'assistant property man'" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 13, 1947).

At the age of thirteen, he worked nights in a leather factory making knapsacks for the Army, and a year later left school to take a series of jobs that ranged from errand and messenger boy, counterman, stock clerk, and steamfitter's helper, to pearl diver for the Hartford Screw Company. After winning an amateur acting contest when he was fifteen, he was too shy to accept a screen test that was offered him. "That is where I missed up," he

ED BEGLEY

told Irving Drutman of the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 13, 1947). "I've regretted it ever since."

Three years later, in 1919, he joined the U.S. Navy, first as a musician, then as a hospital corpsman, and next as a fireman stationed at Newport, Rhode Island. The Navy sent him to school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to study oil burning, but he failed to pass the examination. His next assignment was as coal-burning fireman on the transport ship U.S.S. *Hancock,* until the Navy took the vessel out of service. Then he was transferred to the U.S. Naval Radio Station at Tuckerton, New Jersey. After the Government sold this station to the Radio Corporation of America, Begley was stationed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard aboard the U.S.S. *Stewart Destroyer 224.* When he received his discharge from the Navy, he settled in Philadelphia.

A round of various kinds of employment followed, including brush salesman and milkman, until he began his first broadcasts in Hartford over station WTIC in 1931. Since then he estimates he has made more than 12,000 radio broadcasts. From 1940 to 1942 he was radio announcer for Hartford's station WNBC. Then, ambitious for a radio career on a larger scale, he went to New York City.

Some of the national network programs on which Begley was heard during his radio career were *Amanda of Honeymoon Hill, Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons,* the *Kate Smith Show* and the *Philip Morris Playhouse.* He starred in the detective shows *Charlie Chan* and *Official Detective,* and created the role of Homer's father in the *Aldrich Family* series and of Sergeant O'Hara in *The Fat Man* broadcasts.

The actor's stage career began in 1943, when he took time from his radio broadcasting to play the part of a Nazi general in *Land of Fame,* a play presented at the Belasco Theatre on Broadway and described as "amateurish in plot, structure and dialogue" (New York *World-Telegram,* September 22, 1943). Begley considers this the one show in his career "that was doomed when it began."

Later in the same year Begley played the part of a Hollywood film producer in William Saroyan's satirical drama *Get Away, Old Man.* The reviewer for the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 25, 1943) wrote that "Edward Begley does his best to give some dimensions to the part of the producer." E. C. Sherburne observed in the *Christian Science Monitor* (November 26, 1943) that the actor "has a large caricature task, and carries it off with unflagging vitality and unction." Next, he took part in *Pretty Little Parlor,* which ran for only a week.

Begley's acting in the New York Drama Critics Circle 1947 prize play, *All My Sons,* by Arthur Miller, was termed "one of the highlights" of the production (New York *Times,* May 10, 1947). Cast as Joe Keller, a manufacturer who produces defective airplane parts in World War II, Begley "plays the part so well that he gets audience sympathy" (*Variety,* February 5, 1947). William Hawkins, drama critic for the New York *World-Telegram* (January 30, 1947) commented: "Ed Begley brings a wide, sure range of emotions to play on the factory owner."

In motion pictures, after supplying voices for a Paramount Pictures cartoon and making a short film for Universal Pictures, Begley appeared in 1947 in *Boomerang!,* a semidocumentary melodrama. His success in this role led to his part in the play *All My Sons* and to a second screen film, *Deep Waters,* produced on the scene in Maine. Within four years he acted in twenty-one films and commuted between Hollywood and New York in order to fulfill concurrent television assignments.

During 1948 Begley had a supporting role in the popular screen comedy about a male baby-sitter *Sitting Pretty,* which starred Clifton Webb and was produced by Twentieth Century-Fox, and in the Paramount movie version of the radio murder drama *Sorry, Wrong Number.* In the latter, he was credited by Howard Barnes with giving "a commanding characterization of the drug store tycoon who has a big hand in his daughter's extinction" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 5, 1948). Then followed parts in two pictures produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer: *Stars in My Crown* in 1950, in which post-Civil War problems in the South are treated; and *Lone Star,* a Western concerning the annexation of Texas to the Union, in which Begley portrayed a leader of the Republic of Texas Congress.

He "persuasively played" the role of an associate editor in the crusading melodrama for a responsible press *Deadline, U.S.A.,* a Twentieth Century-Fox picture in 1952. In the same year he took the part of an underworld king in Paramount's anticrime crusading melodrama *The Turning Point,* based on the hearings of the crime investigating committee of Senator Estes Kefauver in 1951. Interspersed with

Begley's crowded four-year motion picture activities were supporting roles in two plays—*What Price Glory* and *John Loves Mary.*

Before he began an active television career in 1950 with the *Armstrong Circle Theatre,* Begley participated in the nation's first intercity commercial TV show, produced in Philadelphia, and played in occasional television productions, including a special *Aunt Jenny* show broadcast from DuMont studios in Manhattan.

Among the television shows in which he has appeared are *Lights Out, Cameo Theatre, Big Town, Martin Kane, Danger, The Web, Leave it to Larry, The Guiding Light, Philco Playhouse, Medallion Theatre, T-Men in Action* and *The Aldrich Family.* Others that helped to bring the total TV shows in which he has participated to around sixty are *Robert Montgomery Presents, Kraft Theatre, Justice, The Big Story, You Are There,* and *Horizons.* On November 27, 1955, he acted the part of a militant chairman of the U. S. House Appropriations Committee in NBC-TV's *Alcoa Hour* video play "Thunder in Washington," in which his performance was praised as "no less fine" than that of co-actor Melvyn Douglas (New York *Times,* November 28, 1955).

TV critics also praised Begley's acting as a political boss in "The Big Vote" on the *Alcoa Hour* on August 19, 1956 and as a small town mayor in "Mock Trial" on the *Kraft Television Theatre* on September 5.

On Broadway in 1954 Begley portrayed the father in Robert Anderson's short-run drama *All Summer Long,* characterizing "with superb judgment . . . a petty, insensitive, parsimonious" man (*World-Telegram and Sun,* September 24, 1954). Brooks Atkinson stated: "Ed Begley's stormy, driving, callous father is perfectly expressed" (New York *Times,* October 3, 1954).

In his award performance as Matthew Harrison Brady (patterned after William Jennings Bryan) in the Broadway play *Inherit the Wind,* Ed Begley was described by Walter Kerr as "more than a first-class character man" and "an actor of range, variety and scale" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 29, 1955). Kerr noted that Begley's performance "has been widely praised but is likely never to be praised quite enough" and that "the very structure of the play is shored up by this actor's contribution to its cumulative force."

Begley pretends to being "the laziest man in the world in everything except acting." He is five feet nine inches tall, weighs 203 pounds, has blue eyes and graying brown hair. On April 1, 1922 he married Amanda Hoff, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. He is an active member of the Lambs Club in New York. Although he owns a ranch at Van Nuys, California, he told a *Current Biography* writer, he seldom has time to be there.

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BELAFONTE, HARRY (bĕl″*ȧ*-fôn′tā) Mar. 1, 1927- Singer; actor
Address: b. c/o J. Richard Kennedy, 25 Beekman Pl., New York 22

The phenomenal success of Harry Belafonte as a folk singer and actor has been achieved in slightly less than five years. From a singer at New York's Village Vanguard in 1951, Belafonte has since become an entertainer in many leading night clubs from coast to coast and has appeared in two films, *Bright Road* (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, 1953) and the Otto Preminger version of *Carmen Jones* (Twentieth Century-Fox, 1954). For his first Broadway theatre role in *John Murray Anderson's Almanac* (1953-1954), Belafonte won the Antoinette Perry, Donaldson and Theatre World awards for the best male supporting performance in a musical. He was one of the three stars in the Paul Gregory-Charles Laughton production *3 for Tonight,* which had a successful nation-wide tour and Broadway run in the spring of 1955.

Belafonte drew the all-time record crowd of about 25,000 to the Lewisohn Stadium concert in New York City on June 28, 1956.

His record albums *Mark Twain and Other Folk Favorites* and *Belafonte Sings* (RCA Victor) contain many of the folk and calypso numbers in his repertoire. Following his appearance on several television shows and his performance at the Empire Room in New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Robert W. Dana (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* October 5, 1955) wrote: "Harry Belafonte is proving . . . that he is America's foremost balladeer."

Harry Belafonte was born on March 1, 1927 in New York City and was named Harold George Belafonte, Jr., by his parents, Harold George and Melvine (Love) Belafonte. The family moved to Mrs. Belafonte's old home in Jamaica, British West Indies, when Harry was eight years old. (Belafonte Sr., was born in Martinique, French West Indies.)

When they returned to New York five years later, Harry attended St. Thomas the Apostle (parochial) School and later studied for two years at the George Washington High School. He left school in 1944 to enlist in the U. S. Navy. Returning to civilian life, he got a job as a maintenance worker in an apartment house. One of the tenants gave him two tickets, as a tip, for *Home is the Hunter,* an American Negro Theatre production. It was the first legitimate show Harry had ever seen and the beginning of his ambition to be an actor. He enrolled under the G.I. bill at Erwin Piscator's Dramatic Workshop but was unable to get an acting job. In order to earn a living he accepted employment in New York's garment workers' district pushing a dress cart.

For recreation, he often dropped into the Royal Roost, a Broadway jazz club. The owner recalled that he had once heard Belafonte sing in a Dramatic Workshop production, gave him an audition and a two-week engagement at $70 a week. It was extended to twenty weeks and he was earning $200 a week when he was booked for a national tour. He spent two years singing popular songs in night clubs throughout the United States. Everyone thought he was

HARRY BELAFONTE

doing well. He later told John Vergara of the New York Sunday *News* that he was making $350 a week and had a contract with a recording company (Capitol), but he was unhappy in the work. American folk music interested him and he felt that as a folk singer he could combine acting with singing. Shortly before Christmas in 1950, at the end of a Florida engagement, he cancelled further bookings and returned to New York, determined to study folk music.

To support his family, he opened a restaurant in Greenwich Village—The Sage—in partnership with two friends. Eight months later the restaurant failed, but Belafonte continued his research. He spent many hours playing hundreds of Library of Congress records. A guitarist and good friend, Millard Thomas, joined him and later became his accompanist. Together, they built a repertoire of old and modern folk ballads. According to George Keaney (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 2, 1955) Belafonte was signed for two weeks at the Village Vanguard "famed cellar night spot" and remained for fourteen weeks at a salary of $225 a week. His next engagement—at the Blue Angel, an uptown night club—lasted sixteen weeks at $300 a week. Unlike most folk singers, Belafonte has an accompanist (Millard Thomas), so that his own hands may be free for the "dramatic treatment" of a song.

An MGM talent scout liked Belafonte's act and invited him to Hollywood for a screen test, and he was given a leading role in the film *Bright Road* (released in 1953). While on the West Coast, he filled engagements at the Mocambo in Beverly Hills, California and the Thunderbird in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Meanwhile, Belafonte was engaged to play a featured role in *John Murray Anderson's Almanac,* which opened on Broadway early in December 1953. Howard Taubman (New York *Times,* February 7, 1954) reported that "his singing of 'Mark Twain' . . . was . . . one of the high spots of the revue." His rendition of "Hold 'Em Joe," the calypso number, and "Acorn in the Meadow," caused the drama critics to recognize him as "a shining light of the evening."

Producer Otto Preminger saw Belafonte in *Almanac* and engaged him for the starring role of Joe (Don José)in the Cinemascope version of the all-Negro musical *Carmen Jones.* Neither Belafonte, nor his co-star Dorothy Dandridge, sang in the production. Opera-trained voices were "dubbed" in.

The New York *Herald Tribune* (October 29, 1954) commented: "Harry Belafonte's Joe is a clean-cut American youth, handsome and guileless." *Carmen Jones* was one of the few American films entered in the annual film festival at Cannes, France in 1955.

For three months Belafonte toured thirty-six states and made ninety-four one-night stands in *3 for Tonight,* the music-drama-dance production, before it reached Broadway. He sang fourteen numbers in the show. Brooks Atkinson wrote in the New York *Times,* (April 17, 1955) that Belafonte "sings every song with the fierce conviction of an evangelist." Walter F. Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 17, 1954) described Belafonte's interpretation of a variety of moods, and said that the evening was one of those rare occasions when a major entertainer "unforgetably announces his existence."

Commenting on the CBS-TV adaptation of *3 for Tonight,* presented after the show had closed, Jack Gould (New York *Times,* June 23, 1955) called Belafonte "the most compelling new artist of the TV year" and said that he sang the folk songs and spirituals with an almost overwhelming "dramatic intensity."

While the show was still on Broadway, Belafonte sang at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. After the show closed he traveled to the West Coast for engagements at the Riviera, Las Vegas; Hotel Ambassador's Cocoanut Grove, Los Angeles; and the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. He returned to New York for the 1955 fall season's opening of the Empire Room at the Waldorf-Astoria.

His first of five appearances on the *Colgate Variety Hour* (NBC-TV) was on October 2, 1955—a twenty-minute folklore feature. On November 6th, he was co-starred with Ethel Waters in *"Winner By Decision,"* a non-musical drama, as a young pugilist (*General Electric Theatre,* CBS-TV). Belafonte's second appearance on the *Colgate Hour* was on November 20, during his engagement at the Palmer House, Chicago. *Variety* noted: "Belafonte took the Empire Room by storm . . . the crowds should flock to the Palmer House for the duration of this four-weeker."

The two albums which Belafonte recorded for RCA Victor included "Hold 'Em Joe," "Shenandoah," "Mathilda," "Scarlet Ribbons" and "Mark Twain." To increase his repertoire, he hired someone to travel over the country to tape-record old and unusual folk songs sung by prisoners, cotton field workers, and river boatmen. Seventy-two of these were selected for

BELAFONTE, HARRY—*Continued*

study and recording. "Mark Twain" was Harry's own composition, for the theme of which he delved in Library of Congress files. "I think this song is representative," he has said, "of the efforts I exert in retaining the ethnic quality of the material while imposing it on an audience attuned to the 32-bar popular melodies." His income from recordings, night clubs, films and the theatre are said to have amounted to more than $350,000 in 1955.

Harry Belafonte was married on June 18, 1948 to Margurite Byrd, a child psychology teacher at New York University, whom he had met while in the Navy. They have two daughters, Adrienne and Shari. The family occupies a modest two-bedroom house in East Elmhurst, Long Island. He is six feet two inches tall, weighs 175 pounds and has black hair (crew-cut) and brown eyes. His night club costume is invariably a bright open-necked shirt and tight black trousers topped by a heavy seaman's belt.

His favorite actor is Marlon Brando, a former classmate at the Dramatic Workshop; and he roots for the New York Knickerbockers basketball team. As a hobby, he designs and builds furniture and assembles hi-fidelity equipment. His religion is Roman Catholic.

With his success in various media of entertainment now well established, Harry has a burning ambition. He wants to write plays dealing with American folklore. Right now, he has many irons in the fire. "No matter which one I grab, I'm sure I won't get burned."

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BELL, MARILYN Oct. 19, 1937- Swimmer

Address: Lake Shore Swimming Club Inc., 22nd St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

At the age of seventeen Marilyn Bell, a Canadian school girl, conquered the English Channel and was hailed as the youngest swimmer ever to accomplish the feat. On July 31, 1955 she swam from Cap Gris Nez in France to Abbots Cliff near Dover, England in fourteen hours and thirty-six minutes. She had made aquatic history on September 9, 1954 and become Canada's "number one celebrity" as the first person to swim across Lake Ontario. The Ottawa *Citizen* (December 24, 1955) announced that women editors of the Canadian press had voted Marilyn as the "Woman of the Year" for 1954 and 1955. The Ontario Legislature awarded her with a plaque which was mounted on one of the buildings on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto on March 26, 1956.

Marilyn won her first swimming prize in 1947 when she was awarded a medal by the C.N.E. for swimming a mile in forty minutes. At twelve, she went in training for swimming feats and one year later, she began to teach children, crippled by polio, to swim at the Lake Shore Swimming Club. After she swam Lake Ontario, Hollywood offered her a contract which she refused in favor of continuing her education.

The elder daughter of Sydney Thomas and Grace (Phillips) Bell, Marilyn was born in Toronto, Ontario on October 19, 1937. Her father had worked at odd jobs from an early age to support his widowed mother. When he was married at the age of twenty-five, he was a clerk in the accounting department of the Dominion Stores Limited. Marilyn's mother was employed by an insurance company as assistant to the automobile section manager. She retained her job until 1940 when Bell was transferred to North Bay. It was at North Bay that he taught Marilyn to swim when she was four years old.

She was five when her father was transferred to Halifax. According to the Montreal *Weekend Magazine* (December 4, 1954) the family were obliged to live at a hotel because of the housing shortage. Marilyn, an independent child, amused herself by helping the hotel maids and bellhops and went to and from school by herself. She was six when her sister Karen was born.

Early in 1946, Bell was transferred back to Toronto, where the family could only find hotel accommodation in a downtown slum area. Because the neighborhood public school was overcrowded, Bell, although a Protestant, sent Marilyn to St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) School. She traveled back and forth on street cars, alone. As a substitute for a summer resort, her father bought Marilyn a ten-dollar ticket for the Oakwood Swimming Pool. The following year, she won the C.N.E. junior medal for swimming a mile in forty minutes. When she was twelve Gus Ryder, a trainer of champion swimmers at the Lake Shore Swimming Club, offered to coach her.

After a year's coaching, Marilyn won a swimming race at the Lake Shore Club and, encouraged by Ryder, began to give instructions to crippled children who had been victims of polio, to help develop their wasted muscles. By the time Marilyn was fourteen she was regarded as a professional and was employed during the summer as a children's swimming coach at the Club.

She had remained at St. Mary's School through the eighth grade, then entered Loretta College School, one of three Protestant students in the school. In July 1954, Ryder considered Marilyn good enough to enter the Marathon Swimming contest at Atlantic City, New Jersey. She surprised the experts by finishing seventh, and first among the women in the twenty-six mile marathon.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

MARILYN BELL

No one had ever succeeded in swimming across Lake Ontario when the C.N.E. paid the veteran distance swimmer Florence Chadwick $2,500 to cross from Youngstown, New York to the Exhibition grounds in Toronto and guaranteed her $7,500 more if she finished. The Toronto *Telegram* co-sponsored the feat. Marilyn and twenty-eight-year-old Mrs. Winnie Roach Leuszler, also a Canadian swimmer, decided to challenge Miss Chadwick. The C.N.E. objected, said it was "no place for children" and the *Telegram* refused to sponsor either of the Canadian girls. However, the Toronto *Star* rented two boats to accompany them across the Lake.

Shortly after eleven o'clock on the night of September 8, 1954, the three swimmers went into the water at Youngstown. The spotlight was on Florence Chadwick and Marilyn found herself swimming in black icy water for the first time in her life. Several times she had to fight off blood-sucking, eel-like lampreys. By four-thirty in the morning, Marilyn was swimming alone. Miss Chadwick and Mrs. Leuszler had been taken out of the Lake, ill and exhausted. *Maclean's Magazine* (November 1, 1954) reported that Toronto's radio stations CKEY and CKFH relayed broadcasts from boats beside Marilyn as she battled twelve-foot waves, and the city was "suddenly whipped into a frenzy of excitement."

By dawn Marilyn was swimming with her arms alone, dragging her legs. Ryder sent her liniment and after she had rubbed her legs with it she was swimming strongly again. Ryder passed her food every hour, alternating predigested cereal, corn syrup and lemon juice. He kept her spurred on with messages on a blackboard. In the afternoon when it seemed as if she could not go on, Ryder sent for one of her girl friends and had the girl swim out beside Marilyn for a few minutes. At 6:35 P.M. she began to tread water. Her father, who was following in another boat, signaled Ryder to take her out, but Ryder called to Marilyn: "fifteen minutes more." C.N.E. offered $7,500 if she qualified and later increased the amount to $10,000. An Air Force officer raised it another $6,000.

At six minutes after eight when she had been in the water for twenty hours and fifty-nine minutes, she touched the breakwater and was pulled in. The Toronto *Globe and Mail* (September 10, 1954) estimated that the Lake was thirty-two miles across, but that Marilyn Bell swam forty or more miles in fighting the currents. The *Star* and the *Telegram* each had an ambulance waiting, and somehow in the confusion, Marilyn was guided to the *Star's* ambulance. The *Telegram* beat the *Star* by three minutes in getting extras on the streets.

Five days later, the Washington *Post and Times Herald* disclosed that Marilyn was "near collapse" not from the grueling swim, but from the excitement and the series of public appearances which included two Canadian TV shows and four radio programs. After she had rested a few days, she flew to New York on September 19, and appeared on Ed Sullivan's *Toast of the Town* (CBS-TV) program, and returned to Toronto the same night. Gifts amounting to more than $50,000 poured in—from an Austin convertible to vitamin pills—and offers from Hollywood. The Montreal (Quebec) *Star* (November 11, 1954) said that she refused the glamor of Hollywood and returned to school. She accepted a contract with the Meridian Productions Corporation of Canada to star in a documentary film of her historic swim.

The Toronto *Telegram* offered Marilyn $15,000 to swim the English Channel the following summer. She accomplished the feat and "touched the English coast at Abbots Cliff between Dover and Folkstone . . . after swift currents held her up . . . as thousands atop the Dover Cliffs witnessed the dramatic end of the struggle" (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* August 1, 1955). Upon her return to Canada, she was greeted at Toronto's Union Station by an estimated crowd of 100,000 and hailed by Mayor Nathan Phillips as the "sweetheart of all Canada." For the second year, the women editors of the Canadian press acclaimed her as the "Woman of the Year."

A three-by-four foot plaque engraved with a picture of Marilyn stroking through water was mounted on the Ontario Building in the C.N.E. grounds near the spot where she had touched shore and dedicated by Premier Leslie M. Frost on March 26, 1956. The Ontario Legislature adjourned for a few minutes to hear the Premier's tribute to Marilyn's feat.

It was revealed by the Ottawa *Citizen* (April 16, 1956) that Marilyn had sought admission to the Roman Catholic Church and had been accepted. Her family are members of the Westmoreland United (Protestant) Church and Marilyn had sung in the choir.

She is five feet, two inches tall, weighs 119 pounds and has blonde hair, blue eyes and freckles. Mother Yvonne of Loretta College School described Marilyn as "gentle and generous" and so popular with the other students that four of the girls kept up her class notes and neglected their own when Marilyn trained for swimming feats. She has said that she had to swim Lake Ontario "for the honor of Canada."

It is her ambition to go to McGill University to study physical education and physiotherapy. She wants to continue helping crippled children.

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BEN HALIM, MUSTAFA (AHMED) *See* Halim, Mustafa (Ahmed) Ben

BERGE, WENDELL Apr. 24, 1903-Sept. 24, 1955 Former United States Government official; associated with New York law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine (1928-1930); joined Department of Justice in 1930; U.S. Assistant Attorney General in charge of criminal division (1941-1943); in charge of antitrust division (1943-1947); member of Washington, D.C. law firm of Berge, Fox, Arent & Layne since 1947; temporary national chairman of the Small Manufacturers Emergency Committee in 1951; author of *Cartels; Challenge to a Free World* (1944) and *Economic Freedom for the West* (1946). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 S 26 '55

BHABHA HOMI J(EHANGIR) (bhä-bhä) Oct. 30, 1909- Indian government official; physicist

Address: b. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Apollo Rd., Bombay 1, India; h. Mehrangir, 12 Little Gibbs Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, India

By his prediction that within two decades a way will be found to control the hydrogen bomb for the release of energy for industrial purposes, Indian physicist Homi J. Bhabha aroused world-wide attention in August 1955. He made this statement as president of the U.N. International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, Switzerland. "When that happens," he said, "the energy problem of the world will truly have been solved forever, for the fuel will be as plentiful as the heavy hydrogen in the oceans." Dr. Bhabha was largely responsible for the nonsecretive atmosphere and the easy interchange of scientific knowledge which prevailed at the conference.

As chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission and secretary of its Atomic Energy Department, Dr. Bhabha is working toward the goal of using atomic power to increase his country's agricultural output and modernize its industry. Bhabha also serves as head of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay.

Scion of a prominent Indian family, Homi Jehangir Bhabha was born in Bombay on October 30, 1909 to Jehangir Hormaji Bhabha and the former Mehran F. Panday. His father, who studied at Oxford University in England, was a barrister with the firm of Tata Sons in Bombay, and his grandfather, H. J. Bhabha was a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. His maternal great-grandfather was Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.

Educated at John Connon High School in Bombay, young Bhabha studied science at Elphinstone College and the Royal Institute of Science in his native city. He departed for England to continue his studies at Gonville and Caius College of Cambridge University, where he passed the second part of the mechanical science tripos in 1930. He won the Rouse Ball traveling studentship in mathematics and the Isaac Newton studentship in 1932 and 1934, respectively; and the 1851 exhibition senior studentship in 1937. Cambridge University conferred the B.A. degree in 1930 and the Ph.D. degree in 1934 on the young scientist.

Returning to India, Dr. Bhabha accepted an assignment in 1940 as special reader in theoretical physics at the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Two years later he was appointed professor in charge of the institute's unit for cosmic ray research. Investigations of cosmic rays, which bombard the earth from the outer atmosphere by atomic transmutations and which are responsible to some degree for the ionization of the atmosphere, have been promoted in India principally because the magnetic equator passes through the country and because the required equipment is inexpensive.

In 1945 Bhabha was named professor of theoretical physics and director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, the headquarters of atomic research in India. When the government established an Atomic Energy Commission in 1948, he was honored with the first chairmanship. In 1954 he was named secretary of the Atomic Energy Department, which is headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Under his direction the commission has sought to locate and develop atomic raw materials in India, to construct atomic reactors for experimental purposes, and to promote basic laboratory research. A geological survey revealed in 1951 the existence of valuable ores containing fissionable materials, in particular, monazite in the states of Travancore and Cochin.

The thorium in monazite, stated the commission, "offers favorable prospects of an almost inexhaustible supply of fissionable material as soon as the practical feasibility of breeding uranium 233 from thorium has been demonstrated" (New York *Times*, February 2, 1951). Plants have been built which are extracting thorium and uranium from monazite. Bhabha has advocated the use of the "breeder" reactor

Wide World

HOMI J. BHABHA

which creates more atomic fuel than it consumes and at the same time can deliver energy to power plants.

Recognizing the limited technical and financial resources of India, Bhabha's commission has rejected proposals to manufacture atomic bombs. India's atomic furnaces will be used for research in the fields of medicine, industry, and agriculture. According to *Time* (February 7, 1955), "India is already producing most of the instruments and electronic components that are needed in nuclear energy development. The country has a rapidly growing body of scientists and technicians." After Bhabha visited the United States in February 1955, the U.S. Government sold India ten tons of heavy water for research under President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan (enunciated in an address on December 8, 1953.)

In further implementation of Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan, U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld appointed Bhabha as president of the U.N. International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva, Switzerland in August 1955. Representing seventy-two nations, nuclear scientists from all over the world, and technicians (over 1,200) met to exchange information. They held technical discussions on reactors, the use of radioactive isotopes in biology and medicine, and developments in chemistry and physics. A vast amount of scientific data, hitherto secret, was revealed in papers presented by delegates from the United Kingdom, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and other countries.

In his keynote address Dr. Bhabha predicted that scientists will find a way to tame fusion energy, that is, "the energy released when atoms of hydrogen are fused and transmuted into helium in a hydrogen bomb" (New York *Times,* August 21, 1955). The fusion process can take place only under extremely high temperatures, but it is capable of producing far greater quantities of power than achieved by atomic fission and the raw materials needed for fusion are plentiful (heavy hydrogen is present in the proportion of one part to 5,000 in all water) compared with the scarcity of uranium and thorium used in atomic fission.

However, because thermonuclear reaction must be "triggered" by another agent, usually a uranium or plutonium bomb, it had been considered unadaptable for power purposes. Bhabha suggested "that a method will be found for liberating fusion energy in a controlled manner within the next two decades" (New York *Times,* August 14, 1955).

To this end Dr. Bhabha suggested that special atom smashers be constructed to provide the enormous quantities of heat necessary. He said that the thermonuclear reaction might be achieved with "shaped charges," a method of concentrating explosive forces. According to the New York *Times* (August 13, 1955), the shaped charges "are cyclindrical masses of explosives encased in tubes like the barrel of a gun. . . . It might be possible to arrange a series of shaped charges around a source of hydrogen like spokes of a wheel . . . if all the charges were fired simultaneously the energy concentrated at the hub of the wheel, particularly if it was pressurized in advance, would be greater than anything so far achieved except by nuclear means." It became known that American, Soviet, and British researchers are conducting research on peaceful exploitation of fusion energy.

Complete freedom of discussion prevailed at the Geneva Conference. The *Christian Science Monitor* (August 20, 1955) commented that "the basic secrets are secrets no longer, and one happy discovery that all natural scientists made at Geneva was to learn how closely their individual tests in many nuclear fields showed mutually comparable results."

One of the principal results of the Geneva conference was the drafting of a charter in April 1956 for an international atomic energy agency, to be affiliated with the United Nations. A delegate to the drafting committee, Bhabha voted with reservations for it. He accepted a library of atomic materials presented to his country by the United States in January 1956. In October he announced that India would send thorium to "friendly countries on a basis of mutual help" (New York *Times,* October 19, 1955). The Indian government revealed in December 1955 that it is participating in a Commonwealth project whereby it will receive from the United Kingdom technical assistance and uranium to be used for a "swimming pool" reactor to be built by Canada by 1957.

Among the awards bestowed upon Dr. Bhabha are the Adams Prize, the Hopkins Prize, and an honorary D.Sc. degree from Patna University. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of London since 1941 and was elected to the National Institute of Sciences of India. A prolific author of papers on quantum theory and cosmic radiation, he has written articles published in American, British and Indian publications. He is described as "handsome and stocky" with dark hair and intense flashing eyes.

"The feasibility of generating electricity by atomic energy has been demonstrated beyond doubt," he said. "One cannot but be impressed by the very large number of fundamentally different possibilities which lie before us in the design of atomic reactors, and by the boldness and imagination with which some of these possibilities are actually being tried out" (*United Nations Review,* October 1955.)

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BHUTAN, DRUK GYALPO OF *See* Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan

BIERUT, BOLESLAW Apr. 18, 1892-Mar. 12, 1956 First Secretary of the Polish Workers (Communist Party); elected President of Poland in 1947 after being made Provisional President in 1944 by the Soviet authorities; quit the Presidency in 1952 to become Premier and in 1954 resigned to become First Secretary of the Workers (Communist) party. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 14 '56

BINDER, CARROLL Feb. 20, 1896-May 1, 1956 Journalist; editorial page editor of Minneapolis *Tribune* since 1945; member of U.N. Subcommission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (1949-51); on board of Foreign Policy Association (1947-50); foreign correspondent (1927-31), foreign editor (1936-44) of Chicago *Daily News;* gave a "lifetime of devotion to principle of free press." See *Current Biography* (May) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Mr 14 '56

BINGHAM, HIRAM Nov. 19, 1875-June 6, 1956 Former U.S. Senator (Republican) from Connecticut (1925-33); elected Governor of Connecticut in 1924; taught history at Princeton and Yale universities; directed Yale Peruvian expedition which discovered last Inca capital; commanded Allies' flying school at Issoudun, France in 1918; chairman, Loyalty Review Board, Civil Service Commission (1951-53); among his books are *An Explorer in the Air Service, The Future of the Monroe Doctrine, Inca Land,* and two biographies of Elihu Yale. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Je 7 '56

BIRREN, FABER Sept. 21, 1900- Color consultant; author

Address: b. Faber Birren & Co., 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36; h. 76 Sea Beach Dr., Stamford, Conn.

After years of research into people's color preferences, Faber Birren, a nationally known color consultant, has been able to work out an analysis of personality traits from favorite colors. According to his color psychology, yellow is the color of the high-minded; red is for the vigorous and extrovert; pink, strictly feminine; brown, favored by those who don't get excited by other colors or much of anything; blue-green stands for discrimination and fastidiousness; green is the balance color of the natural, normal upholders of convention; blue is the favorite of introverted people; purple attracts the artist for its exclusive dignity; and the orange followers are everybody's friends.

FABER BIRREN

He has pioneered in the functional application of color to industrial plants, office buildings, department stores, banks, schools, and hospitals. He helps manufacturers in the design and styling of consumer goods and prescribes the colors that will best sell automobiles, bath towels, rugs, and hundreds of other items. According to Clarence Woodbury (*American Magazine,* August, 1947), Birren "uses the hues of the rainbow . . . to produce definite effects in human beings. His knowledge of these effects is so exact that he makes color perform all sorts of jobs, from selling lard to saving lives, and he is largely responsible for a kind of color revolution which is retinting the whole American scene."

During World War II, he was instrumental in developing a national safety color code which has greatly reduced accidents in industry. Be-

BIRREN, FABER—*Continued*

tween 1945 and 1953, he worked out manuals of standard color practice for the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard. He is the author of fifteen books and over 200 articles on the subject of color and its effects. His latest book is *New Horizons in Color* (Reinhold, 1955).

Born in Chicago on September 21, 1900, Faber Birren is one of the three children of Joseph P. and Crescentia (Lang) Birren. His father, who had come to this country from Luxembourg, was a successful landscape painter. As a child, Birren liked to watch his father paint, and he himself soon revealed a talent for drawing and for mixing colors. Later, he decorated the basement walls of his home with murals depicting family scenes. In 1918, he graduated from the Nicholas Senn High School, in Chicago, and at the same time attended classes in life drawing and painting at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Birren entered the University of Chicago in 1920 with the intention of majoring in education. Shortly thereafter, however, he decided to make the study of color and its effects his lifework. Since there was no institution at that time which gave instruction in this subject, he left the university after two years and set up his own system of study. He read all the books on light and color he could obtain from the Chicago Public Library and the Library of the American Medical Association, and entered into correspondence with various European psychologists, physicists, and ophthalmologists. He also made color experiments of his own.

To test the truth of the old quotation, "paint the dungeon red and drive the prisoner mad," he painted the walls, floor, and ceiling of his room vermilion, curtained the windows with red glassine, and installed red light bulbs. He spent weeks in this room and found the red surroundings only made him feel "quite comfortable and cheerful."

To support himself during these early years of research, Birren worked for a publishing firm and occasionally wrote articles on color for medical and technical journals. In 1934 he rented an office in Chicago and set up his own business as a color consultant to industry. Among his first clients were a paper company and crayon and ink manufacturers. But it was not until he solved a sales problem for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which made billiard and bowling equipment, that manufacturers began to take an interest in his work.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender firm complained to Birren that the public was not buying nearly enough billiard tables for basement rumpus rooms. Birren made a survey, and reported to the company officials that this was largely a matter of color psychology. American women would not have the green-topped billiard tables in their homes, he had learned, because for generations they had associated the color with cheap pool halls and gambling dens. He recommended that the firm change the color of the table covering to a soft purplish tone, which was even better than green from a functional point of view. The company complied, and home sales of the purple-topped billiard tables climbed quickly. The publicity these new tables received helped to establish Birren's reputation as a color consultant.

By 1935 Birren was called to New York City so frequently that he decided to move his offices there and concentrate on color engineering in factories. At that time most factories had plain brick interior walls or were painted white. For one factory, Birren advised a combination of blue and yellow for plant walls, pearl-gray machinery, and orange to mark safety hazards. This new color scheme resulted in increased efficiency in production and a decrease in accidents. Birren believes that in factories the most important problem is to get uniformity of brightness, for any great contrast from light to dark is an occupational hazard. It will tire the worker, strain his eyes, and eventually lead to all sorts of physical ailments.

In the Southern textile mills of Marshall Field & Company, Birren reduced fatigue by giving workers light-green end-walls. He relieved monotony for thousands of telephone girls of the New York Telephone Company by introducing yellow into the decoration of telephone exchanges. He improved morale and reduced accidents in the Caterpillar Tractor Company by devising a new color scheme for its 72-acre plant. The advent of fluorescent lights brought Birren many new accounts, because special color treatment was needed to spare employees eyestrain and keep objects from looking ghostly under the lights.

As millions of inexperienced men and women entered industrial jobs after the outbreak of World War II, the accident rate rose rapidly. In an effort to cut down this toll, the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, a large insurer against industrial accidents, engaged Birren and a small team of assistants to make a rapid survey of the plants of its clients and suggest safety measures. Over a period of months, the team surveyed scores of plants, often two in one day, and at night Birren dictated his suggestions. The plants then rushed in paint gangs to put his advice into effect, and the accident toll began to fall.

Out of this work, and in collaboration with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company and other paint manufacturers, Birren in 1944 developed a color safety code that has since been accepted in large part by American industries as a national standard. Before the code was set up, red was about the only color used to signal danger. Today, under Birren's new code, a highly visible yellow marks stumbling, falling, and strike-against hazards; a brilliant orange warns of hazards that may cut, crush, burn, or shock; blue indicates caution; green is used for first-aid equipment; and white, gray, and black are the good housekeeping and traffic-control colors. Red, which is the first color to lose its identity under dim lighting, is confined to fire-prevention devices. By using this code, according to the U.S. Army Service Forces, some government plants during the war cut their ratio of accident frequencies from 46.14 to 5.58 per thousand.

During the war, Birren handled an assignment for the Office of Scientific Research and Development. His work for the United States Navy has been described as the "largest single color-coordination job ever undertaken." He laid out color specifications for almost everything found in or on a naval shore establishment, even to altering the color scheme of the helmet worn by men who work on ships and docks. Between 1945 and 1953, Birren developed manuals of standard color practice for the Navy and Coast Guard. In 1955 he was sent by the State Department to attend the World Congress on Accident Prevention, in Rome, and later lectured in eight Italian cities.

Although Birren's activities in the last decade have increased and broadened, he still works on a modest scale, employing a staff of seven carefully trained assistants and hiring laboratories and other scientific organizations to do most of his research. Among his recent assignments have been to "color-style" the streetcars and busses of the Capital Transit Company, in Washington, D.C., and the shops of the New York City Transit System. His clients have included such firms as General Motors, the J. C. Penney Company, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and the Moore-McCormack Lines. After completing a nationwide survey of the latest color habits in the American home for the plastics division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, he reported in June 1954 that American consumers were "astoundingly color conscious" and were demanding more color in a wide variety of items.

The color consultant is the author of fifteen books. They are *Color in Vision* (1928), *Color Dimensions* (1934), *The Printer's Art of Color* (1934), *Color in Modern Packaging* (1935), *Functional Color* (1937), *The Wonderful Wonders of Red-Yellow-Blue* (1937), *Monument to Color* (1938), *The American Colorist* (1939), *Character Analysis Through Color* (1940; under the pseudonym of Martin Lang), *The Story of Color* (1941), *Selling with Color* (1945), *Color Psychology and Color Therapy* (1950), *Your Color and Your Self* (1952), *New Horizons in Color* (1955), and *Unconsidered* (1955; under the pseudonym of Gregor Lang). In addition to these publications, Birren has written over 200 articles for scientific, technical, trade, and general magazines.

Organizations in which Birren holds membership include the Optical Society of America, Inter-Society Color Council, and the Chicago Art Institute Alumni Association (which his father founded in 1911). He has done much philanthropic work for the Better Vision Institute and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. An honorary M.A. degree was awarded him by Arnold College, in New Haven. The color expert, who has hazel eyes and brown hair, stands six feet two inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is a Democrat. On April 25, 1934, he married Wanda Martin, and they have two girls, Zoe and Fay. His wife was formerly his secretary, and she continues to work with him on the preparation and editing of his writings. His private library of books on color is considered one of the best in the country. Birren's own favorite color is maroon.

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BLANKENHORN, HERBERT (ADOLPHE HEINRICH) Dec. 15, 1904- German diplomat

Address: b. Auswärtiges Amt, Bonn, West Germany; 5, ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16, France; h. 27, ave. de Maréchal Maunoury, Paris 16, France

Ambassador Herbert Blankenhorn, a career diplomat under three German regimes, is permanent representative of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), appointed in May 1955. One of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's "most intimate foreign policy advisers," he was largely responsible for the establishment of West Germany's Foreign Ministry after World War II. More recently he has accompanied Adenauer on important diplomatic visits to Washington, London and Moscow; and, according to the official German publication *The Bulletin* (June 9, 1955), "he has been called 'the trouble-shooter' by some of his American colleagues, because in moments of crisis the Chancellor has despatched him as his personal representative to pour oil on troubled waters."

As an officer in the German Foreign Service, Blankenhorn was stationed before World War II in Geneva (Switzerland), Athens (Greece), Helsinki (Finland) and Bern (Switzerland). He was legation secretary in the German Intelligence in Washington, D.C. from 1935 to 1939. Following the war he was appointed deputy secretary of the zonal advisory council for the British Zone of Germany and then became personal adviser and assistant to Adenauer. "In the focus of German political revival," *The Bulletin* stated, "a man like Blankenhorn was in high measure able to help avoid the danger of isolation for Germany and create a new basis of confidence and cooperation with the Western Powers."

Herbert Adolphe Heinrich Blankenhorn was born December 15, 1904, in Mulhouse, Alsace (then under German rule), the eldest son of Erich and Clara (Dieckhoff) Blankenhorn. There were two other children in the family, a son who was killed during World War II and a daughter. Herbert was educated in secondary schools in Strasbourg and Berlin. After his graduation in 1922, he studied banking and worked in a Karlsruhe bank until 1924. From 1924 to 1929 he studied law at universities in Freiburg im Breisgau, Munich, Heidelberg, London and Paris.

Gustav Stresemann, the champion of a policy for enlightened internationalism for Germany, exerted a lasting influence on the young man's life. Stresemann's son, Wolfgang, was Herbert's friend at school, and the two spent many hours in the Stresemann home. It was there that Blankenhorn became interested in a diplomatic career. In 1929, after passing examinations in law, Blankenhorn entered the Foreign Ministry as an attaché. Two years later he passed the examinations for the Foreign Service. In 1932 he was appointed a member of the German delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva. His next assignment was in Athens, from 1932 to 1935 as chief of the German consular service. In 1935 he was appointed a secre-

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HERBERT BLANKENHORN

tary at the German Embassy in Washington and remained through 1939. He made many friendly contacts at this time which were to be of significance for his future.

After completing a brief assignment in Helsinki in 1940, he became councillor in the German diplomatic mission in Bern, where he served until 1943. From 1943 to 1945 he was councillor in protocol in the Foreign Ministry in Berlin.

Although Blankenhorn had become a member of the Nazi party, he took part in the resistance group activity of July 20, 1944 when an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Adolf Hitler. Eight years later, in July 1952, a Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) committee investigating key personnel in the Foreign Ministry, gave the diplomat a "clean bill of health" because of his resistance work and held that his Nazi membership had been "purely formal" and "carried no weight."

Following the war, in 1946, Blankenhorn was appointed deputy secretary general of the zonal advisory council in Hamburg for the British Zone of Germany. Soon afterward he became secretary general of the Christian Democratic Union in that zone, as well as personal adviser and assistant in Bonn to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, who was then President of the Parliamentary Council which preceded the Bundestag.

With the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1949, Blankenhorn became head of the Federal Chancellor's Office for Liaison with the Allied High Commission. In this position he began building the foundations for a Foreign Ministry for West Germany, handling dealings with the United States, Great Britain and France and often serving as Adenauer's sole adviser in top-secret conferences with the three Allied High Commissioners. He was put in charge of the political division of the Foreign Ministry in 1950. In June 1950 he was a delegate to the Paris talks on the French industrial pooling plan, aimed at integrating Germany in a cooperative European society.

As West Germany moved toward a firmer alliance with the Western powers, the Soviet government made offers for reuniting West and East Germany. In the early summer of 1951 efforts were made to arrange for a foreign ministers meeting dealing with the question of reunification. When these efforts failed, the Western powers negotiated agreements with Adenauer's government to end the occupation of West Germany on the understanding that the Federal Republic join the proposed Western Defense Community. In May 1952 the Adenauer government signed the European Defense Community Treaty and the conventions ending the occupation. Working closely with Adenauer, Blankenhorn announced in September 1952 that the West German government was ready to forego all territorial claims to the Saar until a German peace treaty was signed and to approve a "European" solution to the Saar problem which would regulate its status in the meantime.

During June 1953 Blankenhorn journeyed to Washington and then to London to obtain assurances that West Germany's interests would be fully safeguarded at the meeting later that year in Bermuda of government leaders of Great Britain, France, and the United States. He then headed the West German mission to the "Big-Four" (Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union) Foreign Ministers conference in Berlin in January 1954, setting up special liaison machinery with representatives of the three Western powers in order to make sure that there would be "no deviation from the agreed program for the reunification of Germany devised by Chancellor Adenauer and accepted publicly by the United States and Britain" (New York *Times*, January 25, 1954). The Berlin conference, however, "degenerated into a vast propaganda battle that emphasized the deep East-West split, the irreconcilable views on Germany's reunification and the role the Germans were to play in world affairs" (New York *Times*, October 27, 1955).

One of the cornerstones of the foreign policy of Adenauer and Blankenhorn was West German participation in the European Defense Community. In March 1954 the Bonn Parliament enacted an amendment which, if approved by the Western powers, would have enabled Germany to enter EDC and raise military forces. France considered the amendment dangerous and in August 1954 the French National Assembly rejected EDC. After further negotiations, however, Adenauer agreed to the signing of the pacts of Paris under which a sovereign and re-armed West Germany would be admitted to NATO and to the proposed Western European Union.

Blankenhorn headed the West German mission to the London talks in April 1955 by American, British and French officials to prepare the West's plans for a four-power conference with the U.S.S.R. in July. In May he was appointed West Germany's permanent representative to NATO, with offices in Paris. (The rank of Ambassador had been conferred on him in December 1953.) On May 9, 1955, at ceremonies in the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, West Germany became the fifteenth NATO nation. This was considered an "historic turning point of the first order" and the final act in the restoration of West Germany to a position of sovereignty and power in the councils of Europe.

Fearful that the Soviet government might propose the neutralization of all Germany in exchange for reunification, Adenauer in May 1955 conferred with Blankenhorn on strategy for the forthcoming four-power "summit" conference in Geneva, making it clear that the Bonn government was pushing ahead with rearmament in order to fulfil its military obligations to NATO. In July it was announced that Blankenhorn would be one of three top German representatives at the conference, acting as "Adenauer's eyes and ears" in Geneva. The Chancellor himself was at Muerren, a vacation resort 87 miles away.

The conference opened with the Western allies stating that reunification and freedom for Germany were the chief problems in the establishment of European peace. The Soviets counter-proposed the creation of an East-West mutual security pact in Europe based upon the maintenance of the status quo and the perpetuation of a divided Germany. Blankenhorn, who had kept in two-way contact with Adenauer by teleprinter and telephone, went to Muerren to discuss the Soviet proposal. When Soviet officials made a bid to enter into bilateral contact with West German representatives, Blankenhorn rejected the invitation, being "anxious to avoid any step that might create a sense of uneasiness in the Western camp." After considerable discussion, the conference ended without making "an inch of practical headway toward ending the ten-year division of Germany" (New York *Herald Tribune*, July 24, 1955).

In August 1955 Blankenhorn was a member of Adenauer's mission to Moscow to discuss the establishment of diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations. The West Germans again planned to raise the question of reunification of Germany under conditions of both national and individual freedom, including liberation of the Soviet zone, fixation of final borders, and the right of a reunified country to choose her own alliances. Although the mission was said to be merely "exploratory," it resulted in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany and the return of many German war prisoners.

Blankenhorn was chief of the West German mission that went to Geneva for the Big-Four Foreign Ministers conference during October and November 1955. The Western allies presented proposals for the reunification of Germany by free elections and the right of a reunited Germany to join NATO if it so desired. Their proposals were rejected by Soviet Union officials, who made counterproposals predicated on the continuing division of Germany, the separate signing by them of a security treaty, and the eventual dissolution of NATO. These proposals, unacceptable to the Western powers, left in a deadlock the solution to Germany's problems.

The German Ambassador to NATO turns for relaxation to history, especially the history of literature and art. He has dark hair and blue eyes, is five feet nine inches tall and of medium weight. By a first marriage he has two daughters. In 1944 he was married to Gisela Krug; they have two sons, Bernhard and Thomas.

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BLANTON, SMILEY May 7, 1882-
Psychiatrist; author

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To use religion and psychiatry together to accomplish more than either could achieve alone is the purpose of the American Foundation of Religion and Psychiatry, founded in New York City in 1951 as an outgrowth of a clinic that had been set up in 1937 by Dr. Smiley Blanton, an eminent psychiatrist, and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale (see *Current Biography*, January 1946) pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York. The Religio-Psychiatric Clinic of the Marble Collegiate Church, directed by Dr. Blanton, now as part of the foundation, has a staff of clergymen, psychiatrists and psychologists who have given free guidance to many thousands of emotionally disturbed men and women, and has served as a model for similar clinics in other cities. Another function of the foundation is to train clergymen of all denominations in helping to solve problems of human behavior.

During his more than forty years in psychiatric work Dr. Blanton has been mainly concerned with learning to understand and help people in trouble. He has been associated with the universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Cornell and Vanderbilt, among other educational institutions, and since 1931 has practiced in New York City. Much of his experience as a psychiatrist has been distilled into his recent book, *Love or Perish* (1955). His earlier books include two written in collaboration with Dr. Peale, *Faith is the Answer* (1940) and *The Art of Real Happiness* (1950); and several books on child guidance in collaboration with Margaret G. Blanton.

Smiley Blanton, the son of Hiram and Sally (Brunson) Blanton was born in Unionville, Tennessee on May 7, 1882 and was reared in the South during part of its difficult period of Reconstruction. He graduated with the B.S. degree in 1904 from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, where Grantland Rice was among his classmates.

For a year, 1906-07, he took graduate courses in English at Harvard University in Massachusetts. After acting in stock companies and

DR. SMILEY BLANTON

summer stock, he became a teacher of speech and dramatics at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, and organized the Cornell Dramatic Club. Then in 1911, deciding to study medicine, he entered Cornell's College of Medicine and received his M.D. degree in 1914.

As house physician in 1916 at Phipps Psychiatric Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, he organized and directed mental-hygiene clinics and child-guidance clinics. During World War I he resigned from his position as psychiatrist for the City of New York, in 1917, to enter the Army. He served as lieutenant and then captain in the Medical Corps, from December 1917 to July 1918 as director of the psychiatric ward in the hospital at Fort Slocum, on Davis Island, Long Island Sound, New York, and as psychiatric examiner of selectees. For several months, beginning in the fall of 1918, he was psychiatrist for the 2d Division, Overseas Service. Since 1924 he has been a major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Blanton spent the year 1922-23 at Queens Square Hospital for Paralyzed and Epileptic in London, England and in 1923 was granted a diploma in psychological medicine from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London. Meanwhile, he was on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, having been appointed an instructor of speech and mental hygiene in 1914. He remained there until 1924, advancing to assistant professor and later professor.

From 1924 to 1927 Dr. Blanton was director of the Minneapolis Child Guidance Clinic and assistant professor of clinical medicine at the University of Minnesota. He went to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York in 1927 as professor of child study to organize and direct for the next four years the Nursery School for children from eighteen months to four years old. In 1929 he made a trip to Vienna, Austria to be psychoanalyzed by Dr. Sigmund Freud and also worked with Freud during the summers of 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Most of Dr. Blanton's attention since 1931 has been centered on his practice in psychiatry and psychoanalysis in New York City. He has also been employed as an assistant professor of clinical psychiatry at Cornell, from 1933 to 1938, and as an associate professor of clinical psychiatry at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, since 1943 (now associate emeritus professor).

About a year after Blanton had made his home in New York City, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale left Syracuse, New York, where he had been pastor of the University Methodist Church, to become, in October 1932, pastor of Manhattan's Marble Collegiate Church on lower Fifth Avenue. The two men eventually met, and they discovered that they had the same general approach toward solving the problems of emotionally disturbed people. Peale recognized in Blanton the person for whom he had been seeking—"a top psychiatrist who was also a devout Christian" (*Reader's Digest,* February 1954).

Together in 1937 they opened the Religio-Psychiatric Clinic of the Marble Collegiate Church, which offered free assistance to people disturbed by anxiety, depression and other emotional problems. By 1949 the staff of the clinic had grown to include three psychiatrists and three psychologists who volunteered their services for at least one day a week. Dr. Blanton estimated that about 26 per cent of the people who sought help at the clinic were suffering from neurotic depression and that about 20 per cent, the next largest group, were in need of marriage counseling.

In a discussion of the "unique" Peale-Blanton partnership, Dr. Daniel A. Poling wrote in the New York *Post* (October 28, 1947): "My knowledge of the work of these two men justifies me in saying that nowhere in the field of religion or in the field of medical science has a mutual regard for religion and science, for Christian healing and medicine, yielded so large a return to suffering men and women."

Encouraged by the growth and success of the clinic, Blanton and Peale established in 1951 the American Foundation of Religion and Psychiatry to operate both the clinic and a training center for clergymen. Blanton is director of the clinic and foundation, and Peale is president and chairman of the board. Among the foundation's board of directors are Dr. William C. Menninger, head of the Menninger Foundation for psychiatric treatment and research in Topeka, Kansas, and Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the National Council of Churches. The Reverend Herman L. Barbery is executive director of the clinic. According to *Collier's* (April 11, 1953), the Marble Collegiate Church provides $20,000 a year for the foundation in addition to the services of a number of clergymen.

The belief on which the foundation is based is that "the church can most effectively carry out its age-old mission to comfort and heal when and if it learns how to apply more expertly the science of psychology to human behavior," as Herbert Yahraes explained in *Collier's* (April 11, 1953). In the same article Dr. Blanton is quoted: "At least 80 per cent of the people in this country who look for help with personal problems first try to get it from their clergymen. If religion as it has usually been practiced is enough, why do we have unhappiness, anxiety and nervous breakdowns? Because barriers to personal development and a normal religious life have been built up in the subconscious mind, and a clergyman usually needs a psychotherapist's knowledge of behavior to help remove them."

In the earlier part of his career Dr. Blanton wrote three books in collaboration with his wife, Margaret G. Blanton: *Speech Training for Children* (1919, Century), *Child Guidance* (1927, Century), and *For Stutterers* (1936, Appleton-Century). His *Emotional Life of Children* (1934) was published by the National Educational Association of the United States.

Blanton's first book with Peale was *Faith Is the Answer; A Pastor and a Psychiatrist Discuss Your Problems* (1940, Abingdon-Cokesbury; new and revised edition, 1950, Prentice-Hall). Its chapters, written alternately by the authors, deal with such subjects as self-criticism, sense of guilt, failure and success, and loneliness. *The Art of Real Happiness* (1950, Prentice-Hall), on which Blanton and Peale also collaborated, uses case histories from the Marble Collegiate Church clinic in discussing how to relax, how to achieve peace of mind, how to have a successful marriage, and problems of excessive drinkers and the aged. New York *Times* reviewer A. P. Davies commented, "There will be readers who might wish that the title of the book has made a more restrained promise. . . . Yet, many who are anxious, depressed, guilt-ridden, embittered or bereaved, will be grateful for the hope renewed in these pages that burdens can be lightened and faltering feet set more firmly in the path." (March 12, 1950).

Love or Perish (Simon and Schuster, 1955) is Dr. Blanton's effort to bring to people the "hard-won truths" of his observations. He believes that love is "a harmonious attitude toward life in general. It is a steady, unflinching desire for constructive action which permeates the whole personality. Love is a basic emotional approach that we must develop in our work, in our relationship with other people, and also in our attitude toward ourselves. Modern psychiatry teaches us that we fall ill, emotionally and physically, if we do not use love in this way to guide and control our behavior."

Besides contributing to medical journals, Blanton has written many articles for popular magazines like *Reader's Digest, Parents' Magazine, American Magazine,* and *Woman's Home Companion.* His series of articles for *Hygeia* includes "How to Manage the Adolescent" (September 1939), "Don't Make Resolutions" (January 1940), and "Middle Years" (April 1941).

Since 1947 Dr. Blanton has been a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. He is also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York Psychoanalytic Society, American Psychiatric Association, and the American Medical Association. His fraternity is Sigma Nu, he belongs to the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and he is a Democrat.

Smiley Blanton married Margaret Gray on October 18, 1910. His special hobby is golf; at the age of seventy-four he can drive the ball 200 yards off the tee, and his score is usually in the low 80's.

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BLITCH, MRS. BROOKS ERWIN, JR.

See Blitch, Iris F.

BLITCH, IRIS F(AIRCLOTH) (blĭtch)

Apr. 25, 1912- U.S. Representative from Georgia

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3012 Q St., Washington 4, D.C.; Dame Ave., Homerville, Ga.

One of the fourteen Congresswomen in the United States House of Representatives, Mrs. Iris F. Blitch, a Democrat, was elected by the Eighth District of Georgia on November 2, 1954. She was the first woman to serve for two terms in the Georgia Senate, in 1947-48 and in 1953-54. During 1949 and 1950 she was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives. A Democratic National Committeewoman since 1948, she was elected to the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee in 1952 for a four-year term. She has also been engaged in various business activities in Georgia with her husband, Brooks Erwin Blitch, Jr.

Iris Faircloth was born on April 25, 1912, near Vidalia, Georgia, the daughter of James Louis and Marietta (Ridgdill) Faircloth. She received her elementary education in Georgia, and was graduated from Hagerstown High School in Maryland. During 1929 she was a student at the University of Georgia in Athens, and on October 11 of the same year she married Brooks Erwin Blitch, Jr. Following her marriage, she became associated with her husband in raising hogs and registered Herefords, naval stores operations, the manufacture of pulpwood, and the ownership and management of a drugstore in Homerville, Georgia.

Interested in politics, in 1936 Mrs. Blitch began an active career in the Georgia Democratic party. She was defeated in her bid for election to the Georgia General Assembly in 1940, but six years later was sent to the Georgia Senate by the voters of the Fifth District. In 1946 she became assistant secretary of the state Democratic executive committee, a post to which she was re-elected in 1950 for a four-year term.

Mrs. Blitch was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1948 and the next year was named Queen of Georgia's legislature. In

Tenschert

IRIS F. BLITCH

her campaign for a second term in the state House of Representatives she was defeated in 1950, but in 1952 was elected for the second time as a state Senator. In both houses of the legislature, she was an able and vigorous speaker and a supporter of Herman E. Talmadge's administration. She was a prime mover in the passage of a bill giving women the right to serve on juries in Georgia.

Returning to college in 1949, Mrs. Blitch took courses in political science, accounting, and English at the South Georgia College in Douglas in an effort to supplement her studies at the University of Georgia twenty years before.

In September 1954 she became the second woman in Georgia's history to win a Democratic nomination to the U.S. Congress, defeating two opponents. She received about 26,000 votes to Representative W. M. Wheeler's 24,500. During Mrs. Blitch's vigorous campaign she had charged Wheeler with absenteeism and a lack of party loyalty (New York *Times,* September 11, 1954). At the regular election in November she was unopposed.

After being sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives in January 1955, Iris F. Blitch was assigned to the Committee on Public Works. In an address on the floor of the House two months later she discussed a bill, which she introduced, to reduce the tariff rate on jute yarn when used in the manufacture of backing for tufted rugs and carpets.

In discussing her bill, which called for amending the 1930 Tariff Act, she said, "Unintentional hardship is being thrust upon the American jute-backing industry because foreign-made jute is permitted entry for duty purposes as though it were burlap. . . . Ordinary burlap cannot be used for backing of tufted rugs and carpets. Jute backing . . . is a product pioneered in America by American talent. The full benefits of this development are, however, not being enjoyed here because of the unfortunate classification of the product for duty purposes" (*Congressional Record,* March 14, 1955).

In her speech she remarked that Georgia's Eighth District "is an ideal area for manufacturing" and added, "I want to see more industry come to southern Georgia, and I deem it my duty as a representative of that area to sponsor legislation of benefit to the companies which see fit to establish there." Mrs. Blitch also submitted a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act "where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm" (*Congressional Record,* May 10, 1955). She sponsored a bill to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that the Federal Government pay in part for certain construction to aid water conservation.

The Congresswoman's voting record on domestic issues in 1955 indicates that she favored the tax renewal-reduction bill (February); shelving the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (May); extending benefits under the Social Security Act, raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour, and the military reserve bill (July). She cast negative votes on the measure raising Congressional salaries to $25,000 (February), the Administration highway program (July), and the bill exempting independent producers of natural gas from Federal regulation of prices charged for their product in the field (July).

On measures concerning farm problems, Mrs. Blitch voted for the Burley tobacco bill relating to marketing quotas (March), restoring rigid farm price supports (May), and a bill for the distribution of $1 billion worth of surplus food commodities to the needy (May). In foreign affairs she voted "yea" on the three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act (February) and "nay" on the $2.6 billion foreign aid bill (July).

Congresswoman Blitch is petite and attractive. She has two children, Betty Ethelyn (Mrs. Henry Turberville) and Brooks Erwin Blitch, 3d. Marie McNair (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* January 23, 1955) wrote that Mrs. Blitch believes Washington is giving her the feeling of "a split personality," because, accustomed to work, when her position requires her participation in social activities, she has a sense of "playing hooky from school."

Organizations in which the Representative is a member are the Clinch County Historical Association, the County Sportmen's Club, the Women's Club, the Parents-Teachers Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. She is a Methodist. Her favorite picture hangs in her Washington office; its subject is Georgia's Okefinokee Swamp.

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BLOOM, CLAIRE Feb. 15, 1931- Actress
Address: b. c/o Myron Selznick Ltd., 7-9 Byron House, St. James' Street, London, S.W. 1

Sir Laurence Olivier's leading lady in his latest film offering, William Shakespeare's *Richard III*, is Claire Bloom, a young English actress who first became known to American audiences in 1952 for her portrayal of the dancer in the Chaplin film *Limelight*. She began her professional career at fifteen and rapidly graduated to playing leading Shakespearean roles at Stratford on Avon. Her London stage successes include *The Lady's Not for Burning*, and *Ring Round the Moon*. She played Juliet in *Romeo and Juliet* at the Old Vic Theatre and at the Edinburgh Festival. Miss Bloom has acted for the BBC in England and has appeared in three major American telecasts, Edmond Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, and Bernard Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* and, on March 11, 1956, *Richard III*, a preview of the movie. She makes her Broadway stage debut when she appears with the Old Vic company, scheduled to open in New York in the fall of 1956.

Claire Blume, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Grew) Blume was born in London, England on February 15, 1931. Her father was in the advertising business; her mother is a member of a well-to-do family, engaged in the manufacture of picture frames. When Claire was five her family moved from London, first to Cardiff, Wales, then to Bristol, where Claire attended the Badminton School and then to New Milton, Hampshire, where she became a pupil at Fern Hill Manor.

When taken to see Norma Shearer play Juliet in a moving picture, she was so impressed that she went home and began learning the lines.

During the London blitz, Claire and her mother were evacuated, first to the southern coast of England, then to the United States, where they spent the year 1940 with relatives in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The next two years were spent in Forest Hills, New York City, where Claire and her mother lived on a meager income because of British monetary restrictions. Claire, who attended P.S. 101 and P.S. 3, looks back on this period of her life without pleasure.

Returning to England in 1943, Claire won a scholarship at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. She also studied privately with Eileen Thorndike, sister of Dame Sybil Thorndike, the actress. At the Central School for Speech Training in Kensington she won a cup for the best acting for a first-year student.

Mrs. Blume changed the spelling of her name to Bloom, and as Claire Bloom, her daughter began her career, which started with an appearance in a BBC radio play. At fifteen she made her stage debut as Private Jessie Killigrew in *It Depends What You Mean* at the Oxford Repertory Theatre in October 1946.

An engagement in a walk-on part in *The White Devil* at the Duchess Theatre on March 6, 1947, marked Claire's first appearance on the London stage. In trying out for the part, she had performed the poison speech from *Romeo and Juliet* for the producers, Robert Helpmann and Michael Benthall. When they took over the 1948 Shakespeare season at the Stratford on Avon Memorial Theatre they cast Claire as Ophelia in *Hamlet*, Blanche in *King John*, and Perdita in *A Winter's Tale*.

The young actress made her film debut in *The Blind Goddess*, a J. Arthur Rank offering in 1948. The picture was run-of-the-mill, according to the critics. Claire obtained a release from her movie contract and returned to the stage. Playing the role of Daphne Randall in John Van Druten's play, *The Damask Cheek*, she was seen at the Lyric, Hammersmith in February 1949. The same season she acted in Anton Chekhov's *The Sea Gull* for the BBC, and in May took the role of Alizon Eliot in Christopher Fry's play at the Globe, *The Lady's Not for Burning*. Following a ten-month run in this play she portrayed Isabelle in *Ring Round the Moon*, Fry's translation of Jean Anouilh's play, presented at the Globe in January 1950.

After seeing her in *Ring Round the Moon*, Arthur Laurents, the playwright, recommended her to Charles Chaplin for his forthcoming production of *Limelight*. Following screen tests in New York Chaplin decided to cast her in the part of the wistful ballet dancer. The film, a United Artists release, was produced, written, directed and composed by Chaplin and he played the leading role.

Reviewing the film, then showing in New York at the Astor Theatre and at a Trans-Lux Theatre, Bosley Crowther wrote in the New York *Times* (October 24, 1952) of Claire Bloom as beautifully sensitive and expressive. Alton Cook of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* proclaimed her "a very significant discovery. She is an actress of force, vigor, and sweetness." Chaplin himself commented: "I tested hundreds of girls," he said. "Claire has distinction, an enormous range, and underneath her sadness there is bubbling humor, so unexpected, so wistful."

Returning to London, Miss Bloom was seen at the Old Vic in the 1952-53 season, playing Juliet to Alan Badel's Romeo, and Jessica in *The Merchant of Venice*. Of her appearance in Juliet, *Time* reported that she could "take most of the credit for giving the Old Vic its first money-making hit in years." When the same company presented *Hamlet* at the Edinburgh Festival in the summer of 1953, the New York *Times* reported that Miss Bloom had won "another hypercritical Shakespearean audience," with her "moving rendition of Ophelia."

In the same season she was seen in a British picture, *Innocents in Paris*; soon followed by another film, *The Man Between*, a Carol Reed production in which she was co-starred with James Mason. The American showing of the latter picture brought further plaudits for the star; Alton Cook of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* said, "She is an actress of rugged spirit and strong emotion despite her deceptive delicacy of manner"; *Time* pronounced her "a wonderfully charming and gifted ingenue."

Another season at the Old Vic followed in which Miss Bloom undertook the roles of Miranda in *The Tempest*, Helena in *All's Well That Ends Well* and Viola in *Twelfth Night*. A modern version of *King Lear*, presented at

United Artists

CLAIRE BLOOM

the Palace Theatre, London in July 1955 in which the young actress played opposite Sir John Gielgud, did not please the critics.

NBC's *Producers' Showcase* imported Miss Bloom for the part of Roxane in a color TV presentation of *Cyrano de Bergerac* presented on October 17, 1955 with José Ferrer. J. P. Shanley in the New York *Times* wrote that "she rose splendidly to the demands of the script"; *Variety* hailed Miss Bloom as "a stunning Roxane with a feeling for the poetry of the lines."

Critical opinion was not as favorable to Miss Bloom's second TV appearance in this country, again a *Producers' Showcase* offering, in which she was seen in Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra.* Although John Crosby of the New York *Herald Tribune* described the actress as "absolutely wonderful," Jack Gould, in the New York *Times,* wrote that "Miss Bloom, sad to relate, was keenly disappointing . . . the necessary intuitive authority of Cleopatra simply did not come across."

The color film presentation of *Richard III* adapted, produced and directed by Sir Laurence Olivier in association with London Films, was seen in London in December, 1955, and had its American première on March 11, 1956. It was first seen in the afternoon as an NBC-TV offering that ran for three hours. (Reportedly, the broadcasting company paid $500,000 for the film.) That evening the picture was shown at the Bijou Theatre in New York.

A lavish production, it includes some of the greatest names of the contemporary English stage and, if one also includes the composer, Sir William Walton, no less than five knights: Sir Laurence Olivier, Sir John Gielgud, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Sir Ralph Richardson. Among the women in the cast are Pamela Brown and Mary Kerridge; the leading feminine role is filled by Claire Bloom. The opening made front-page news. In the opinion of the New York *Times* critic, "Claire Bloom as Lady Anne, the nubile widow who falls for Richard's sham romance, is lovely, but gives slight definition or plausibility to this skimpy role." The New York *Herald Tribune* critic thought, "Claire Bloom as Lady Anne is almost unbearably rueful." On the other hand, *Time* observed: "Claire Bloom, as Richard's wife, has no choice but to portray a pallid case of hemi-Ophelia, but her softness is a fine contrast to . . . Richard."

On March 29, 1956 the Robert Rossen picture, *Alexander the Great,* opened in New York. Miss Bloom, playing opposite Richard Burton in the title role, has the part of Barsine, the only woman Alexander loved. Others in the cast are Frederic March and Danielle Darrieux. The picture was filmed in Spain.

Kenneth Tynan in *Persona Grata* (Putnam, 1954) has given his opinion that up to 1952 Miss Bloom's work "erred on the side of milk and water." Saying that "the trouble with her career is that it began nearly ten years earlier than most. . . . Her recent skirmishes with stardom, however, have given her, beneath a façade of pure mouse, a new toughness."

Life (February 20, 1956) attributes Miss Bloom's success to "a deep, natural talent" and an "intense, single-minded ambition—plus that of her mother . . . who was determined her daughter would not be second-rate." According to *Time* (November 17, 1952) "all she ever wanted to be was a great actress. . . . She has emptied her life of everything except the theatre."

Juliet is Miss Bloom's favorite role. She reads widely and goes to the theatre and ballet in her spare time. She has brown eyes, is five feet three inches in height, weighs 112 pounds, and has been described as "strong-willed but delightfully feminine."

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BLÜCHER, FRANZ Mar. 24, 1896- West German government official

Address: b. Turmstrasse 48, Bad Godesberg, West Germany; h. Graf-Bernadotte-Strasse 75, Essen-Bredeney, West Germany

The Vice-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Franz Blücher, recently said of the West Germans: "We are a member of an international alliance, and we mean to fulfill our duties and responsibilities, and no move will be made without consultation with our Allies and especially our American friends." Blücher, a founder of the Free Democratic party, one of the parties in Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's coalition government, was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1949. He has been Minister for Economic Cooperation and as such has been influential in determining policies for Germany's postwar economic recovery. During Adenauer's illness in the fall of 1955, in the period of the Saar referendum and the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva, Blücher was Acting Chancellor of West Germany.

Blücher joined with fifteen other parliamentary deputies who bolted the Free Democratic party in February 1956 and on April 23 founded the Free People's party to cooperate with Chancellor Adenauer.

Franz Blücher was born in Essen, Germany on March 24, 1896. After his graduation from the Gymnasium there, he served in the German Army from 1914 to 1918 during World War I. He then was employed in various executive positions with a building firm until 1938, when he became a director of an Essen bank.

After World War II, in 1945, he became a member of the citizen's board of the town of Essen. From August 1946 to June 1947 he was Minister of Finance for North Rhine-Westphalia. He served as president of the Advisory Council for the British Zone for a year (1946-1947) and was elected in June 1947 to the Bizonal Economic Council, which was established by the British and American governments to administer economic affairs in the two occupation zones of Germany. Blücher became president of the council's finance committee.

In the article "Financial Situation and Currency Reform in Germany," which Blücher wrote for the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (November 1948), he stated that in order to revive the German economy as it stood in 1948 to the degree that it would be able to yield a sufficiency of current taxes, three conditions would have to be met. "We need raw material for consumer goods," Blücher wrote, "so that the German worker will be able to buy something for his pay even when the present German stocks have been exhausted; we need an opportunity to strengthen our exports to such an extent that we can, reasonably soon, pay for our imports of raw materials for consumer goods; we need a reduction of the costs of occupation, which in the three western zones consumes at least one-third of all German tax income."

In Germany in 1945 he helped to found the Free Democratic party (FDP), a party of "old-fashioned liberalism." He became chairman of the FDP in the British zone, chairman of the FDP delegation to the Bizonal Economic Council, deputy chairman of the national party, and then in 1949 chairman of the national FDP. As such he was considered to be the leader of the moderate wing of the party. In 1954 he was succeeded as party chairman by Thomas Dehler (see *CB.,* July 1955). The FDP is one of the four parties in the coalition Cabinet of Chancellor Adenauer; it has the third largest representation in 1955 in the Bundestag (the lower house of the West German Parliament) with forty-eight seats out of 487.

Wide World
FRANZ BLÜCHER

At the 1950 Congress of the FDP at Frankfurt am Main, when its leaders were seeking more sovereignty for Germany, Blücher asked the Western Allies: "How can one continue to shake the Germans' belief in their right to self-determination at a moment when winning or losing the cold war is at stake?" He asserted that the Germans "must never forget that a country cannot have equal rights as long as it is a beggar" (New York *Times,* May 1, 1950). At the party Congress at Bad Ems in 1952, Blücher said the FDP must work for German cooperation with Western Europe, but insist on full German independence and unification. He denied collective German guilt for World War II and stated that the war guilt must be attributed to politicians, "never to the soldiers" (New York *Times,* November 21, 1952).

In the election for the German Bundestag under the Basic Law in 1949, Blücher was elected by his constituency in Essen. Chancellor Adenauer appointed Blücher a member of his Cabinet in September 1949 as Vice-Chancellor and Minister for European Recovery Program (ERP) Affairs. Blücher was re-elected to the Bundestag in 1953 and was re-appointed to his two former Cabinet positions. His title, Minister for ERP Affairs, was changed to Minister for European Cooperation.

"The Marshall Plan," Blücher has stated, "was a tremendous success. But the most important part of it was not the billions of dollars; it was the idea of cooperation. Even at that early date the United States had the courage to take Germany out of its economic isolation. And the idea of mutual help set free great energies. No government today can live in isolation. We must cooperate" (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 22, 1955).

From December 1949 to 1951 he was German representative on the council of the International Ruhr Authority, a seven-nation body controlling the production of the Ruhr area. In

BLÜCHER, FRANZ—*Continued*

August 1951 Blücher submitted his personal resignation as German representative because of the authority's refusal to cut the export quota for West German coal. With the high export quota, he maintained, West Germany was compelled to import coal from the United States at a much higher price to keep its own industrial wheels turning and to heat its households during the winter. With the enforcement of the (Robert) Schuman Plan (see *C.B.*, January 1948) for a European coal and steel community in 1952, the International Ruhr Authority ceased to exist.

When West Germany was invited to join the Council of Europe in the spring of 1950, Blücher demanded German acceptance of the invitation "without reservations" as an opportunity that "must be seized to help create a united Europe" (New York *Times*, May 5, 1950). West Germany did become a member of the council. Earlier in 1950, on February 3, it was announced that Blücher was Bonn's representative on the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

Remarking on West Germany's trade with foreign nations at the Industries Fair at Hanover, Germany in the spring of 1952, Blücher stated that West Germany's drive for trade in the West is a matter of "self-preservation," since Eastern markets have been cut off. He also pointed out the German businessmen's view that many former German markets in the West had been lost as a result of World War II and stressed that to open up the lost Eastern markets "on the basis of orderly trade agreements and bearable risks subject to continuous reexamination is one of our most essential tasks" (New York *Times*, April 29, 1952).

After certain FDP members, allegedly influenced by former Nazi Propaganda Ministry Secretary, Dr. Werner Naumann, were accused by the British of plotting to seize power in Germany by gaining control of "respectable" political parties, the FDP, then headed by Blücher, in the spring of 1953 promptly began eliminating from the party and from positions of power these Naumann supporters. Drew Middleton wrote in the New York *Times* (May 10, 1953): "Blücher's move against a strong, wealthy section of his own party took great political courage. There is a general feeling among Allied authorities in Bonn that the whole German nation is in the Vice-Chancellor's debt for the vigor with which he attacked authoritarianism in his own party."

In July 1954, speaking before a group of Germans, Blücher "stressed the importance of national reunification." He said: "The best of our people and of our German youth knows no higher goal than the unity of Germany. This will for our reunification is the strongest political force among our people" (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 4, 1954). He pointed out also that the unification of West and East Germany could come about peacefully after the projected European Defense Community had given Europe such strength that "Russia will understand it can no longer succeed with its tactics of divide and conquer" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, August 4, 1954).

Germany ratified the EDC treaty, but France did not. Further negotiations among the Western Allies and West Germany led to the London and Paris agreements of late 1954, under which a sovereign and rearmed West Germany would be admitted to NATO and to a projected Western European Union (an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization). It was agreed between France and West Germany that the Saar territory, subject to a referendum among the Saarlanders, would be "Europeanized," but controlled economically by France, until a final German peace treaty could be written. Blücher spoke in Berlin and elsewhere in support of these agreements.

When they were brought before the Bundestag for approval, Blücher voted for all the agreements, including the Saar settlement, but his party did not, because it felt West Germany was giving up too much in the Saar. The FDP disavowed Blücher and he offered his resignation from the Cabinet to Chancellor Adenauer. However, Adenauer refused to accept his resignation; this action, according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 5, 1955), "put a formal seal on a peace pact between Adenauer and the rebellious FDP members of the government who opposed the French-German Saar agreement."

The Saarlanders, when asked to approve this agreement in an election on October 23, 1955, refused to do so. In June 1956 France and Germany agreed that the Saar would be politically joined with West Germany in 1957 but would remain within the French customs system until January 1960. Meanwhile, West Germany had become a sovereign nation and had begun legislation for creating a German army. Blücher was appointed a deputy chairman of the Civilian Defense Council.

Speaking just before Chancellor Adenauer went to Moscow for negotiations with Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in September 1955, Blücher said: "The most fatal phrase in our modern history was that awful, irresponsible dictum of a treaty being 'only a scrap of paper.' Whatever may happen in Moscow during the Adenauer-Bulganin talks and thereafter, it will not and cannot concern Germany alone. We are a member of an international alliance, and we mean to fulfill our duties and responsibilities, and no move will be made without consultation with our Allies and especially our American friends" (New York *Times Magazine*, September 4, 1955).

Franz Blücher is married to the former Paula Grossefrie. He is a member of the Catholic Church. In 1954 he was awarded the Grand Cross for Meritorious Service by the Federal Republic of Germany. He visited the United States in the spring of 1950.

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BLUME, PETER Oct. 27, 1906- Artist
Address: Sherman, Conn.

In American art of the twentieth century, Peter Blume stands as a major creative figure. His position as such has been assured since 1934 when his *South of Scranton* was awarded first prize at the Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The evident fantasy in some of his works has related his art in the public mind to surrealism, but he does not delve into subconscious associations for shock effect as the surrealists do. He is known for his large and allegorical canvases, exquisite brushwork and brilliant color.

PETER BLUME

Blume's painting cannot be classified as belonging to any one school; he says his art belongs to the main currents of the time. At the 1950 Carnegie International, he was awarded the $200 Popular Prize for his painting *The Rock,* which took him seven years to complete. His work has been exhibited throughout the United States and abroad.

Peter Blume was born in Smorgon, Russia on October 27, 1906 to Harry Blume, a clothing cutter, and Rose (Gopin) Blume. He has two sisters, Sonia and Beatrice. Blume's parents emigrated from Russia to the United States in 1911 when he was five years old. (He became a naturalized American citizen in 1921.) He attended Brooklyn public schools from 1911 to 1919, then operated a subway newsstand, worked in a jewelry factory and as a lithographer's apprentice to support himself. He studied art at the Educational Alliance Art School from 1919 to 1924, at the Art Students League of New York and at the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design.

Blume had his first one-man show in 1930 at the Daniel Gallery, New York. His painting *Parade* (1930) excited comment by its theme: "a mechanistic-symbolical canvas in which armor mocks with steel and concrete." Two years later he was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship which enabled him to travel in Italy. He then returned to settle in Gaylordsville, Connecticut. In 1936 he was awarded a second Guggenheim Fellowship.

The artist became one of the most widely discussed American painters when he was awarded first prize at the 1934 Carnegie International Exhibition for his painting *South of Scranton.* It was probably the most sensational and most criticized of all the prizes ever awarded in an International. The critics' comments varied from "stunt canvas," "no apparent artistic value," "brittle, unreal realism," "childlike," to outright praise and support of the jury's choice. *Newsweek* (October 27, 1934) described visitors to the International show as leaving in "a trance" after seeing the "biggest shock." Edward Alden Jewell, the New York *Times* critic, remarked that "until you are ready to forget all objects involved in Mr. Blume's scheme you are not ready to appreciate the really magnificent and stunning feats accomplished."

In explanation and defense of the award, Homer Saint-Gaudens, at that time director of fine arts at the Carnegie Institute, wrote in the *Carnegie Magazine,* October 1934, that ". . . whether or not you . . . approve the painting's boldness, construction, technique and comprehended distortion . . . it will at least arouse discussion which again will form opinion. . . . One prize went to an adventurous American youngster."

In a radio broadcast which was condensed in *Carnegie Magazine* Blume himself described the evolution of the painting—which had taken him a year and a half to complete. He had made a trip across Pennsylvania in an old car, he wrote, and had stopped often for repairs; he saw the feudal-looking traffic towers, the black pyramids of coal, the busy locomotives, the dismal rows of houses, and the steel mills. He told reporters, "I moved in my mind from Scranton to Bethlehem to Charleston. . . . Things lost their logical connection as they do in a dream."

In 1942 *South of Scranton* won the second prize at the Artists for Victory Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and during World War II it was sent to the Tate Gallery in London by the U.S. Government as one of a group of outstanding works by living American artists. It is now owned by the Metropolitan Museum. Blume reviewed James Johnson Sweeney's *Plastic Redirections in Twentieth Century Painting* (1934) in the *New Republic* in October 1934, in an essay entitled "After Surrealism," in which he expounded his views on art.

When his painting *The Eternal City* was first presented at the Julien Levy Galleries in New York in 1937, gallery goers stood on long lines to see it. Blume had spent three years painting what critics called "an anti-fascist polemic." A composite and symbolic image of the Italy which Blume had seen in 1932, *The Eternal City* shows Rome in decadence and destruction. People rise from the ruins created by the

BLUME, PETER—*Continued*

Fascist regime and in the background, Mussolini's soldiers break away from their officers to join the people. Over it all hangs a strange illumination.

The Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C. refused to admit the painting to its biennial exhibition of 1939. A number of leading critics condemned *The Eternal City* because of the anti-esthetic intent of the Mussolini head, whose "green and harsh contemporaneity" stood in rigid contrast to the rest of the picture.

Unfavorable comments were tempered by awareness of the magnificence of detail, the enormity of the task, and the miniaturist brush work in the large (34 inches by 47⅞) painting. *Art News* (November 27, 1937) commented: "*The Eternal City* stands as a challenge to the thousands of hasty canvases that are hastily conceived and hastily realized." In 1943 (when the U.S. was engaged in war against Mussolini's Fascist government) the painting was purchased by the Museum of Modern Art. James Thrall Soby commented at that time: "Today Blume's courage and conviction deserve thoughtful reappraisal."

In 1948 Blume completed *The Rock* after seven years' work during which he made over 500 preliminary sketches. The painting was exhibited at the Durlacher Gallery. Blume's conception and mastery of intricacy were praised by the critics who noted the symbolism and the "immensely complicated, fully realized project" in which "even the slightest item contributes definitely to the totality of the gargantuan design." According to Blume (*Carnegie Magazine,* January 1951) *The Rock* symbolizes "the continual process of man's rebuilding out of a devastated world." At the Carnegie International in 1950 visitors selected *The Rock* for the Popular Prize.

In Blume's 1954 one-man show at the Durlacher Gallery he presented sketches and drawings growing out of his travels in Mexico, Italy and the South Seas. Although less comprehensive in subject his latest work was considered to be sharper in impact, "an impressive combination of authority and restraint" (*New Yorker,* December 11, 1954). The reviewer in the New York *Times* called the drawings "quick and keen recordings of very personal impressions" and noted that they reveal "another dimension to his more ambitious deeply considered work" (December 5, 1954).

The artist, whose application to the National Academy of Design was once rejected, was elected an associate member in 1947 and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1951. He is a member of the American Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers, of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the American Artists Congress. Among the collections in which his work is represented are the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Columbus (Ohio) Gallery of Fine Arts, the Newark (New Jersey) Museum, the Whitney Museum of American Art, and the private collections of James Thrall Soby, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Edgar Kaufmann, Jr., and others. Murals by Blume may be seen in the U.S. Post Office in Cannonsburg (Pennsylvania), Rome (Georgia) and Geneva (New York).

Peter Blume married Grace Douglas Gibbs Craton on March 9, 1931. He has blue eyes, reddish blond hair, is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. His hobbies are hunting and skiing. He once said: "I hope I won't get involved in still another big picture, but I suppose I will. I am cursed that way. When I first began painting I was satisfied with putting shapes and colors together on canvas; now I have to put ideas together too" (*Time,* January 17, 1949).

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BOGGS, J(AMES) CALEB May 15, 1909- Governor of Delaware; former U.S. Representative; lawyer

Address: b. State Capitol, Dover, Del.; Continental American Bldg., Wilmington 33, Del.; h. 1250 Kynlyn Drive, Wilmington, Del.

The Governor of Delaware, the second smallest state in the Union in area, is Republican J. Caleb Boggs, who was elected for a four-year term in November 1952. He has been attempting to lead his border state toward compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, which held that segregation in public schools on the basis of color is unconstitutional. To his present office Boggs brings his abilities as an attorney and his experience in the U.S. House of Representatives (1947-53), where he served on the Judiciary Committee and was known for favoring flexible farm price supports, for curbing the growth of Federal power and increased Federal spending, and for opposing what he considered the nation's drift towards socialism.

Born in Cheswold, Delaware on May 15, 1909, James Caleb Boggs is the son of Edgar J. and Lettie (Vaughan) Boggs. His brother is Calvin Boggs of the Plant Management Corporation. After attending rural schools, J. Caleb Boggs studied at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, the University of Delaware in Newark, where he received the A.B. degree in 1931, and Georgetown University Law School in Washington, D.C. (LL.B., 1937).

Admitted to the bar of Delaware in 1938, Boggs began practicing in Dover, Delaware and later helped to organize the Wilmington firm of Logan, Duffy and Boggs. He was also admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Delaware (1938) and the U.S. Supreme Court (1946). He is now a member of Logan, Marvel and Boggs in Wilmington. In 1946 he served as deputy judge of the family court of New Castle county in his state. During World War II Boggs served with the U.S. Army, attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of colonel after overseas service. He was decorated with the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, and French Croix de Guerre with palm.

On November 5, 1946 J. Caleb Boggs was elected as Delaware's Representative at large (the state has only one member in the U.S. House of Representatives), and in the following January was assigned to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and the Administration Committee. In 1948 Boggs was re-elected by 2,218 votes, while the Republican Senatorial and gubernatorial candidates were defeated. In the following Congressional elections, in 1950, Boggs defeated Henry McC. Winchester, a Democrat, by 73,313 to 56,091 votes.

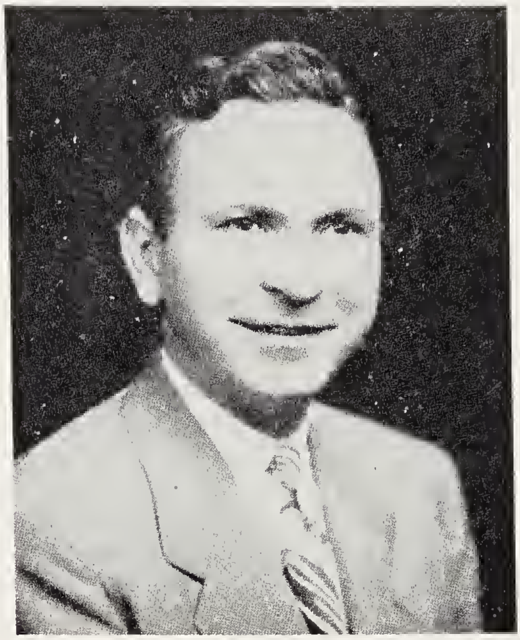
In his campaign speeches of 1950 the incumbent had charged the Truman Administration with "waste and duplication, unpreparedness in the face of large expenditures for defense, a squeeze between the high cost of living and taxes, and a drift toward socialism" (New York *Times,* October 18, 1950). From 1948 to the termination of his career in the House, Boggs served on the Judiciary Committee, and in the Eighty-second Congress he was a member of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

After a three-day inspection tour of immigration facilities in New York City and on Ellis Island, in December 1949 Boggs and Ed Gossett, a Texas Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, blamed loopholes in immigration regulations and the "absolute refusal of New York courts to enforce laws" for the presence of 200,000 illegal aliens in the New York City area. The existence of such a situation was denied by a U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman and the U.S. attorney for the eastern district of New York, J. Vincent Keogh (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 22, 1949).

Another target for criticism by Boggs was the Office of Price Stabilization which, he charged in August 1951, is "operating a gigantic propaganda mill to confuse and confound the American people." (New York *Times,* August 31, 1951).

Congressman Boggs' voting record on farm measures indicates that he opposed restoring cuts in reclamation funds (1947), restoring decreases in farm funds (1947), an additional $2 billion for farm price supports (1950), and keeping 90 per cent farm price props (1952). He favored the coalition (as opposed to the Brannan plan) farm bill (1949) and banning the use of the OPS quota system in livestock slaughtering (1951).

On labor measures Boggs voted "yea" to prohibit portal-to-portal pay suits (1947), override Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (1947), pass the coalition (as opposed to the Administration's) minimum-wage bill (1949), and use the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike (1952). In regard to amending the U.S. Constitution he voted for a two-term limit for the Presidency (1947) and the Lodge-Gossett proposal (1950).



Wide World

J. CALEB BOGGS

Other domestic measures which Boggs favored include extension of rent control (1947), the anti-poll tax bill (1947), overriding the President's veto of the railroad antitrust-exemption bill (1948), overriding the veto of the tax reduction bill (1948), exempting independent gas producers from the Natural Gas Act (1949), overriding the Communist control bill veto (1950), eliminating loans for housing cooperatives from the housing bill (1950), and reducing Federal spendings by $600,000,000 (1950). He supported the tidelands oil bill (1951), cutting Government civil payrolls (1951), limiting public housing in 1952 to 5,000 units (1951), reasonable profits under all price ceilings (1951), reducing the appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority by $14,000,000 (1952), and cutting Federal jobs 10 per cent (1952).

In 1949 he voted against extending the rent control act and the long-range housing bill; he opposed limiting public housing to 5,000 units (1952), duplication of power lines where private facilities can be used to transmit Government power (1951) and Government building of defense plants (1951). The roll call shows that he voted "yea" on the displaced persons bill (1948) and overriding the McCarran-Walter immigration bill veto (1952). On defense proposals he favored the draft extension-U.M.T. bill (1951) and the $46 billion military spending ceiling (1952).

In foreign affairs Boggs voted against the original Greek-Turkish aid bill (1947), but he voted for the $6 billion foreign aid authorization (1948), the Marshall plan extension measure (1949), the $2.7 billion Economic Cooperation Administration extension bill (1950), and the $7.5 billion foreign assistance bill (1951); he favored cutting economic aid to Europe by $615,000,000 (1952). He also cast his vote to reduce European arms aid 50 per cent (1949), for Korea-Formosa economic aid (1950), and

BOGGS, J. CALEB—*Continued*

for guarantees against expropriation or confiscation of American investments in ECA nations (1950).

In the November 4, 1952 election Republicans won 19 out of 29 gubernatorial contests. Among these was the victory of J. Caleb Boggs over Governor Elbert N. Carvel, a Democrat. Boggs was inaugurated in the following January. On June 12, 1953 he signed a bill requiring all Communists and members of organizations which appear on the U.S. Attorney General's list who live in or pass through the state to register with the state police. Captain Carl L. Lawrence of the Delaware state police testified in 1955 before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee's constitutional rights subcommittee that he had been unable to enforce this law.

After the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, the Governor requested that the state Board of Education "work toward the adjustment" of public education to the ruling. Delaware has a population of 318,085, of which 43,598 or 13.7 per cent are Negroes. The economic differential between the two races is greater in Delaware than in any other state in the nation. The northern third of the state is industrial and is gradually moving toward complete integration in the public schools. (On February 13, 1956 the Wilmington board of education voted to end all public school segregation.) The remainder of the state is agricultural and imbued with southern culture and attitudes. With the exception of the state capital, Dover, the southern part has taken fewer steps towards implementing the antisegregation decision, according to George Barrett of the New York *Times* (March 13, 1956).

One attempt to desegregate in southern Delaware, in Milford, resulted in a temporary victory for the segregationists. The Milford board of education in September 1954 assigned eleven Negro students to the white high school. Within ten days protest meetings were organized and, fearing violence, the Milford board ordered the school closed. On September 23 the Milford board resigned after the state Board of Education criticized it for not submitting its plan for integration before putting it into effect. On the following day the state Board ordered the school to reopen with the eleven Negroes continuing their attendance. This set off a boycott by 60 per cent of the white students, which soon spread to adjacent schools.

On September 30 a newly elected Milford board of education removed the Negro pupils from the school rolls, according to a plan worked out with the Governor. On February 8, 1955 the state Supreme Court held that the school ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court nullified Delaware's school segregation laws, but the earlier Milford board of education had illegally tried to integrate before getting approval from the state Board.

Meanwhile, on October 9, 1954 Governor Boggs had ordered the arrest of Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, for his alleged leadership in the school boycott. Boggs stated: "The state of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech, but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children" (New York *Times*, October 10, 1954). Although Bowles was indicted for allegedly conspiring to violate school laws, he was found innocent by the state Supreme Court on July 25, 1955.

In his message of 1955 to the General Assembly Boggs proposed an extensive program for executive improvement, including a new department of finance, a centralized purchasing agency, and a civil service system; judicial reorganization; home rule for municipalities; and increased salaries for teachers, fair dismissal benefits, and consolidation of many school districts.

Elizabeth Muir and J. Caleb Boggs were married on December 26, 1931; their children are J. Caleb, Jr., and Marilu. The Governor is a Protestant. He is a trustee of the Legal Aid Society of Delaware, and a member of the American and Delaware bar associations, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He belongs to the Kiwanis.

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BOLES, PAUL DARCY Mar. 5, 1919-
Author

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Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Oct. 1956.

The town of Glenport, Illinois, like Sinclair Lewis' Gopher Prairie or Sherwood Anderson's Winesburg, Ohio, does not appear on any map. It is purely literary geography—a pleasant suburban outpost some thirty miles from Chicago, where ordinary people live ordinary lives. It is also, for Paul Darcy Boles who created it in the novel of that title, America-in-little. *Glenport, Illinois* is Boles' third novel.

His first, *The Streak*, was a Hemingwayesque story of auto racing in Europe in the 1930's. His second, *The Beggars in the Sun*, was the story of a poor white Southerner. In *Glenport, Illinois*, Boles has come closest to drawing upon the materials of his own background. Nevertheless, he insists, Glenport is not Glen Ellyn, where he lived as a youngster, nor any other real town. "I am not an autobiographical writer, never will be."

Paul Darcy Boles was born in Auburn, Indiana, March 5, 1919, the son of Ernest and Gwendolyn Alice Boles. He divided his childhood between the Indiana home of his maternal grandparents and the Chicago suburban home, Glen Ellyn, Illinois, of his mother, who had remarried. It was a happy childhood, he recalls, filled with love, kindness, and books. From the age of five, Boles writes: "I went through *Les Misérables, Moby Dick,* and *Daisy Miller,* without any consciousness that they were good or bad or any different in purpose [from] *Tom Swift* or *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue* or *Phil the Fiddler.*"

From seven to seventeen he went through every library that would give him a card, as he said, "reaching like a gibbon and devouring like a locust. Gradually a sense of discrimination imposed itself. . . . The old hunger still comes back, very often, the need to read, which is the highest form of exploration and makes any conqueror or adventurer, Tamburlaine to [Richard] Halliburton, a mere puffing exhibitionist.

"Outside the always underestimated gifts of life and sunlight there is this fierce need for interpretation, the thing that starts a poem, seeds a novel, is a form of love. . . . Libraries are as important as good bread, and what they hold will outlast all bread and flesh and keep pace with the dreams of those unborn. What they hold is living. Who asks for finer compensation for work than that?"

Boles began writing at the age of nine. At eleven he wrote a daily chapter of a serial (stormy night, mysterious stranger, etc.) which he read aloud in his English class. "They were read aloud," he says, "not for criticism, but for the good emotion that came when the bell rang and the class sighed 'Awwww,' and you had to stop reading till the next day and knew you'd held them all right and they were anxious to hear what came next. You were anxious to write it so that you'd know what came next too."

Boles dropped out of Glenbard High School in Glen Ellyn before graduating, worked at odd jobs, and continued reading and writing. He traveled abroad through Italy, France, and Switzerland. During the war years he worked with radio stations in Michigan and Chicago, then moved to Mobile, Alabama, where he worked in commercial motion pictures, advertising, and radio. All the time he was totally absorbed in writing. "There couldn't be any true occupation other than writing, only a kind of substitute therapy between books."

The Streak, a fast-paced novel of European auto racing, was published by Macmillan in 1953 and reprinted by Bantam Books. "Like a sleek racing car," the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (August 30, 1953) observed, "the book is stripped to its barest essentials." The *New Yorker* (September 5, 1953) thought the story "well told," but complained that the author was addicted "to a very terse, tight-lipped, repetitive manner of expression."

This first novel was followed, in 1954, by *The Beggars in the Sun* (Macmillan), a simple and appealing story of a Southern man, his wife, and their hound-dog. The New York *Times* (September 19, 1954) found it "a rather moving, somewhat tense and well-motivated story. . . . The author's knowledge of the South and his feeling for its people appear to be extensive. They exhibit dimensions outside of their accent."

PAUL DARCY BOLES

Novelist Cid Ricketts Sumner said of it in the *Saturday Review* (September 25, 1954): "It is more difficult to write an interesting story about a good man than about an evil one. That Boles has succeeded is an indication of his skill. . . . This book has a quality of its own; it is written with a sure hand." Popular Library reprinted the book.

Glenport, Illinois (Macmillan, 1956) covers the years 1929 to 1944 in a small Midwestern town. The central character is a young boy, Tone Grayleaf, who grows up in the town. There is no violent action, only the close and affectionate observation of a community of people.

Some reviewers felt that it "spins out into a thin, sentimental tale" (*Saturday Review,* January 14, 1956). Others found it a sensitive and lyrical work, a kind of rhapsody to the quiet decencies of life. "When Boles is really on top of his material . . ." the New York *Times* (January 8, 1956) wrote of the book, "we are in the presence of a really first-rate talent."

Boles plans six novels dealing with Glenport and its environs. He is now at work on the second in the series, and is also writing a play about W. B. Yeats.

On December 25, 1941 Boles married Dorothy Kathleen Flory, and they have three sons, Shawn Michael, Patric Laurence, Terence Ross. For recreation he enjoys "playing with children, sharpening my mind on those of my sons, talking with a brilliant and beautiful woman, my wife." The Boles family lives in Atlanta, Georgia.

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BONNER, HERBERT C(OVINGTON)

May 16, 1891- U.S. Representative from North Carolina; secretary

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Serving his eighth term in the lower house of Congress, Herbert C. Bonner has represented North Carolina since 1940. For the preceding sixteen years he was secretary to Congressman Lindsay C. Warren, his predecessor in Congress. As chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the past year, Bonner has been prominent in attempts to stabilize the maritime industries and to help revive the flagging U.S. Merchant Marine.

Herbert Covington Bonner was born in Washington, North Carolina on May 16, 1891 to Herbert M. and Hannah (Hare) Bonner. He attended the Graham School in Warrenton, North Carolina and following graduation he worked as a salesman and farmer. During World War I he held the rank of sergeant in the American Expeditionary Force.

Wide World

HERBERT C. BONNER

In 1924 Bonner became secretary to Lindsay C. Warren, assemblyman of Beaufort County in the North Carolina General Assembly. When Warren was elected to the U.S. Congress to represent North Carolina's First District in 1925 Bonner accompanied him to Washington and continued to work in a secretarial capacity during the fifteen years of Warren's incumbency. Warren was appointed U.S. Comptroller General by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 1, 1940. On November 5 Bonner was elected to fill Warren's unexpired term in the Seventy-sixth Congress, and at the same time was elected to the Seventy-seventh Congress, convening the following year. He has been continuously reelected to the House since that time.

The Congressman's committee memberships have been on the Roads and Accountants committees in the 76th to 79th Congresses, the Elections and Conservation of Wildlife Resources committees in the 77th to 79th Congresses, the War Claims and Invalid Pensions committees in the 78th and 79th Congresses, the Un-American Activities Committee from 1945 to 1947, the Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee in the 81st and 82nd Congress, and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee during his entire incumbency. He has been chairman of the latter committee since 1955.

Among Bonner's recorded votes regarding foreign policy are support for participation in the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (October 1944), an extension of the Trade Agreements Act (May 1945), a $3.7 billion loan to the United Kingdom (July 1946), the $6 billion foreign aid authorization (March 1948), extending the Marshall Plan (April 1949), economic aid for Korea and Formosa (February 1950), and the Mutual Security Acts of 1951 and 1952. He opposed the $4.4 billion foreign aid appropriation (July 1953), the $3.3 billion foreign aid authorization (June 1954), and the $2.6 foreign aid grant (July 1955).

Representing a farming constituency, Bonner voted "nay" on flexible farm supports (July 1954), and has voted "yea" for high supports in other farm bills (July 1949, May 1955, April 1956). He has consistently opposed anti-poll tax measures (October 1942, May 1943, June 1945, July 1949). He voted against a voluntary compliance Fair Employment Practices Committee bill (February 1950). On measures regarding taxation, the Representative favored sustaining Truman's veto of the tax bill (June 1947), and to override the veto of the Republican tax reduction measure (April 1948).

Favorable votes are recorded on the following defense measures: lend lease (February 1941), the ship seizure bill (May 1941), overriding President Roosevelt's veto on the defense highway bill (August 1941), repeal of the ban on arming merchant ships (October 1941), the teen-age draft (October 1942), war manpower bill (March 1945), and the draft extension-Universal Military Training bill (April 1951). In the field of national security, he voted to extend the Dies Committee investigations into subversion (February 1942; February 1943), opposed making the Un-American Activities Committee permanent (January 1945), and approved overriding the Communist control bill veto (September 1950).

On labor issues the Congressman voted for the Smith anti-strike bill (December 1941), overriding the veto of the Case bill (June 1946), and of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947), the coalition (as opposed to the Truman) minimum wage bill (August 1949), and for $1.00 an hour as the minimum wage (July 1955).

Among recorded votes which Bonner has cast on other domestic issues are those in favor of a continuation of the CCC program

(June 1942); renewal of the Office of Price Administration, (July 1946), expansion of Social Security (October 1949; July, 1955). He voted against a cut in WPA (June 1942) and a cut in the OPA appropriation (June 1943). On housing and rent control, he voted for the rent control extension bill (March 1948), in favor of extending rent controls (June 1950) and against the building of 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August 1955). Votes were recorded against the displaced persons bill (June 1948) and the refugee act (July 1953).

While on the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee, Bonner participated in investigations of private profits made on war surplus material, and into waste in military procurement. In 1951 he was chairman of a subcommittee which disclosed what he called a "million-dollar trade" in materials given to West Germany for rehabilitation purposes which were then sold, often back in this country, for considerable profits (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 14, 1951). This "watch-dog" subcommittee, as it was called, flew around the world to gain further evidence of this trade in war surplus and also to study supply problems and procedures at U.S. military installations. After the forty-five-day trip Bonner's committee issued a report on "wasteful duplication" and other faults of the procurement system which resulted in an amendment to that year's defense appropriation bill, ordering "efficient, economical and practical operation of an integrated supply system" for the armed forces.

In September 1952 he declared that the resultant reorganization indicated that the military agencies are beginning to get the taxpayers' point of view. A further proposal by his committee was introduced by Bonner in the form of a bill (June 9, 1952) which would have abolished the Munitions Board and established an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply Management. Bonner later charged that the bill had been "shelved" because of Pentagon disapproval.

During the past two years the Congressman's primary activity has been connected with the problems of the American Merchant Marine. His support for what came to be known as the "fifty-fifty" principle began in August 1949 when he sponsored an amendment to a foreign aid bill requiring that at least 50 per cent of shipments of arms under the bill be made in vessels flying the American flag. This principle was later enacted in the Cargo Preference Act (1954). Designed to support this country's weakening Merchant Marine, the bill has been under attack by foreign shipping interests and some agricultural interests here which fear curtailment of the farm surplus disposal program under its provisions.

In 1955, according to the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 8, 1956), "particular pressure was put on Bonner to change his support [of the fifty-fifty law] through manoeuvers by British interests." Fifty million pounds of tobacco from the Representative's home state of North Carolina were allowed to stand for weeks on a Norfolk dock "while protests were raised about having to ship half in American ships." Bonner reassured his predominantly agricultural constituency, but stood firm on his support of the fifty-fifty law, and the cargo was eventually shipped.

As chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, Bonner conducted hearings on the law (February 1956); a subsequent report stated that the opponents of the bill had "not made out a case for its repeal," whereas repeal would "kill immediately the U.S. Merchant Marine." Another issue sponsored by Bonner has been construction of an atom-powered ship to serve as a "pilot vessel" for future cargo ship construction. Characterizing his project as "practical and experimental," Bonner described an atomic "peace ship" proposed by President Eisenhower as "an international sideshow or a Mississippi River showboat" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 8, 1955). Bonner and his committee nevertheless proposed legislation authorizing construction of both ships and Bonner later accused military authorities of blocking such legislation.

In March 1956 Representative Bonner served notice on the U.S. Maritime Administration that he would object to funds for an atom-powered tanker and two cargo vessels, planned as prototypes for new-style merchant ships, being included in an appropriation bill. He said the Maritime Administration needs specific authority from Congress to build such vessels (New York *Times,* March 14, 1956).

Other measures proposed or sponsored by Bonner have been a Maritime Labor Stabilization Act (May 1955) which would establish a mediation board; a ceiling on wages and working conditions of maritime workers (April 1955); uniform contract termination dates for all sea-going unions (February 1956); improvement in labor-management relations (January 1956); a replacement program permitting sale of freighters built with construction subsidies to foreign owners, if American operators agree to build new ships of equivalent tonnage (May 1955).

During the celebration of Merchant Marine Industries Week in New York City in November 1955 Bonner was awarded the American Legion Distinguished Service Medal for his role in "making the American Merchant Marine strong." The Congressman is an Elk and a Shriner. His church is the Episcopal. Mrs. Bonner is the former Eva Hassell Hackney.

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BORGNINE, ERNEST (bôrg'nīn) Jan. 24, 1917- Motion picture actor

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One of the outstanding motion pictures of 1955 was *Marty,* a heart-warming comedy-drama about a lonely Bronx butcher and his

United Artists

ERNEST BORGNINE

search for a wife. In the title role of the film, Ernest Borgnine gave a poignant and sensitive portrayal, for which he was named by the New York Film Critics, in January 1956, as the best actor of 1955. The British Film Academy voted him a 1955 award for the best performance by a foreign actor. In March 1956 the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gave him an "Oscar" as the best actoı of the year.

A relative newcomer to the screen, Borgnine first won fame as the sadistic sergeant "Fatso" in the motion picture version of James Jones' novel *From Here to Eternity* in 1953. With this characterization he was promptly typed for villain roles, but with the gentle and likable "Marty," he shattered the stereotype and proved himself a versatile actor.

Ernest Borgnine was born Ermes Effron Borgnine on January 24, 1917 in Hamden, Connecticut. His parents, Charles and Anna (Boselli) Borgnine (originally Borgnino), had emigrated to the United States from Italy. His maternal grandfather, Count Paolo Boselli, was at one time a financial adviser to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. When young Ernest was two years old, his mother took him to Milan to live, but in 1924 they returned to the United States. Ernest attended public schools in New Haven and was graduated from New Haven High School. He was active in the Boy Scouts. Except for a role in his class play in high school, he had no experience in acting and no idea of making it his career.

Upon graduating from high school in 1935, Borgnine became a truck driver for a few weeks and then enlisted in the U.S. Navy as an apprentice seaman. In the following ten years he saw service in the Pacific and the Atlantic. While on duty aboard the U.S.S. *Lamberton,* he took up boxing for a short time. During World War II he was a gunner's mate on a destroyer. At the time of his discharge in 1945, Borgnine was a chief petty officer, gunner's mate.

When he returned to civilian life, Borgnine decided to continue his education under the G.I. Bill of Rights. He enrolled in the Randall School of Dramatic Art in Hartford, Connecticut and studied there from November 1945 to May 1946. He received his first professional theatrical experience with the Barter Theatre in Abingdon, Virginia, where for four years he painted scenery, drove a truck, and acted a variety of roles from walk-ons to leads.

Borgnine made his broadway debut as the hospital attendant in Mary Chase's comedy *Harvey* and he later toured in the play. In summer stock he played the role of Harry Brock, the junk tycoon, in Garson Kanin's *Born Yesterday*. In 1950 he traveled to Europe to play Guildenstern in the American production of *Hamlet* which was given at Elsinore, in Denmark, and then in Germany for American troops.

Back in the United States, Borgnine played a variety of roles in television—including one part as a villain on *Captain Video.* He had a featured role on Broadway as a gangster in another Mary Chase comedy, *Mrs. McThing,* which opened at the ANTA Playhouse on February 20, 1952 and starred Helen Hayes. It ran for 350 performances.

Borgnine's first motion picture role was in the semi-documentary *The Whistle at Eaton Falls,* filmed in New England under the direction of Louis de Rochemont and released by Columbia Pictures in 1951. Borgnine went to Hollywood in 1951, when he was cast in the part of a gangster in Columbia Pictures' *The Mob,* a story about racketeering on the New York waterfront. He was quickly typed for "heavy" roles. After playing a small part in another film, *China Corsair* (1951), he received the important supporting role of "Fatso" Judson, the brutal sergeant who commands the stockade, in *From Here to Eternity,* a Columbia Pictures film directed by Fred Zinnemann. The picture, voted one of the best of 1953, won Borgnine critical acclaim and established him in the public mind as a villain of diabolical proportions. "For a considerable time after *Eternity* was shown," Gilbert Millstein wrote in a profile of the actor (*Collier's,* July 22, 1955), "Borgnine was sought out on the streets, not by autograph hunters, but by excitable types who reviled him freely but exhibited sufficient caution not to attempt a passage at arms with him."

For the next two years Borgnine was busy filling the pattern of movie villain by terrorizing, leering, and murdering in *Johnny Guitar* (1954), a Republic Pictures' presentation in which Joan Crawford had the lead; United Artists' *Vera Cruz* (1954), a Western starring Gary Cooper and Burt Lancaster; and another Western, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's *Bad Day at Black Rock* (1955). In Twentieth Century-Fox's *Demetrius and the Gladiators* (1954) he had the part of a pagan Roman.

It was while he was on location filming scenes for *Bad Day at Black Rock* that Borgnine auditioned for the title role in *Marty.* Originally written as a television play by Paddy

Chayefsky, *Marty* was bought for the screen by the producing team of Harold Hecht and Burt Lancaster. Delbert Mann, who had directed the television production and was to direct the film, had doubts about Borgnine's suitability for the role. "Personally, in looks, warmth and so on, I knew he was all right," Mann told an interviewer. "I just thought he wasn't a big enough actor for the part" (*Collier's,* July 22, 1955). The audition erased Mann's doubts.

When *Marty* was released in the spring of 1955, it was acclaimed by the critics and the public alike. As Marty Pilletti, the fat and lonely butcher who falls in love with a plain spinster school teacher, Borgnine won high praise. *Life* magazine called his characterization "one of the most successful pieces of movie casting so far this year" (April 11, 1955). Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* wrote: "Ernest Borgnine's performance is a beautiful blend of the crude and the strangely gentle and sensitive. He gives a performance that burns into the mind." Arthur Knight summed up the praise by stating in *Saturday Review* (April 22, 1955), "As Marty, Ernest Borgnine leaves nothing to be desired."

In New York City, *Marty* was shown at the first-run Sutton Theatre for eight months and grossed nearly half a million dollars. Since it had been filmed at a relatively modest cost, it proved to be a bonanza to its producers. An artistic as well as a financial success, *Marty* won the Golden Palm grand prize at the 1955 International Film Festival at Cannes, France, with a special citation to Borgnine and to his co-star Betsy Blair for their performances. The European audience interrupted the film with cheers and applause seven times. The New York *Times* (May 12, 1955) reported: "The simple, moving story of a Bronx butcher, *Marty* brought the Cannes film festival to its feet last night." In January 1956 the New York Film Critics presented awards for outstanding cinematic achievement in 1955 to the producers of *Marty,* voted the best picture of the year, and to Ernest Borgnine, voted best actor of the year. He was also voted best actor of 1955 in a poll of film critics conducted by *Film Daily.* The picture won three "Oscars"—to the producer, Delbert Mann, the author, Paddy Chayevsky and the star, Ernest Borgnine, awarded on March 21, 1956 by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Since acting the role of Marty, Borgnine has played an Amish farmer in *Violent Saturday* (1955) for Twentieth Century-Fox, and has been cast as a prize fight promoter in *The Square Jungle* for Universal International, and a rancher in *Jubal Troop* for Columbia Pictures. In the winter of 1955 he co-starred with Bette Davis in the filming of another television play by Paddy Chayevsky, *The Catered Affair,* which also has a Bronx locale.

In private life Borgnine is reported to be not unlike the character he portrays in *Marty*—a simple, unassuming, average man. He is married to the former Rhoda Kemins, whom he met in the Navy, where she was a pharmacist's mate. They were married in 1949 and have a daughter, Nancy Alison, born in 1952.

Borgnine is six feet tall, weighs 215 pounds, has brown hair and grey eyes. He enjoys swimming, reading biography, going to the movies, and cheering the Brooklyn Dodgers. He is a Mason.

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BOWATER, SIR ERIC (VANSITTART)

Jan. 16, 1895- Industrialist

Address: b. Bowater House, 49 Stratton St., London, W.1, England; h. Dene Pl., West Horsley, Surrey, England

The Bowater Paper Corporation, Ltd., headed by Sir Eric Bowater, is the largest paper manufacturing enterprise in Great Britain, and one of the world's biggest producers of newsprint. The company, with about forty subsidiaries, operates ten mills in six countries including the United States, where it has manufactured newsprint and sulfate pulp at Calhoun, Tennessee since 1954. New York and London dailies are among the 600 newspapers to which the Bowater mills supply newsprint at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year. Sir Eric, who became head of the family firm in 1924, is a veteran of World War I and served in the British Ministry of Aircraft Production during World War II. He was knighted in 1944.

Eric Vansittart Bowater was born in London on January 16, 1895, the only son of Frederick William and Alice Emily (Sharp) Bowater. His father was the third son of William Vansittart Bowater, who founded W. V. Bowater & Sons, paper merchants and jobbers in London, in 1884. Frederick W. Bowater was knighted in 1920. Eric's uncle, Sir Frank H. Bowater, was Lord Mayor of London, as was his son Sir Noël, who is a vice-chairman of the Bowater corporation.

After being educated at Charterhouse School in Godalming, Surrey, Eric looked forward to a military career. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in 1913 and served in World War I. After being seriously wounded at Ypres, Belgium, he was demobilized and in 1920 joined the family business. He worked in a mill to gain firsthand experience in papermaking. He was largely responsible for the negotiation of an agreement with Lord Rothermere for the construction of a jointly-owned mill on the Thames River at Northfleet, Kent, for the manufacture of paper and newsprint, which began operation in 1926.

At the time of Sir Frederick's death in 1924, W. V. Bowater & Sons was capitalized at $1,250,000 and employed about 200 persons. (The various Bowater firms now have assets of over $250,000,000 and a staff of 16,000.) Eric Bo-

SIR ERIC BOWATER

water bought his uncles' interests in the company and became head of the firm. In 1930 he built a second mill, Mersey, at Port Ellesmere in Lancashire, in partnership with Lord Beaverbrook.

Timberlands were obtained in the Scandinavian countries to assure sources of raw materials. By 1932 Bowater bought Lord Beaverbrook's and Lord Rothermere's shares in the mills. In this period Eric Bowater became "part of a consortium that built a mill at Corner Brook, Newfoundland," which later sold it "to the International Paper Company" (*Business Week*, October 16, 1954).

In 1936 the Bowater Paper Mills, Ltd., merged with the English firm, Edward Lloyd, Ltd., which made the Bowater firm the largest newsprint-manufacturing enterprise in Great Britain. Two years later Bowater's bought the Corner Brook plant from the International Paper Company, obtained additional forests in Newfoundland, and established the present Bowater subsidiary, Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., which began to supply newsprint to many United States as well as British journals.

Following his appointment as Minister of Aircraft Production in 1940, Lord Beaverbrook named Bowater to his staff and placed him in charge of crash aircraft salvage. In 1943 Bowater became deputy controller of repair, equipment, and overseas supplies, and controller in 1945. In the New Year's Honors of 1944 he was created a Knight Bachelor.

Foreseeing a postwar world-wide shortage of newsprint, Sir Eric decided to expand production to service the biggest newsprint market in the world, the United States. A site on the Hiwassee River at Calhoun, Tennessee, close to natural gas deposits (for drying paper), the Tennessee Valley Authority (for power), transportation facilities, and vast pine forests, was finally selected in 1951.

To finance the project, Sir Eric borrowed $45,000,000 from U.S. insurance and other companies and persuaded the Labour Government to permit his company to convert pounds into $15,000,000 for his share in building the Calhoun mill, the largest investment any British company had made in the United States since World War II. Before building began, long-term contracts for the mill's entire output for fifteen years were entered into with over 100 American newspapers. Construction of the Calhoun mill began in 1952 and by the middle of 1954 the plant was producing at the yearly rate of 130,000 tons of newsprint and 55,000 tons of sulfate pulp. In 1956 the mill has an output of 212,000 tons of newsprint and 75,000 tons of sulfate pulp. Further expansion is now being carried out.

The Bowater company also has mills in Eire, Norway, and Sweden. Under Sir Eric's guidance the company has branched out into manufacturing fine printing papers, wrapping and packaging papers, tissues, paper drums, wallboards, and other items. It operates two ocean-going vessels, the *Margaret Bowater* and the *Sarah Bowater*, and has placed orders for six more. Among its U.S. customers is the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. More than 50 per cent of the Bowater corporation's assets are now situated in North America. Expansion at the Mersey and Northfleet mills, now being carried out, will increase production from 225,000 tons to 525,000 tons annually.

During a visit to the United States in February 1956, Sir Eric issued with Thomas Bayard McCabe, president of the Scott Paper Company, the announcement that a jointly-owned Bowater-Scott Corporation would be formed to manufacture and market Scott tissues and other household paper products in Great Britain. Sir Eric will be chairman of the new company. In May 1956 the Bowater corporation announced that an additional subsidiary will operate a sulfate pulp mill on the Wateree River in South Carolina. Plans for the purchase of the Mersey Paper Company of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and for the construction in Nova Scotia of a new newsprint mill were also made public in 1956. Total consolidated profits for the Bowater Paper Corporation in 1955 were $36,986,984 while those of the Bowater Corporation of North America, under which the Tennessee and Newfoundland subsidiaries operate, were reported as $22,579,253.

At the annual meeting of shareholders on May 29, 1956, Sir Eric announced a dividend of 7½ per cent. "When ideas take shape, that is progress," he declared, "and it is progress I have to report."

Among the companies of which Sir Eric is a director are Lloyds Bank Ltd., and National Film Finance Corporation. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts since 1948, vice-president of the Empire Art Council, and an officer of the French Legion of Honor. His clubs are White's, Westward Ho Golf, Mount Royal (Montreal), and Brook (New York).

Sir Eric and Lady Bowater, the former Margaret Vivian Perkins, were married on June 23, 1937. Their children are Nicolas Charles

Vansittart, Elizabeth Vansittart Yorath, and Sarah Vansittart Bowater. The family home is a Georgian house on a 250-acre estate in Surrey, where Sir Eric raises Guernsey cattle and Wessex saddleback pigs. He also enjoys fishing and hunting. The industrialist has white hair and is tall.

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BOYD, ALAN T. LENNOX- *See* Lennox-Boyd, Alan T.

BRADLEY, PRESTON, REV. DR. Aug. 18, 1888- Clergyman

Address: c/o People's Church, 941 Lawrence Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.

Fabian Bachrach

REV. DR. PRESTON BRADLEY

"Anything that will help people to understand each other is fundamentally religious," declares the Rev. Dr. Preston Bradley, Unitarian pastor and founder of the People's Church in Chicago, Illinois, which grew to be the largest "all-sectarian" church in the United States. His sermons, which are "homey and direct" and "relate religion to life and the problems people have to face" are frequently heard by more than 2,000 worshippers. He has also written seven books showing the methods he has evolved through his many years as a human relations counselor for putting worries and fears into proper perspective, among them *Happiness Through Creative Living* (Hanover House, 1955). A Shakespearean student and a trustee of the Chicago Public Library, Dr. Bradley takes an active part in the literary life of the Midwest.

A popular speaker, Dr. Bradley makes over 200 addresses a year throughout the United States. For nearly eighteen years he has conducted Wednesday evening book reviews that are among the best attended lectures in the country. His radio broadcasts cover a period of more than twenty-five years.

The son of Robert McFarlan and Anna Elizabeth (Warren) Bradley, Preston Bradley was born on August 18, 1888 in Linden, Michigan. His father was a blacksmith and his mother a seamstress. Both parents were Presbyterians. While in high school young Bradley read the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson and of Theodore Parker, which influenced him toward a liberal interpretation of religion.

Bradley preached his first sermon when he was fifteen years old. According to *Newsweek* (October 4, 1948), in this sermon and in all those since, he used "the direct personal appeal, with folksy phrases and dramatic presentation." From 1905 to 1906 he attended Alma College, Michigan, and then for the next three years studied law in Flint, Michigan. A year of special study at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, followed. He was student pastor of the Presbyterian church at Grand Blanc, Michigan, from 1907 to 1909.

Convinced that his interest in the ministry was greater than in law, Bradley went to Chicago in 1911 where he became student pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Providence. After a year his liberal religious views caused him to withdraw from the Presbyterian sect and to begin preaching independently. He founded the "all-sectarian" People's Church in Chicago on July 7, 1912, holding services in a theatre. He called it "a church that would be open to all faiths and creeds." Its original membership was sixty-seven persons. From 1913 to 1919 he conducted services in the Wilson Avenue Theatre, and from 1919 to 1926 in the Pantheon Theatre on Sheridan Road.

Bradley received a Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L) degree from Hamilton College of Law, Chicago, in 1915. Seven years later, he found Unitarianism acceptable to his religious concepts, and affiliated his congregation with the Unitarian Conference on February 9, 1922. A year later his People's Church was admitted to full fellowship with the Unitarian Church. Also in 1923, he began his radio broadcasts, which have brought him as many as 1,000 letters a week and have given him a broadcasting record "longer than any minister's west of Pittsburgh" (*Time,* April 26, 1937).

With a rapidly growing congregation, Dr. Bradley was able to obtain support for the erection of a $750,000 building to house the People's Church, on the North Side of Chicago, dedicated on October 10, 1926. The interior resembles a theatre, with 1,750 plush seats bearing numbers and arranged in curves, and an expansive platform with a small desk instead of a pulpit. Busts of Ralph Waldo Emer-

BRADLEY, PRESTON—*Continued*

son and Abraham Lincoln decorate the platform. By 1937, the congregation was filling all the seats and contributing around $4,000 a week to the church.

"In his sermons," the pastor "mimics and tells droll stories, and talks inspiringly on almost any subject . . . from politics to vitamins," states the *American Magazine* (April 1943). He does not follow any ritual, or conduct membership drives, or discuss sectarian doctrine. He believes that "the proper place for a text is not at the beginning of a sermon, but at the end. We should not start out with a thesis and then by the development of that thesis bring our conclusion before we have developed the thesis itself" (*Contemporary Speeches,* 1930).

In one speech he stated, "The word 'religion' connotes to a great many minds that which has to do entirely with some other world. . . . I use the word 'religion' as the basis of a higher sensitized, ethical and moral consciousness in the world of today. I do not speculate upon the future."

During 1936 Dr. Bradley, who frequently travels abroad, was refused admission to Germany by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. In the same year, some 10,000 Chicagoans signed a petition urging the clergyman to seek nomination for mayor of Chicago on the Republican ticket, a request he did not accept. He maintains a friendly relationship with members of non-Protestant faiths, and in 1937 invited both Catholic and Jewish churchmen to the twenty-fifth jubilee celebration of People's Church.

Some of his sermons and radio addresses were collected in a book *Courage for Today* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1934), which the *Christian Century* (November 7, 1934) called ". . . a good book to put in the hands of a man who thinks he is at the end of his road, or one who has taken the wrong turn." His other books include *Mastering Fear* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1935); *Power from Right Thinking,* (Bobbs-Merrill, 1936), which represents, according to the Springfield *Republican* (January 5, 1937), "a familiar type of applied psychology, which obviously proves useful to a large number of people"; *Life and You* (Harper, 1939). Critic J. D. Martin in *Christian Century* (February 7, 1940), commented that the book "advances no new ideas. . . . But it throws fresh light upon old problems of living and tones up the spiritual system." A collection of his Sunday morning church service prayers, *Meditations* (People's Church of Chicago, 1941), was printed upon request of his congregation and radio audience.

Dr. Bradley was the author of a collection of inspirational essays entitled *New Wealth for You* (Stokes, 1941). The *Churchman* (September 1, 1941) noted: "These twelve short homilies by a popular radio preacher are interesting to read, meet us where we live, replete with colorful illustrations. No need to be captious in finding them a bit thin in spots, and rather too pat in their solutions." In 1943 his book, *My Daily Strength,* was published by Wilcox and Follett. One of Dr. Bradley's sermons, "Life's Deeper Meanings," is included in the collection of *Best Sermons* (Harper, 1946), edited by George Paul Butler.

In 1955 his book, *Happiness Through Creative Living,* was published by Hanover House. Clarence Seidenspinnerin observed in the Chicago Sunday *Tribune* (February 13, 1955): "Dr. Bradley has added to our storehouse of such (inspirational) material. . ." Pessimists who think the world is well on the way to complete disintegration are heartened when Dr. Bradley suggests that they read newspapers during the time of the Civil War or any other trying period in American history. "The nation didn't collapse," he said, because the people were able to take "the long view." "Each war, each political scandal, each disclosure of graft is bad," Dr. Bradley wrote in *Happiness Through Creative Living.* "But we should ask ourselves how important this headline would look in a collection of all the headlines of the last fifty years. . . . We must look out beyond the black ink of the headlines, seeking the larger vision and the greater perspective. . . . If we are to maintain our mental equilibrium, the long look is our only hope."

One of Dr. Bradley's strong convictions is that the "golden years" of life can be enjoyable, that each age has its reason for being, and that each has its own work to do. "To grow lovely growing old," he advises, "just maintain a lively interest in all that is going on around you."

The clergyman is chairman of the library committee of the Chicago Public Library and of the Chicago Council Against Racial Discrimination, and is a trustee of the Municipal Art League of Chicago. He is a member of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations of that city, and of the Illinois State Teachers College and the Illinois Board of Normal Schools, and he holds life membership in the Art Institute of Chicago. Lake Forest College conferred on him the LL.D. degree. He is one of the founders and a member of the Izaak Walton League of America. At the United Nations meeting held in San Francisco in 1945 he was adviser to the U.S. State Department. His clubs include the Adventurers (Chicago), National Arts (New York), Authors' (London), City (Chicago) and Chicago Press. He belongs to the Phi Phi Alpha and Pi Gamma Mu fraternities. He is a member of the American Unitarian Association and Western Unitarian Conference.

Dr. Bradley married Grace Wilkins Thayer on November 25, 1915. She died in 1950. Their adopted son, James Bradley Griffin, died in 1951. He enjoys piloting a cruiser on northern Minnesota lakes and fishing. He is of short, stocky build. He edits the monthly magazine *Liberalist.*

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BRAILOWSKY, ALEXANDER (brī-lŏfs′-skĭ) Feb. 16, 1896- Pianist

Address: b. c/o Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 22; h. 107 E. 64th St., New York 21

A foremost interpreter of Chopin's music, Russian-born pianist Alexander Brailowsky has given concerts in almost every country in the world. He made his debut in New York at Aeolian Hall in 1924. He has programmed almost all of Chopin's works into a series of six recitals and has presented this cycle many times to capacity audiences. As guest soloist he has appeared with major symphony orchestras.

For RCA Victor he has recorded works by Chopin, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Scarlatti, Schumann, and many others. He is noted for his large repertoire, which includes virtually the bulk of piano literature. He gave a series of seventeen recitals in eight weeks in Buenos Aires, Argentina, without repeating any work.

Alexander Brailowsky was born in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine in southern Russia, on February 16 (Old Style Calendar, February 3) 1896. He is of Jewish descent, the son of Peter and Elisabeth (Rapchinsky) Brailowsky. His father was a music dealer and businessman. His sister, Zena, who died shortly before World War I, was also a pianist. Young Alexander attended the State Gymnasium No. 2, where he was required to wear a high-necked uniform and to keep his hair close-cropped. At the Brailowsky summer home at Kitayev on the Dnieper River, he bicycled with his friend Igor Sikorsky, who later became the noted aircraft designer. "My father," Brailowsky has said, "was a musical amateur of fine taste and cultivation who played the piano well. . . . I can remember, when I was only five, how my father and I used to sit at the piano and play scales together, each of us trying to see which one would get to the top of the keyboard first."

When he was about eight years old, Alexander was sent to study music at the Conservatoire in Kiev. His teacher was Pouchalsky, a former pupil of Theodor Leschetizky. After graduating with the gold medal of the Conservatoire in 1911, he went to Vienna to study with Leschetizky. Brailowsky has said of him: "His love for a beautiful tone, and his respect for the individuality of the pupil made him a great teacher. Of course, after the success of Ignace Paderewski (one of his pupils) he could take his pick of the best pupil material to work with. . . . The full value of Leschetizky's remarkably liberal teaching came to light only in later years."

As World War I broke out, Brailowsky left Vienna for Switzerland, where he studied under Ferruccio Benvenuto Busoni in Zürich. After the Armistice in 1918 he worked under Francis Planté in Paris. He launched his concert career with a "sensational" recital in 1920 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris which resulted in invitations to appear in several European capitals. In Brussels, Belgium he played for Queen Elizabeth (consort of King Albert I) who afterwards often invited him to the royal palace to accompany her in sonatas for the violin and piano.

In the summer of 1923 Brailowsky secluded himself in a peasant's cottage at Annecy in the French Alps, where he assembled approximately 170 of Chopin's compositions into six programs. "It was the work of a mathematician," Brailowsky has said, "rather than a pianist. They had to be arranged in such a way that they would not be monotonous. . . . I worked as though I were putting together a big puzzle."

He presented the Chopin cycle in Paris in 1924. Since that time he has performed the series in cities throughout the world. At the end of his Chopin series in New York in 1938, the New York *Times* music critic noted: "Brailowsky has this music in his blood and conveys it with integrity and stirring conviction."

Writing about Brailowsky's interpretation of Chopin in the New York *Times* (December 13, 1951), Howard Taubman noted: "It was enough to know that this music was so much a part of him that he could do with it as he willed. And what he desired was to bring out the freshness of its imagination and the universality of its song." Jerome D. Bohm, commenting on one of Brailowsky's earlier Chopin recitals in the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 16, 1942), disagreed: "The Polish composer's music is hardly the kind which lends itself to Brailowsky's unaffectionate treatment. . . . Little in his work last night gave evidence of a genuine flair for Chopin's idiom." However, six sold-out Carnegie Hall recitals in one season for Brailowsky's Chopin Cycle testify to his popularity with concertgoers.

In South America it is reported that Brailowsky "outdraws them all," and "Latin women bombard him with flowers and kisses." Tickets for a Brailowsky concert are sold out months before the program is to be presented and the tickets bring black-market prices (*Time*, December 9, 1946).

After one of Brailowsky's New York concerts, Arthur V. Berger wrote in the New York *Sun* (February 14, 1945), "Brailowsky has many elements of brilliance, agility, strength, athleticism, and *élan* which doubtless accounts for his many admirers. He has the further capacity of keeping a recital alive. . . . His tone has too little mellowness and, despite its remarkable power, too little depth." Olin Downes commented in the New York *Times* on February 2, 1954: "Other pianists may well envy him his singularly carrying and beautiful tone, which he can modulate exquisitely at will, and the prodigious technique that is there when he wants to use it though he can be careless of detail, in dramatic conception."

Brailowsky has said that a knowledge of the personalities of the great composers and also of history is practically essential to a fine pianist . . . that without erudition in this respect a performer is not in a position properly to interpret any music which is at all linked to actual events.

He has been decorated many times by foreign governments and kings. He is a Chevalier de La Couronne (Belgium), Knight of

Halsman

ALEXANDER BRAILOWSKY

the Legion of Honor (France), holds the Order of Croix "Pour le Mérite" (Rumania) and King Christian X Medal (Denmark). The Belgian government founded in 1936 the Brailowsky Prize, awarded biannually to Belgium's most gifted young pianist. Brailowsky belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church and is nonpartisan politically. He is a member of the American Federation of Musicians (Local 802). His club in New York is the Bohemians.

Alexander Brailowsky married Felicia Karczmar on November 17, 1931. He has been described as "thin" and "lithe." He has black hair and blue-gray eyes. He weighs 140 pounds and is five feet ten inches tall. He owns a house in New York City and usually spends summers in Etoy, a town between Lausanne and Geneva in Switzerland, where his home is an ancient manor house once the property of Guy de Portales, a biographer of Liszt and Chopin. He became a French citizen in 1926.

He enjoys good conversation, reading (detective stories and history books), watching motion pictures (particularly about gangsters and G-men), motoring, and playing tennis. He collects paintings and old clocks. For pets he keeps dogs. On concert tours he always carries a doll, which he claims brings him luck. He speaks English, Russian, French, and Spanish fluently, and also knows Polish and Portuguese. During World War II he performed on many occasions for U.S. servicemen.

As he often had difficulties when other people planned his itineraries and the train connections, Brailowsky now has the hobby of planning his own. His wife once said: "He has a passion for timetables. He can tell you the exact minute that every train goes from any important city and just what time it is scheduled to arrive in another city." Although he has wide interests, Brailowsky's main devotion is to music and his piano-playing. Speaking in relation to himself, Brailowsky often quotes the proverb: "Happy is the man whose vocation is his hobby."

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BRICKER, JOHN W(ILLIAM) Sept. 6, 1893- U.S. Senator from Ohio; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; 3330 LaVeque, Lincoln Towers, Columbus, Ohio; h. Mayflower Hotel, Washington 6, D.C.; 2407 Tremont Rd., Columbus, Ohio

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

The proposed Bricker amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would restrict the treaty and agreement-making powers of the President was first introduced by U.S. Senator John William Bricker, Republican of Ohio, in 1951 and it is now in its twentieth version. It has produced in Congress "one of the basic constitutional debates of this century" (*Time,* March 19, 1954). For more than thirty years of his public service career during which he was three times Governor of Ohio (1939-45) and U.S. Senator since 1947, Bricker has been concerned with the threat of increasing infringement of the Federal Government upon states' rights.

In the field of international relations, Bricker has extended his fight against centralized government by urging a revision of the United Nations Charter. He calls Articles 55 and 56 "very hazy sections" providing for establishment of "specialized agencies to deal with every aspect of human relationship—the relationship of the citizen to his government and the citizen to his fellowman" (*Vital Speeches,* January 15, 1956). Revision of the Charter is necessary, he claims, to prevent "the evolution of the UN into a world state" (*New Republic,* May 2, 1955).

John William Bricker was born on a farm in Madison county, Ohio on September 6, 1893 to Lemuel Spencer and Laura (King) Bricker. His forebears had migrated from Germany, Scotland and Ireland. John attended a one-room grade school and, after graduating from Mt. Sterling High School, he taught for one year. He then entered Ohio State University in Columbus, where he participated in forensic and baseball activities and received the A.B. degree in 1916. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1917.

During World War I Bricker, who was rejected for active service because of a slow pulse rate, was a chaplain (by special ordination of his church), with the rank of first lieutenant, in the U.S. Army. When he returned to Ohio he studied law at his alma mater and received the LL.B. degree in 1920. In that year he began practicing law in Columbus, and has continued to practice except when holding public office. Since 1945 he has been a partner in the firm of Bricker, Marburger, Evatt & Barton in Columbus.

As solicitor of Grandview Heights, Ohio from 1920 to 1928, young Bricker tried the first cases in the state concerning the authority of municipalities to establish building zones. From 1923 to 1927 he was also assistant attorney general of Ohio and established a reputation as a champion of fair utilities' rates for the consumer. In 1928 he was defeated in the Republican primaries for nomination as attorney general. He served on the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio for three years (1929-32).

Elected attorney general of Ohio in 1932, he took office on January 1, 1933, the year of the bank holiday. He conducted numerous bank liquidation cases to establish the rights of stockholders and creditors in state and Federal courts. He was re-elected to a second two-year term in 1934. Two years later he was defeated in his bid for the governorship by Governor Martin L. Davey, a Democrat.

Renominated for the governorship of Ohio in 1938, Bricker was elected in November, defeating Charles Sawyer. Governor Bricker's economy measures, which transformed a substantial deficit to a surplus, brought him both praise and criticism. John Gunther (*Inside U.S.A.*) writes of Bricker's fiscal reforms that "there are certain qualifying points. . . . First, Ohio has a 3 per cent sales tax, and during the war the money rolled in unendingly. Second, in spite of economies, the budget somehow grew greater each year. Third, the huge Bricker surplus was made possible by starvation of some essential services." Bricker was twice re-elected Governor, in 1940 and 1942.

During Bricker's tenure the legislature voted to increase maximum old-age pension from $30 to $40 and appropriated an additional $1,000,000 to provide for applicants for pensions on the waiting list (1940); to legalize medical service associations, to outlaw sit-down strikes, and to exempt newspapermen from revealing the source of their information in any legal procedure (1941); to permit the state highway director to keep secret his engineers' estimates of highway costs, to increase state subsidies for schools by more than $5,000,000, (1943). On November 10, 1943 Bricker announced that he would seek nomination in 1944 as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

When the Republican nomination went to Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York, Bricker accepted the Vice-Presidential nomination. He explained: "I am more interested in defeating the New Deal philosophy of absolutism than I am in personally being President" (*Newsweek,* July 10, 1944). The Republican candidates were defeated in the November election by the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

A candidate for the U.S. Senate, Bricker was elected on November 5, 1946, and re-elected on November 4, 1952. Shortly after taking office on January 3, 1947, Bricker stated he was opposed to the United States agreeing to control of the atom bomb by an international agency because it would mean "world government" (New York *Times,* January 31, 1947). In July 1947 a former Capitol policeman attempted to assassinate the Senator, but Bricker was unharmed.

Wide World

JOHN W. BRICKER

In his first two years in Congress, Senator Bricker voted for overriding the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947), and for overriding the veto of the railroad antitrust bill (June 1948). He voted against extension of rent control (June 1947), restoring the excess profits tax (May 1948), and the Federal aid to education bill (April 1948). He favored overriding the veto of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill (June 1952).

On foreign policy matters the Senator cast negative votes on the following measures: the Greek-Turkish aid bill (April 1947), extension of the Trade Agreements Act (September 1949), the foreign military aid bill (September 1949), and a $45,000,000 appropriation for Point IV (May 1950). He voted "yea" on a proposal to reduce the Marshall Plan authorization 10 per cent (April 1949), the North Atlantic Security Pact (July 1949), $100,000,000 loan for Spain (August 1950), absolute embargoes on Soviet trade by all countries-receiving U.S. aid (August 1951), and a $500,000,000 cut in European economic aid (August 1951).

He was also in favor of the draft extension-Universal Military Training bill (March 1951), and abolishing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (April 1952). The legislator opposed the Lodge-Gossett constitutional amendment (February 1950) and a bill providing for 75 to 90 per cent (as opposed to 90 per cent) farm price supports (June 1950).

(Continued next page)

BRICKER, JOHN W.—*Continued*

On April 4, 1951 the Senate passed a troops-for-Europe resolution sending four U.S. land divisions to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The resolution further stated that no additional ground forces "should be sent to Western Europe . . . without further Congressional approval." However, the resolution is not legally binding. During the debate Bricker attempted to substitute a joint resolution of identical text, which would become statutory law. It was defeated by the upper chamber by a vote of 56 to 31.

In his second Senatorial term, Bricker voted for reducing the foreign aid ceiling by $1 billion (July 1953) and cutting foreign military aid 50 per cent (June 1955) and a measure which would extend half of U.S. foreign aid in the form of loans (June 1955). He voted against a measure making future trade agreements subject to veto by either House of Congress (May 1954). On leading domestic issues he voted "nay" on the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (January 1954), the Alaska-Hawaii statehood bill (April 1954), and authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to produce power commercially (July 1954). He opposed making membership in the Communist party a crime (August 1954), and censuring Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, for his conduct toward the Senate and the committee headed by Arthur V. Watkins, Republican of Utah (December 1954). Bricker's vote was "yea" on the offshore oil bill (May 1953), increasing Congressional salaries (February 1955), and the natural gas bill (February 1956).

In the Republican Eighty-third Congress Bricker served as chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He introduced a resolution to suspend schedules of license fees by Government agencies and he recommended that Congress set up basic standards for each agency in imposing charges, in order to have Congressional regulation as opposed to executive control. In the Democratic-controlled Eighty-fourth Congress he is a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Banking and Currency Committee, Joint Committee on Defense Production, and the Minority Policy Committee. He also served on the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

On April 19, 1956 the Senate voted 43 to 40 for an amendment offered by Bricker which restricts U.S. contributions to the International Labor Organization to $1,750,000 so long as employer and employee representatives from Communist nations are members of the I.L.O. (The Eisenhower administration has urged continuation of the United States in the I.L.O., with expanded funds, and U.S. approval of a proposed I.L.O. convention outlawing forced labor.) Bricker opposed U.S. adherence because it would infringe on the jurisdiction of the several states.

The initial Bricker amendment was introduced in 1951; he most recently resubmitted it on January 6, 1955. The amendment would invalidate any provision of a treaty in conflict with the U.S. Constitution and would bar application of any treaty of executive agreement as U.S. law without direct sanction of Congress. President Eisenhower has been opposed to Bricker's amendment because it would "make it impossible for us to deal effectively with friendly nations for our mutual defense and common interests."

The only version of the amendment that has come to a vote on the floor of the Senate has been the substitute introduced by Senator Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia. It was defeated on February 26, 1954 by a vote of 60 to 31, only one vote short of a required two-thirds majority.

Senator Bricker holds honorary LL.D. degrees from Ohio State University (1939) and Boston University (1944) and is a trustee of Defiance College, Denison University, Ohio State University, all in Ohio. He is president of the Mayflower Insurance Company and a director of the Buckeye Building and Loan Company and the Reynolds Spring Company. The Senator holds memberships in the Columbus, Ohio State, and American bar associations, American Legion and Order of the Coif. He is a member of the Community Church of Columbus. Among his clubs and fraternities are the Torch, Athletic, Kit-Kat, Rotary, Shrine, University, Delta Chi and Delta Sigma Rho.

He married Harriet Day on September 4, 1920, and they have an adopted son, John Day Bricker. The white-haired politician is six-feet-two, has a sonorous voice, and is known as a good speaker. He says the Eisenhower Administration has advanced "economic justice" (New York *Times*, February 29, 1956).

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BROMFIELD, LOUIS Dec. 27, 1896-Mar. 18, 1956 Author; farmer; won Pulitzer Prize in 1926 for his novel, *Early Autumn*; wrote *Malabar Farm* (1948) describing his agricultural experiments near Mansfield, Ohio; after travels in India wrote *The Rains Came* and *A Night in Bombay*; also wrote agricultural and political treatises; a former editor of *Musical America, Bookman* and *Time*. See *Current Biography* (July 1944).

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Mr 19 '56

BRUBECK, DAVE (W.) Dec. 6, 1920-
Musician

Address: b. c/o Associated Booking Corp., 745 5th Ave., New York 19; h. 6630 Heartwood Dr., Oakland, Calif.

Described as one of the most exciting jazz artists of today, pianist Dave Brubeck has given new prestige and dignity to the world of jazz. An exponent of what is known as "mod-

James J. Kriegsmann

DAVE BRUBECK

ern" or "progressive" jazz, he has evolved a style of music which combines the improvisatory aspects of jazz with the harmonies of classical music. He shows in his music originality, technical skill, a knowledge of contemporary concert music and a high regard for form.

As the leader of the Dave Brubeck Quartet, he has appeared in night clubs and concert halls from coast to coast and given concerts at several colleges. He has been a guest artist on television programs such as *Toast of the Town* and *Look Up and Live*. In 1954 Brubeck won *Down Beat*'s popularity poll and won pianist category in *Metronome*'s all-star poll in 1954 and 1955. His record album, *Jazz Goes to College,* was one of the country's ten best-selling popular albums in 1954. A recent popular album is entitled *Jazz: Red Hot and Cool* (Columbia Records).

David W. Brubeck was born in Concord, California on December 6, 1920. His father, Howard Brubeck, was a cattle rancher and most of Dave's childhood was spent on a ranch near Ione, California. His mother, Elizabeth (Ivey) Brubeck, was a piano teacher and Dave started playing the piano at the age of four. When he was thirteen his musical ambitions were diverted by a strong desire to be a cowboy. Brubeck became a skilled cowhand but kept on playing the piano. His two older brothers also studied music and at present both are in the music field: Howard is a teacher of piano and composition and Henry is a music educator in the Santa Barbara, California school system.

Brubeck attended Ione High School and was graduated in 1938. He entered the College of the Pacific in Stockton, California the same year, intent on becoming a veterinarian. However, his interest in music remained strong. Dave and his roommates were continually engaged in "jam sessions." Within a year he changed his major subject to music. He worked his way through school by playing the piano in local night clubs and on campus radio shows. In 1942 he was awarded the B.A. degree.

Immediately after graduation Brubeck began studying music under the French composer Darius Milhaud until he entered the U.S. Army. Brubeck became a member of an army jazz band and toured the West Coast and Europe with USO units. Discharged in 1946, he resumed his studies with Milhaud at Mills College in Oakland, California.

Darius Milhaud not only shaped many of Brubeck's musical principles but also guided the form of his career. He encouraged Dave's interest in jazz. "He told me," Dave has said, "if I didn't stick to jazz, I'd be working out of my own field and not taking advantage of my American heritage" (*Time,* November 8, 1954). Brubeck studied with Milhaud for about three years.

In 1950 Brubeck formed his own trio and came to the attention of San Francisco jazz impresario Jimmy Lyons. The group appeared on Lyons' radio show and subsequently began making records. The following year when Brubeck organized his quartet, Lyons introduced them to local jazz club audiences, saying: "One day soon this group will be the best in the country." Soon the quartet was appearing regularly in clubs such as San Francisco's Black Hawk and Los Angeles' The Haig. By 1952 the group had become popular on the East Coast as well. *Time* magazine reported, "Dave Brubeck . . . has begun to get around. . . . In one of Manhattan's basement jazz dens last week, Brubeck and his quartet gave the East an earful" (November 10, 1952). *Metronome* voted them "editors' choice" the same year.

The Dave Brubeck Quartet has since appeared in night clubs from coast to coast, including Zardi's in Los Angeles, California; Storyville in Boston, Massachusetts, and Basin Street in New York. The quartet has given concerts at many colleges in the United States and has played at Carnegie Hall several times. On October 16, 1955 the Brubeck Quartet appeared on CBS-TV's *Toast of the Town.*

Brubeck started making records in 1950 for Fantasy Records. A reviewer for the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 19, 1954) said of *Jazz at Oberlin* (Fantasy Records), "An interesting and at times exciting sample of Brubeck jazz has been preserved. It is in the front rank of recordings that seek to combine musical complexity with a fundamental requirement of successful jazz, a swinging beat." His first album for Columbia Records, entitled *Jazz Goes to College* (1954), was one of the ten best-selling popular albums during 1954. Among his other albums are, *Dave Brubeck at Storyville: 1954, Brubeck Time,* and *Jazz: Red Hot and Cool* (Columbia Records).

In 1953 Brubeck won *Down Beat*'s popularity and critics' poll and *Metronome*'s popularity poll. He won the *Down Beat* popularity poll in 1954 and 1955, and won pianist category in *Metronome*'s all-star poll in 1954 and 1955.

The quartet is made up of Brubeck at the piano, Paul Desmond playing the alto-saxophone, Joe Dodge at the drums and Bob Bates playing the bass. Brubeck and Desmond usually alternate playing the main melodic line, while Dodge and Bates at the rhythm instruments provide the beat with straight jazz swing. The music never becomes loud or raucous; it is always subdued.

Beginning with a popular song, the quartet improvises and embellishes upon the tune so that it becomes almost unrecognizable. They invent the music as they are playing; the only arranged passages are the beginning and ending ones. Brubeck injects classical counterpoint, atonal harmonies and modern dissonances which hint at composers like Debussy, Stravinsky, Bartók, and Bach. It is said that often the audience wonders if the music will ever come back to the original tune and reach a satisfactory ending.

Since Brubeck's music is intended for listening, dancing is not allowed and even talking is barely tolerated. "What counts" Brubeck told a writer for the *Christian Science Monitor,* "is a genuine attitude of attentiveness and mutual response between players and audience" (November 7, 1952). In an interview on CBS TV's *Look Up and Live* Brubeck told Reverend Lawrence McMaster: "Our primary aim . . . is to convey a mood, a feeling which flows back and forth. . . . A jazz group is simply no good unless everyone cooperates" (*Time,* September 5, 1955).

Robert Masters of *Saturday Night* magazine wrote of the pianist: "Brubeck's original style, his excellent taste and his insistence on high musical standards have broken down many of the barriers against the music [jazz]. . . . Many people . . . are now listening to jazz with renewed interest because Brubeck has shown them it can be beautiful as well as emotional and rhythmic" (October 24, 1953).

In July 1956 the Dave Brubeck Quartet participated with Louis Armstrong in the first all-jazz concert at New York's Lewisohn Stadium. They attracted a capacity crowd of 21,000.

On September 29, 1942 Dave Brubeck married Iola Whitlock, whom he met while they were both students at the College of the Pacific. The Brubecks have five children: Darius, Michael, Christopher, Catherine and Daniel. They live in a modern glass and redwood house in Oakland, California. Dave spends only about six months of the year in his home since he is on tour the rest of the time. He has black hair and brown eyes, weighs about 170 pounds and stands six feet and one-half inches tall. His hobbies are swimming and studying philosophy. He is a member of Rho Lambda Phi fraternity.

When he feels that everyone listening is enveloped and caught up in the music, that he is "really" playing music, Brubeck becomes almost ecstatic. He says, "When I get inspired, I'm the happiest guy in the world" (*Time,* November 8, 1954).

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San Francisco Chronicle p23 Ap 18 '54
Sat Night 69:20 O 24 '53
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BRYNNER, YUL July 11, 1917- Actor; director

Address: c/o Paramount Pictures Corporation, 1501 Broadway, New York 36

Described as the screen's "most explosive new personality," actor-director Yul Brynner is best known for his portrayal of the King of Siam in Broadway's 1951 stage musical, *The King and I.* He is winning new laurels in the same role in the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation's screen version, released in June 1956. He will appear as Pharaoh in Paramount Pictures Corporation's *The Ten Commandments,* to be released by Cecil B. DeMille in November, and he will play the Creole pirate, Jean Laffite, in DeMille's production of *The Buccaneer,* which he will also direct.

After touring Europe in the circus and in nightclubs, and the United States with a Shakespearean troupe, Brynner made his Broadway debut in 1946 in *Lute Song.* He has directed several popular television shows.

Born Taidje Khan, on July 11, 1917 in Sakhalin, a northern island of Japan, Yul Brynner is the son of a Manchurian father and a gypsy mother, who died at his birth. His Mongolian father, a mining engineer, was born in Switzerland, where he secured Swiss citizenship and changed the family name to Brynner. Yul spent his first eight years in China, the location of his father's import-export trade and silver and lead mines. He went to live with his maternal grandmother in Europe but she died soon after his arrival.

After attending a boarding school in a Paris suburb for seven months, he left school and became, at the age of thirteen, a nightclub balladeer, accompanying himself on the guitar which his grandmother had taught him to play. A gypsy troupe employed him as a traveling minstrel, playing by ear scores of ballads and folk songs.

An engagement followed as an acrobat in a French circus, *Cirque d'Hiver,* for three years during which he performed as a "flyer" from the high trapeze, touring in France, Switzerland and Italy. An accident, involving several fractures on his left side, ended his circus career, and he turned to the theatre. His interest in the stage, he declares, was "always with the idea of directing."

After starting as an unpaid apprentice with the Paris repertory company of Georges and Ludmilla Pitoeff at their Theatre des Mathurins, he became stage manager and actor in plays of Shaw, Ibsen, Pirandello and Strindberg, and the Russian and French classics. When the company was closed each summer he played *jai alai* and worked as a lifeguard in southern France. During his free time while in Paris, he studied philosophy at the Sorbonne.

Invited by Michael Chekhov to play the role of Fabian in *Twelfth Night* in his touring company, Brynner came to America in 1941. He recalls that he spoke "part Shakespeare, part Romany and part scat talk" (*Collier's,* July 6, 1956). During his year and a half with the struggling Shakespearean troupe, playing one-night performances in colleges, he improved his English, and acquired a knowledge of Russian from some of the actors to add to his familiarity with French, Japanese and Hungarian. His salary was $25 a week, and he drove the bus in which the company travelled, and slept in it.

From the middle of 1942 until D-day, he took part in World War II work as a radio announcer and commentator, in French, for the United States Government's Office of War Information (OWI). His debut on the Broadway stage followed on February 6, 1946, with the role of an Oriental prince, opposite Mary Martin, in *Lute Song,* an adaptation from the Chinese classic, "Pi-Pa-Ki." He received a Donaldson Award for the best debut performance in 1945-46.

Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 17, 1946) wrote: "In the role of the errant Prince . . . Yul Brynner gives an extraordinarily honest and restrained characterization." From the point of view of reviewer L. A. Sloper for the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 18, 1946), following the initial Boston try-out of the play, "Yul Brynner brought a pleasing simplicity" to his part, but "his interpretation was emotionally shallow. . . ."

After 142 performances of *Lute Song* on the New York stage, the actor toured the United States with the show for a year. Then he spent thirty months in Europe, playing in the musical *Dark Eyes* in London, and singing and playing his guitar in Paris at the Carrère nightclub. He also gathered and adapted hundreds of French folk songs and gypsy songs.

In 1948 Brynner returned to New York City and accepted an assignment to produce and direct a Mr.-and-Mrs. television show for the National Broadcasting Company, in which both he and his wife acted. He next became a television director for the Columbia Broadcasting Company and, according to Joe Hyams, columnist for the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 19, 1955), for two years "was one of the highest paid directors in television." The actor affirms: "I loved it. . . . I worked fourteen hours a day, made over a thousand dollars a week, and, frankly, felt very comfortable" (*New Yorker,* April 21, 1951).

After guiding such television shows as the *Danger* series and the *Studio One,* Brynner stated that "directing is far more satisfactory than acting . . . it's like leading a symphony orchestra as compared to playing a fiddle. . . That is why I want to direct a movie: the visual interpretation intrigues me." When he was offered the role of the king in *The King and I* by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein he hesitated to leave his established place as a television director to return to acting. Following a reading of the play, however, he changed his mind.

"I doubt if a more ideal King could have been found than Yul Brynner" for *The King and I,* wrote John Mason Brown in the *Saturday Review* (April 14, 1951). Discussing the musical in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (March 31, 1951), Ward Morehouse described Brynner, who, "with his flat, shaved head, his half-naked body, his piercing eyes, his lyrical voice, and his cat-like agility and grace, projects all of the little King's arrogance and bombast. . . He also presents his monarch as a man of humor, intellect, industry, loneliness . . . yearning to improve himself and his nation." In the New York *Times* (April 8, 1951), Brooks Atkinson called Brynner's portrayal of the King "a terse and vivid characterization."

Paramount Pictures—Bud Fraker

YUL BRYNNER

More than a year after *The King and I* opened on Broadway on March 29, 1951, Brooks Atkinson declared Brynner's "performance has grown in depth and range" (New York *Times,* October 5, 1952). The actor was promoted to stardom in the play following the death of Gertrude Lawrence, (on September 6, 1952) who had the starring role. When the musical closed on Broadway on March 20, 1954, after 1,246 performances, Brynner agreed to go on tour with it for fifty-two weeks, with allowance for two leaves of absence to make screen films. In the late fall of 1954, he flew to Egypt to make a scene on location for his role as Rameses II in *The Ten Commandments,* and in the spring of 1955 reported to Hollywood to complete this Paramount motion picture.

While playing the King during Twentieth Century-Fox's filming of the screen version of *The King and I* in December 1955, Yul Brynner took hundreds of color photographs of the cast and settings, some of which were reproduced in *Life* (May 28, 1956).

Commenting on Brynner's acting, William K. Zinsser in the New York *Herald Tribune* (June 29, 1956) wrote: "It is Brynner who gives the movie its animal spark, its coiled tension. He is every inch an Oriental king . . . this is a rare bit of acting." Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* of the same date observed: "Mr. Brynner, whose original performance of the volatile King of Siam was so utterly virile and commanding that he took possession of the role, repeats it here in a

BRYNNER, YUL—*Continued*

manner that the close-in camera finds fresh with pride and power. . . . The king is the heart of this story, and Mr. Brynner makes him vigorous and big."

The actor left for Europe in April 1956 to co-star with Ingrid Bergman and Helen Hayes in the 20th Century-Fox picture *Anastasia,* in which he portrays a Russian prince. His preference is for character roles, and he dislikes romantic parts. For his acting in the Broadway production of *The King and I*, he received an Antoinette Perry ("Tony") award in 1952.

Brynner is nearly six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, keeps his head completely shaved, has high cheek bones, and is described as "so much quicksilver off stage as well as on" (New York *World-Telegram Sun.* January 10, 1952). He married the actress, Virginia Gilmore, on September 6, 1944, and they have a son, Yul II, nicknamed "Rocky." Brynner has a $3,000 darkroom in his Hollywood home, designs furniture as a hobby, enjoys speed-boating and water-skiing. He is now a United States citizen. His associates speak of his kindness in coaching them, and Cecil B. DeMille says that Brynner "has the eye and the ear for directing, and the sensitiveness and the taste" (*Collier's* July 6, 1956).

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BUCK, PEARL (SYDENSTRICKER)

June 26, 1892- Author

Address: b. c/o The John Day Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York 36; h. Green Hills Farm, Perkasie, Pennsylvania

In her autobiography, *My Several Worlds* (1954), Pearl S. Buck writes that as a result of her early education—with lessons from her American mother in the morning and from a Chinese tutor in the afternoon—she became "mentally bifocal." Her ability to look clearly at two cultures at once and to understand and love them has enriched Mrs. Buck's work as a writer and as a leader in the cause of better East-West relations.

The first American woman to win a Nobel Prize in literature, she is author of one of the most popular novels of the twentieth century, *The Good Earth* (for which she won the Pulitzer Prize in 1931), and more than forty other volumes of fiction and nonfiction, including her latest novel, *Imperial Woman* (1956), a best seller and a Literary Guild selection. Mrs. Buck also conducts a busy career in child welfare work. She is the founder of Welcome House, an adoption agency for children of mixed Asian-American blood and has been active for many years in work for retarded children.

Pearl Comfort Sydenstricker was born in Hillsboro, West Virginia, on June 26, 1892. Her parents, Absalom and Caroline (Stulting) Sydenstricker, were Presbyterian missionaries in China. They had returned to their family home in Hillsboro in 1891 on furlough after twelve years in China, during which all but two of their children had died of tropical diseases. When Pearl was five months old, they went back with her to China, and she grew up in Chinkiang, on the Yangtse River. Her parents lived in the Chinese community, not in the compound set aside for foreigners, and Pearl learned to speak Chinese before she could speak English. She played with Chinese children, visited in their homes, and learned their customs, with the result, she writes, that "I had almost ceased to think of myself as different, if indeed I ever thought so, from the Chinese."

At the age of nine, Pearl became suddenly aware that she was a foreigner in China, when her family was obliged to flee for safety in the Boxer Rebellion. However, they returned to their home in Chinkiang as soon as peace was restored. At the age of fifteen she was sent to boarding school in Shanghai. Two years later she came to the United States to enter Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. Here she became a leader in student activities, and president of her class. In her senior year she won two literary prizes. After graduation in 1914, Pearl Sydenstricker was invited to teach psychology at the college. She taught for one semester, and then, on receiving news that her mother was ill, she returned to China to take care of her.

After her mother's recovery, Pearl Buck resumed her teaching career in China. On May 13, 1917 she married Dr. John Lossing Buck, an "agricultural missionary", and went with him to live in a small town in North China, in the region which she described so vividly years later in *The Good Earth.* After five years the Bucks moved to Nanking. Here Mrs. Buck taught English literature at the University of Nanking and also (1925-1927) at Southeastern University and (1928-1930) at Chung Yang University.

In 1925 the Bucks and their daughter came to America for a year, and while her husband studied agriculture at Cornell University Mrs. Buck worked for a Master's degree in English. She received the degree in 1926, along with the Laura Messenger Prize in history for her essay on the subject "China and the West."

Since her childhood when she contributed short pieces to the children's edition of the *Shanghai Mercury*, an English-language newspaper, Pearl Buck had wanted to be a writer. In 1922 she submitted a description of life in China to the *Atlantic Monthly*; the essay was published in the issue of January 1923. Another of her essays, "Beauty in China," appeared in *Forum Magazine* March 1924. Her first work of fiction, a story called "A Chinese Woman Speaks," was published in *Asia Magazine* in 1926.

On her return to China Mrs. Buck began work upon a novel. She had by now also completed a biography of her mother. In March 1927 she and her family were forced to leave Nanking when it was invaded by Communist revolutionary soldiers. She spent a year in Japan, and when she went back to Nanking, she found that the manuscript of her novel had disappeared in the looting of her house. The manuscript of the biography of her mother was safe, however, and was published some time later, in 1936, as *The Exile.*

Mrs. Buck's first published novel was *East Wind: West Wind.* She had submitted it to David Lloyd, a New York literary agent whose name she had chosen at random from a handbook. Through him the manuscript was accepted by The John Day Company in 1929 and published a year later. All her books have since been published by John Day.

At the time that *East Wind: West Wind* was being published in America, Mrs. Buck was completing her novel *The Good Earth.* This was published on March 2, 1931 and became an immediate success. "Without effort or anger an alien civilization is quietly presented," observed the *Saturday Review of Literature,* May 16, 1931. For twenty-one months it was on the best seller list. It received the Pulitzer Prize as the best American novel of 1931, was translated into more than thirty languages, and was dramatized in 1932 by Owen and Donald Davis. A motion picture was made from the dramatization and starred Paul Muni as Wang Lung, the Chinese peasant whose rise from abject poverty and ignorance vividly reflects the main currents of the development of modern China. In 1935 Mrs. Buck received the Howells Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for *The Good Earth* as "the most distinguished work of American fiction" published in the period 1930-1935.

Two more novels completed the trilogy of the family of Wang—*Sons* (1932) and *A House Divided* (1935), and the three novels were published together in one volume under the title *House of Earth* in 1935. A separate novel, *The Mother,* appeared in 1934. In addition to her fiction, Mrs. Buck published a translation of the classic Chinese novel *Shui Hu Chüan* under the title *All Men Are Brothers* (1933), and, in 1936, two biographies of her parents, *The Exile* and *Fighting Angel,* later published in one volume as *The Spirit and the Flesh* (1944).

Mrs. Buck received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938. "The decisive factor in the Academy's judgment," Anders Osterling wrote in *Nobel: The Man and His Prizes* (1951), "was, above all, the admirable biographies of her parents . . . two volumes which seemed to deserve classic rank and to possess the required prospects for permanent interest." The novels, the Nobel committee wrote in their citation, were outstanding "for rich and genuine epic portrayals of Chinese peasant life." In her Nobel lecture, delivered before the Swedish Academy in Stockholm on December 11, 1938 (published as *The Chinese Novel,* 1939) Mrs. Buck stated her indebtedness to the tradition of the Chinese novel, the object of which is the entertainment of all people.

DuBois

PEARL BUCK

Although Mrs. Buck has, since that time, written several novels with American settings, her books set in the Orient remain her most popular work. The Japanese invasion of China, World War II, and subsequent events have created a widespread demand for information about the Far East. Mrs. Buck's knowledge of the area, and her sympathetic understanding of the roots of the conflicts there have made her books especially timely and valuable. Such novels as *The Patriot* (1939), *Other Gods* (1941) and *Dragon Seed* (1942), among others, and works of non-fiction like *American Unity and Asia* (1942), *What America Means to Me* (1943), *Tell the People* (1945), and *My Several Worlds* (1954) explore the larger issues of the present-day struggles for freedom by oppressed peoples all over the world.

In 1941 Mrs. Buck founded The East and West Association, an organization she has described as "an educational experiment designed for friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples, especially of Asia and the United States." The Association brought lecturers and entertainers to America from Asia and sponsored their tours to communities all over this country to speak and to demonstrate their ways of life. After ten years, Mrs. Buck suspended the activities of the Association partly for financial reasons and partly because events of the day dimmed her hopes for establishing better relations between the two worlds. For similar reasons she and her second husband, Richard J. Walsh, closed *Asia Magazine,* which they had published from 1941

BUCK, PEARL—*Continued*

to 1946, "convinced," she writes, "that there was no way to bring about human understanding in our dangerous age."

Mrs. Buck's great interest in children derives in part at least from her life in China where, as she told Edward R. Murrow on a *Person to Person* television interview, on the Columbia Broadcasting System, March 16, 1956, "the children were considered so important as continuing life and keeping things going." She has written a number of books for children—among them *The Chinese Children Next Door* (1942), *The Water-Buffalo Children* (1943), *The Dragon Fish* (1944), and *One Bright Day* (1950).

At the request of the National Broadcasting Company Mrs. Buck has written a television drama titled "The Big Wave," about life in a Japanese fishing village, which was presented on the *Alcoa Hour* on September 30, 1956.

The Townsman (1945) a book by "John Sedges," and credited to Pearl Buck by the Library of Congress, was included in an exhibit of pseudonymous literature, "What's In A Name?" at the New York Public Library in May 1956.

Mrs. Buck's large family includes five adopted children. Her own daughter, a retarded child, has been reared in a training school in Vineland, New Jersey. Mrs. Buck told her story in an article in *Ladies' Home Journal* in May 1950 and published that same year in book form as *The Child Who Never Grew*. Proceeds from the book and article went to the school, and on the *Person to Person* CBS-TV program in March 1956 Mrs. Buck announced that a national center of research into the causes of mental retardation was being established.

In 1949 Mrs. Buck founded Welcome House, a non-profit organization for the care and adoption of American-born children of Asian ancestry. This agency has proved so successful in placing children in American homes that, as Mrs. Buck told Edward R. Murrow on *Person to Person*, "We have a long waiting list of parents now, and the great problem is we don't have enough babies."

Mrs. Buck was divorced from John Lossing Buck in 1935 and in that same year married Richard J. Walsh, president of The John Day Company, her publishers. She and her husband live on a 400-acre farm in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Near her home are two houses where the children of Welcome House—Chinese-American, Japanese-American, Korean-American, and Indo-American—stay until they can be placed.

Mrs. Buck has been described as a tall, "severely handsome" woman with gray hair. In 1951 she was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, one of only two women in that body of fifty life members. She holds honorary degrees from Yale (1933), the University of West Virginia (1940), St. Lawrence University (1942), Howard University (1942), Lincoln University (1953), and the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia (1954). She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Kappa Delta.

"Americans are not empire builders," she has written. "We are learning how to hold our allies, not by force . . . but by mutual benefit and friendship" (*My Several Worlds*, 1954).

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BUFORD, JOHN LESTER Feb. 25, 1898-

Education association official; educator

Address: b. c/o National Education Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Box 423, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; h. 1812 Franklin Ave., Mt. Vernon, Ill.

As president of the National Education Association for a one-year term beginning July 5, 1955, John Lester Buford heads what is claimed to be the world's largest professional organization, with a membership of more than 950,000 teachers, including those enrolled in affiliated groups. He is the association's ninety-fourth president. On July 6, 1956 Miss Martha Shull was elected to succeed him as president of NEA.

Buford, who has been the superintendent of schools in Mt. Vernon, Illinois since 1937, believes that "one of the major reasons for the great shortage in the teaching profession is that it has been too easy to enter it." He has stated that "an urgent need is higher standards in education which never create or aggravate shortages but tend to increase the number of high caliber personnel."

The youngest of six children of John Robert Buford, a farmer, and Susan (Hartline) Buford, John Lester Buford was born in Union county, Illinois on February 25, 1898. He has a sister, Reola E., and four brothers: Elda A., Rooney E., O. R., and J. C. Buford. Reared on a farm in Johnson county, Illinois, the boy attended a rural elementary school in the town of Cypress.

Since there was no high school in Cypress, Buford repeated the seventh and eighth grades, given in alternate years. He then passed the county examination for a teacher's license and at the age of eighteen began his career as an educator. From 1917 to 1919 he taught all subjects in a one-room rural school in Johnson county, and from 1919 to 1923 he taught the seventh and eighth grades in Cypress while also holding the position of grade school principal.

He was elementary school principal in West Frankfort from 1924 to 1926 and in Carbondale from 1926 to 1928—both fair-sized towns on the fringe of the Herrin coal mining area. During these years, with education and English as his major subjects, he studied at Southern

Illinois University in Carbondale, where he was president of the debating society, the Socratic literary society and Sigma Alpha Pi fraternity, and editor of *The Egyptian.* He received his B.Ed. degree in 1928. Buford also holds the M.A. degree in education, awarded by the University of Michigan in 1939, and he has done graduate work at the University of Illinois.

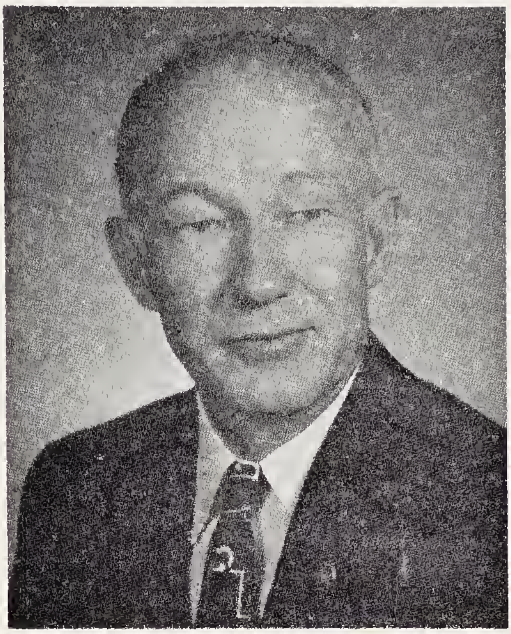
For two years beginning in 1928 Buford was the school superintendent at Galatia, a small town not far from West Frankfort, and between 1930 and 1937 was successively the high school principal in Eldorado and Johnston City townships. In 1937 he was named superintendent of city schools in Mt. Vernon, the administrative seat of Jefferson county.

It is Buford's belief that if one "lets the public know what the schools need," the public, "when it finds out, will provide the money" (*Nation's Schools,* November 1955). At the time of his arrival in Mt. Vernon all six of the city's elementary schools were outmoded and dilapidated, and the only new building to be added prior to the end of World War II was a junior high school constructed at Federal expense as a public works project. An excellent public speaker of the "folksy" type, the new superintendent set forth so effectively the urgency of better facilities that in 1945 the city voted to float a municipal bond issue to finance the reconstruction of at least one of these schools.

Rebuilding or remodeling, similarly financed, of the five other elementary schools was subsequently authorized. The construction work, begun in 1949, was completed by May 1952, at which time the six schools were simultaneously dedicated in ceremonies which attracted statewide attention. The Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce named Buford its "Man of the Year" in 1952 for his leadership of the construction program. *Nation's Schools* has commented on the "excellent teacher-superintendent-school board relations in Mt. Vernon," the steady rise in the minimum salary for the city's 105 teachers, and the reduction during Buford's administration of the pupil-teacher ratio from thirty to twenty-five.

In Buford's opinion, Federal aid to education should be given to the states "on a per capita basis" and the Government should thereafter keep "hands off . . . except to make sure" that the money "goes for education" (*Nation's Schools*). Articles by Buford on Federal aid may be found in the October 1945 and March 1946 issues of *Illinois Education.*

Superintendent Buford's first important post with the National Education Association was state director for Illinois, to which he was elected for a three-year term in 1947 and reelected in 1950. Founded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1857 as the National Teachers' Association and known beginning in 1871 as the National Educational Association, the organization was chartered as the National Education Association by Congress in 1906. It now has headquarters in Washington, D.C., is financed by voluntary dues, and functions "to promote the welfare of pupils and teachers, to advance the science and practice of education, and to build strong school-community relationships."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JOHN LESTER BUFORD

Shortly before the NEA's ninety-second annual convention, in New York City in July 1954, Buford was named by the Illinois Association of Classroom Teachers as their unanimous choice for first vice-president of the NEA for the 1954-55 term, and he was elected by acclamation. At the ninety-third convention, in Chicago one year later, Buford was unopposed to succeed Waurine Walker of Austin, Texas as NEA president for the 1955-56 term. He took office on July 5, 1955.

"Through the years, I have said to thousands of young people, 'You can climb high in America—it matters not how lowly you start.' I stand before you today as evidence of that fact—president of the NEA, the largest professional organization in the world." So said President Buford in his acceptance address to the Chicago convention, which was attended by some 12,000 persons.

The delegates adopted a platform calling for a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor, compulsory attendance through high school, teachers' salaries "adequate to attract and hold men and women of marked ability," creation of a National Board of Education, and Federal aid to schools (provided that the spending of funds and the shaping of policy remain under state or local control). They also passed a resolution on "fundamental freedoms" for teachers.

Both Buford and his predecessor, Miss Walker, were on record as believing that the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in public schools would result in "a process of gradual integration" which "will continue in

BUFORD, JOHN LESTER—*Continued*

accord with the climate of opinion in different sections of the country" (*Christian Science Monitor*, July 6, 1955).

"There are at least two things I would like to do as [NEA] president," Buford told Norman Glubok of *Nation's Schools*. "First, I would like to help people, lay people as well as teachers, over the United States, to understand something of the importance of education. . . . The second thing I would like to do is to make teachers proud that they are teachers." He also set as an aim of his presidency a 100 per cent enrollment of the teaching profession by the time of NEA's centennial convention at Philadelphia in 1957. He regarded the teacher shortage as a matter of "prestige" rather than of insufficient salary.

In the summer of 1955 Buford visited Istanbul, Turkey as one of fifteen American delegates to the conference of World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. Among the professional organizations to which he belongs are the Mt. Vernon Education Association, Illinois Education Association, Illinois Association of School Administrators, and American Association of School Administrators. He has served on the Governor's Commission on School District Reorganization for Illinois. He holds two honorary LL.D. degrees, conferred by McKendree College (1944) and by Illinois Wesleyan University (1955).

Active in many religious and civic movements, Buford has taught a Methodist Sunday school class in Mt. Vernon for over sixteen years, has been a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, and is a member of the board of publications of the Methodist Church. He is past president of the Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary International at Mt. Vernon. His political party is the Republican.

Buford married Dorothy Draper, a teacher, on August 2, 1928. Their children are Richard Hartline, Barbara Jane, and John Philip. The educator has gray eyes and brownish-gray hair, is five feet seven and a half inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. He enjoys square dancing, watching all competitive sports, and playing golf, volley ball and ping-pong. Music and the theatre are other recreations. His public speeches are said to be adorned with characteristic observations called "Bufordisms" by his colleagues.

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BULOSAN, CARLOS Nov. 24, 1914-Sept. 11, 1956 Filipino author; best known for his book *America is in the Heart* (1946)); his stories, poems and articles appeared in *New Yorker, Saturday Review* and other American periodicals. See *Current Biography* 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 S 14 '56

BURGHLEY, DAVID GEORGE BROWNLOW CECIL, LORD (bûr'lĭ) Feb. 9, 1905- Sportsman; organization official; industrialist

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An ardent believer in amateur athletics as a means of promoting international understanding, David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord Burghley, is the British member of the International Olympic Committee for the 1956 Games. Since 1946 he has been president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. His own skill as a hurdler brought him three English and eight British championships and the Olympiad championship in 1928 in the 400-meter hurdles. During his sports career he was known to American athletes as "the most democratic peer in the British realm" (New York *Times*, July 8, 1944).

As vice-president of the executive committee of the International Olympics Committee he helped to plan for the 1956 games to be held in November in Melbourne, Australia, the winter games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, and the equestrian games in Stockholm, Sweden. Lord Burghley is a business executive, was a Member of Parliament, House of Commons, for over twelve years, and was Governor of Bermuda from 1943 to 1945.

David George Brownlow Cecil was born in Stamford, England on February 9, 1905, the oldest son and heir of the 5th Marquis of Exeter (William Thomas Brownlow Cecil). His mother was Myra Rowena Sibell Orde-Powlett, daughter of the 4th Baron Bolton. He traces his lineage to the first Baron Burghley, William Cecil, who was elevated to the peerage by Queen Elizabeth I in 1571 and was the Queen's Secretary of State and Lord High Treasurer. Lord Burghley inherited from his father (on the latter's death on August 6, 1956) the title of 6th Marquis of Exeter, Grand Almoner of the British Crown and will succeed his father as a member of the House of Lords.

David Cecil obtained his early education at Le Rosey, Switzerland, and at Eton, England. He gave no promise at Eton of becoming a future runner, and "failed to get his Blue as a freshman" (*The Sunday Times* of London, March 30, 1952). At Magdalene College, Cambridge University, however, in the early 1920's, he developed rapidly as a hurdler and represented Great Britain in the Olympic Games in 1924.

Lord Burghley experienced his greatest period as an athlete between 1925 and 1930 when he was unbeaten in any university match in Britain or the United States. As a member of the Cambridge-Oxford track team visiting the United States, he participated in the Penn relays in Philadelphia and competed in matches against Princeton, Cornell, Yale, and Harvard universities. For three consecutive years from 1925 through 1927, he was winner of the Oxford-versus-Cambridge 120-yard and 220-yard hurdles races. At Amsterdam, Holland in 1928 he won the Olympic 400-meter hurdle, establishing a record of 53.4 seconds.

After Lord Burghley received his B.A. degree from Cambridge University in 1926, he became a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. In 1929 he assumed the management of the West End branch of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company for three years. Entering politics in 1931, he was elected to Parliament for Peterborough, division of Northamptonshire, an office he held until 1943. He was called "a Baldwin and Chamberlain man" (*Time,* September 6, 1943) and "the busiest young man in Parliament" (London *Observer,* August 1, 1948).

As captain of the British track team that competed in the Los Angeles, California, Olympiad in 1932, Lord Burghley reached four finals, but lost his hurdles title to Robert Tisdall of Ireland. The next year he announced he was "too old and too busy to extend his career as a hurdler" (*Time,* September 6, 1943). Again in 1936 he headed the British team, competing at the Berlin Olympiad, and also served on the International Olympic Committee. From 1933 to 1937 he was chairman of the Junior Imperial League, an organization in which he served as president in 1939.

In a speech in the House of Commons in March 1935 concerning unemployment, Lord Burghley said the best way to get industry to expand is to maintain a policy of cheap money; and ". . . where circumstances admitted of Government interference, it should be the gentle hand of knowledge and experience rather than the heavy hand of theory, which might do more harm than good" (*The Times* of London, March 5, 1935).

Lord Burghley became director of the National Provincial Bank in London in 1935. He was made also an honorary colonel of the Fifth Battalion Northants Regiment and of the Bermuda Militia, posts he retained until 1946. In 1937 he joined the National Advisory Council on Physical Training. The next year he rejoined his regiment in the Grenadier Guards. Just prior to the beginning of World War II, he suffered an ankle injury which prevented active military service but which led to his assignment with the Ministry of Supply. From 1939 to 1941 he was private secretary to the parliamentary secretary of this ministry.

During World War II Lord Burghley was an officer with the tank supply division of the Ministry of Supply. He advanced from staff captain in 1940 to major and assistant director in charge of war materials in 1941 and to lieutenant colonel in 1942. From 1940 to 1943 he was also chairman of the packaging committee and of the economy subcommittee of the materials committee, and in 1942 was a member of the Anglo-American Packaging Committee. His appointment as controller of aircraft repairs and overseas supplies in the Ministry of Aircraft Production came in 1942, when he went on a special mission to Australia in a Lancaster bomber. The next year he was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Bermuda, an office he held until 1945.

British Inf. Services

LORD BURGHLEY

As Bermuda's chief official, Lord Burghley sought passage of labor legislation and also endeavored to solve some of Bermuda's transportation problems. Seeking to coordinate Bermudian, American and Canadian interests in Bermuda as an important Atlantic naval and air base, he visited Washington, D.C. in 1944 for discussions with representatives of the U. S. Navy, War, and State departments. As reported by *The Sunday Times* (London) on March 30, 1952, "his reputation and drive stood him well in relations with the Americans."

Resigning his Bermuda post in 1945, he returned to England "to attend to his . . . family's large land and other interests and to launch a business career interrupted by the war" (New York *Times,* August 10, 1945). He increased his industrial activities to include directorship of several companies, among them the Firestone Tyre & Rubber Company, Ltd., Lands Improvement Company, British Overseas Airways Corporation, and Peruvian Corporation, Ltd. He is chairman of the board of directors of Birmid Industries, Ltd., A. C. Cossor, Ltd., and several other companies.

During his address before the annual meeting of the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth, in Montreal, Canada in June 1954, Lord Burghley "warned against too much business control by the British Government." He made a firm appeal for more enterprise and less nationalization (New York *Times,* June 15, 1954).

As chairman of the organizing and executive committees for the Olympic Games in London in 1948, Lord Burghley helped arrange for a gathering of more than 5,000 competitors from sixty-two nations. In a speech addressed to the late King George VI, host at the opening of this fourteenth Summer Olympiad, Burghley said: "These Games are a living proof of this great common bond of sportsmanship that binds the youth of the world together" (*National and English Review,* September 1948).

From 1949 to 1952 Lord Burghley was Rector of St. Andrews University, Scotland. He

BURGHLEY, LORD—*Continued*

was installed on April 20, 1950 in the traditional manner, being met at the West Port gateway to the town and conveyed in an open carriage drawn through the streets by "eighteen university Blues" (*The Times* of London, April 21, 1950).

As leader of a small British industrial mission, Lord Burghley visited Pakistan in 1950 and exchanged views with trade organizations and chambers of commerce and government officials. He expressed his "confidence" in the future of Pakistan as a "country of great possibilities" (*The Times* of London, March 21, 1950).

Lord Burghley accepted an invitation in 1952 to succeed Oliver Lyttelton as president of the Radio Industry Council, and declared that television was likely "to maintain that steady improvement which has been such a feature of radio development over the past years" (*The Times* of London, August 28, 1952). As president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, he stated in November 1952 that Britain, in her relationship with the United States, wanted not gifts but trade barrier reductions in order to earn dollars for the purchase of American goods.

Speaking as president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, in Helsinki, Finland on July 28, 1952, on Red China's application for membership, he said: "Let's keep politics out of this congress and consider these points on a purely athletic basis" (New York *Times,* July 29, 1952). The question of Red China's entry in the I.A.A.F. was shelved until the next meeting, in 1954. Despite U.S. opposition, Communist China was voted into the 1956 Olympic Games by a vote of 23 to 21 on May 14, 1954.

St. Andrews University conferred the honorary LL.D. degree on Lord Burghley in 1942 and Cambridge University awarded him the M.A. degree in 1952. By the late King George VI he was invested a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1943, and he is also a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was twice winner of the Jackson Memorial Cup for the outstanding British champion in athletics. Since 1936 he has been president of the British Amateur Athletic Association and chairman of the British Olympics Association. His clubs include Pratt's and Junior Carlton. He is joint-master of the East Sussex foxhounds, and previously hunted with his own private pack.

Lord Burghley married Lady Mary Theresa Montagu-Douglas-Scott, fourth daughter of the seventh Duke of Buccleuch, on January 16, 1929, and was divorced from her on October 18, 1946. Their children are Davina, Gillian and Angela. On December 12, 1946, he married Diana Mary Forbes, a widow, and daughter of the late Honorable Arnold Henderson. They have one child, Victoria. The sportsman is of medium height, broad-shouldered, and has blond hair.

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BURROWS, MILLAR, REV. Oct. 26, 1889- Clergyman; educator

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The Dead Sea scrolls, ancient Hebrew manuscripts found near Qumran in the Holy Land in 1947 by two Bedouin shepherds, "may well provide the supporting keystone of our traditional Old Testament texts and illuminate our understanding of the religious teachings of the Bible," in the opinion of Dr. Millar Burrows, chairman of the department of Near Eastern languages and literature at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. He has translated and discussed some of these scrolls in his best-selling book, *The Dead Sea Scrolls,* published by the Viking Press in 1955 and which was a January 1956 selection of the Religious Book Club.

Dr. Burrows, who was director of the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem at the time of the discovery of the scrolls, has taken a leading part in the study, discussion and controversy about them. The general public became interested in them when the *New Yorker* on May 14, 1955 published an article by Edmund Wilson (largely based on the interpretations of Professor André Dupont-Sommer of the Sorbonne) which led the casual reader to infer that the Teacher of Righteousness depicted in the *Manual of Discipline* scroll was a veritable prototype of Jesus of Nazareth. Dr. Burrow's translations indicate some parallels but also many points of difference between the teachings of Jesus and those of the Essene Sect leader.

Since 1934 Dr. Burrows has taught at Yale University Divinity School, and has written numerous books and contributed to many scholarly journals. He has been a member of the committee of Biblical scholars which brought out the Revised Standard Version of the Bible in 1954. He is internationally known for his research in connection with archeological excavations, Semitic languages, and Near Eastern civilizations.

Millar Burrows was born in Ohio in the town of Wyoming (now a part of Cincinnati) on October 26, 1889. He is one of the three sons of Edwin Jones and Katharine Douglas (Millar) Burrows. His father was a businessman. When he was eight years old, he moved with his family to Buffalo, New York, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the Lafayette High School in 1908.

He then went to Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was graduated in 1912 with the

B.A. degree. He received the B.D. degree three years later from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City. In 1915 he was ordained into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

His first church, where he spent four years (from 1915 to 1919) was a rural one in Texas. In 1919 he was made rural survey supervisor for Texas of the Interchurch World Movement. After a year he accepted a position as pastor and professor of the Bible at Tusculum College in Greeneville, Tennessee. In 1925 he received his Ph.D. degree in religion at Yale.

In 1923 he had become assistant professor of Biblical literature and the history of religions at Brown University. Burrows was made associate professor in 1929 and three years later a full professor and chairman of the department. In 1934 he went to the Yale University Divinity School as Winkley Professor of Biblical Theology and since 1950 has also been chairman of the department of Near Eastern languages and literature at the Graduate School at Yale.

Early in his academic career Burrows showed an interest in teaching in colleges abroad. From 1930 to 1931 he was visiting professor of religion at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. He was a director of the American Schools of Oriental Research in Jerusalem in 1931 and 1932, and again in 1947 and 1948. He has been a trustee of the organization since 1934 and served as its president from 1934 to 1948. In addition to knowing Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic, Professor Burrows has a reading knowledge of Latin, Syriac, Arabic, and several European languages.

On the basis of a survey made by Professor Burrows when he was a National Fellow in Religion of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, Charles Foster Kent wrote a study entitled *The Undergraduate Courses in Religion at the Tax-supported Colleges and Universities of America* (1924). His Ph.D. dissertation was published in Philadelphia in 1925 under the title, *The Literary Relations of Ezekiel.*

He was joint editor with Charles Foster Kent of *Proverbs and Didactic Poems* (Scribner, 1927). In his book, *Founders of Great Religions; being personal sketches of famous leaders* (Scribner, 1931), he discussed Buddha, Confucius, Jesus, Lao-tze, Mahavira, Mohammed, Moses, Nanak, and Zoroaster.

In 1938 two of Burrows' works appeared: *The Basis of Israelite Marriage* (American Oriental Society) and *Bible Religion, Its Growth in the Scriptures* (Abingdon Press). A reviewer wrote in *Christian Century* (January 7, 1942) that Burrows, in his book *What Mean these Stones? The Significance of Archeology for Biblical Studies* (American Schools of Oriental Research, 1941), "makes a broad and well planned survey of the contribution of archeological discovery to our knowledge of the Bible."

The Westminster Press published Burrows' *An Outline of Biblical Theology* in 1946. S. V. McCasland observed its "fidelity to the most exacting standards of research . . . yet with a sympathetic insight into the problems of our time and his responsibility as a teacher of ministers" (*Christian Century,* March 12, 1947).

Alburtus—Yale News Bureau
REV. MILLAR BURROWS

In *Palestine is Our Business* (Westminster Press, 1949), Burrows urged that all Arab refugees desiring to return to their homes in Israel be helped to do so, that those wishing to settle outside be compensated by the Israel government for their property and loss of livelihood, that the United Nations fix the boundaries of Israel so it retains the same number of square miles allotted to it by the 1947 partition plan, and that the holy places of Christianity, Islam, and Judaism be internationally controlled. Since 1954 Burrows has been president of the American Middle East Relief, Inc., which provides relief and rehabilitation for about 1,000,000 Palestinian Arabs who have been dislocated to surrounding Arab-speaking countries.

With the assistance of John C. Trever and William H. Brownlee, Burrows edited *The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery,* published by the American Schools of Oriental Research. The plates are facsimile reproductions of the original manuscripts and are accompanied by the Hebrew text. In volume one, which appeared in 1950, is the Isaiah manuscript and the Habakkuk commentary, and in volume two, part of which appeared a year later, is the *Manual of Discipline* of the Essene sect.

In his 1955 book, *The Dead Sea Scrolls,* Professor Burrows describes how the manuscripts were found, how their authenticity was established, how they were dated (placed roughly between 300 B.C. and 70 A.D.), what the various texts were, how the various scholars evaluate their significance for Biblical history, and describes the Essene sect which used them. (Since their discovery, more manuscripts have

BURROWS, MILLAR, REV.—*Continued*

been found, and many fragments, still to be translated and studied.) Dr. Burrows includes some of his translations of the scrolls: the *Damascus Document, Manual of Discipline,* selections from *The War of the Sons of Light with the Sons of Darkness,* and the *Thanksgiving Psalms.*

Furthermore, he points out that "much obviously remains to be done in the investigation of the Dead Sea scrolls. The exhaustive study that is needed will take many years." He states that the doctrines and practices of the Essene covenanters "substantially enrich our knowledge of Judaism at the time just before and during the origin and early growth of Christianity. . . contributes in turn to our understanding of the New Testament . . . and all the more so because the beliefs, ideals, organization and rites of the covenanters, as compared with those of the early church, exhibit both impressive similarities and even more significant contrasts."

William F. Albright, Professor of Semitic Languages at the John Hopkins University, wrote about Dr. Burrows: "He is better qualified to write this book [about the Dead Sea Scrolls] than perhaps any one else in the English-speaking world . . . as Winkley Professor of Biblical Theology at Yale for over twenty years he has long been specializing in both Old and New Testaments. In this respect he stands almost alone among trained Biblical scholars" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* December 11, 1955).

Discussing the significance of the scrolls with other Biblical scholars on *Town Meeting of the Air* WABC radio program, March 25, 1956, Dr. Burrows said, when asked whether the scrolls detract from the originality of Jesus: "Such an article of belief as the divinity of Christ is not something that is subject to historical evidence. That is a matter of faith which interprets history—which tells what the person believes the history means. . . . You can't confuse history and theology."

Professor Burrows was a member of both the Old and New Testament sections of the committee which was responsible for the new Revised Standard Version of the Bible, which has sold into the millions of copies. He is now vice-chairman of the committee and an advisory member of the section working on a modern revision of the Apocrypha.

Among the magazines in which his articles have appeared are the *Journal of Biblical Literature, Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research; Journal of the American Oriental Society, Journal of Religion, Jewish Quarterly Review, Christian Century,* and *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society.*

He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He belongs to the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis (president in 1954), American Oriental Society, National Association of Biblical Instructors, and National Council on Religion in Higher Education.

On July 6, 1915 he married Irene Bell Gladding. They have one son, Edwin Gladding Burrows. Professor Burrows has hazel eyes and graying brown hair. He belongs to the Congregational Church. He is an independent voter. His hobbies are music and photography.

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BURTON, ALAN C(HADBURN) Apr. 18, 1904- University professor; biophysicist; physiologist

Address: b. c/o Medical School, University of Western Ontario, South St., London, Ontario; h. 243 Epworth Ave., London, Ontario, Canada

The American Physiological Society, one of the six component organizations of the Federation of the American Society for Experimental Biology, selected Dr. Alan C. Burton as its 1956-57 president at the fortieth annual convention held in Atlantic City, New Jersey in April 1956. Before a closed session of the Society, on the final day of the five-day convention, Dr. Burton and Gerd Froese (another biophysicist of the University of Western Ontario Medical School), reported on the "cold chamber" tests they had made for the Defense Research Board of Canada. They demonstrated that body heat dissipates through the head which indicated that headgear was essential to man's well-being in cold weather (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 21, 1956).

Dr. Burton, now a professor of biophysics at the University of Western Ontario, has been connected with the university since 1946. During World War II, from 1941 to 1945, he served as a civilian member of the National Research Council of Canada at Banting Institute, Toronto, in the Aviation Medical Reserve. A Rockefeller fellowship and a Johnson fellowship enabled him to complete his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. He is co-author with O. G. Edham of *Man in a Cold Environment* (Arnold, 1955). Many of Burton's writings on biophysics and physiology have appeared in the medical journals of Canada and the United States.

Alan Chadburn Burton was born in London, England on April 18, 1904, one of six children of Frank and Annie Grey (Tyrrell) Burton. His brothers are Eric and Norman and his sisters are Doris, Kathleen and Beryl. Their father was a dental surgeon, who was descended from a Nottingham coachmaker family. Their mother belonged to a Northern Ireland family of Belfast linen-makers.

Alan's early education was at an "old-fashioned" public school, he told a *Current Biography* writer. He was then sent to the Strand School in London, a modern secondary school, where he played cricket and soccer, made the track team and did some rifle shooting. A sixth-form master at the Strand, whom Burton has described as a "magnificent mathematics teacher," encouraged him to continue with higher mathematics and helped him to become a Goldsmith scholar at University College of the University of London. He continued his athletic activities at college; played soccer in his first year and rugby for three years. He also belonged to the racquets and tennis team and took a great interest in the college debating society. His summers were spent as a counselor in the Red Triangle boys' camps, for boys from the slum districts.

He majored in mathematics and physics, won frequent prizes in both subjects and was graduated in 1925 with top honors in his final examinations and a B.Sc. degree. He credited D. Orson Wood of the physics department as an influence in choosing his lifework. Burton continued at University College for a year of graduate work in research and physics demonstrations.

The following year, he taught science at the Liverpool Collegiate School (a high school) and in 1927 went to Canada, where he entered the physics department of the University of Toronto as demonstrator and lecturer and continued his research. He received his M.A. degree in 1929, and was granted a scholarship. He attended conferences of physiologists to talk of his work on his Ph.D. project—heating by high frequency fields and fever temperatures. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1932, and a research fellowship at the University of Rochester (New York) where he spent the next two years.

At Rochester he worked with Professor J. R. Mewlin as a "tame physicist" and soon realized that he would only be a "glorified technician" unless he learned the fundamental biology also. Dr. Mewlin, Burton stated, "generously encouraged me and at personal sacrifice helped me get a training fellowship for this."

He entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1934 for training in medical science with a Rockefeller General Education Board fellowship. In 1936 he continued his studies with a Johnson Foundation fellowship at Pennsylvania and worked closely with the late Dr. H. Cuthbert Bazett, head of the physiology department, whom Burton said influenced him to become a physiologist.

Leaving Pennsylvania at the end of 1940, Dr. Burton returned to Canada, where he worked from 1941 through 1945 as a civilian scientist for the National Research Council of Canada at Banting Institute, Toronto, as a member of the committee on dental research and also for the Defense Research Board on the Arctic Medical Panel and the subcommittee on clothing and general stores. During the summer of 1945 he was sent to Europe on the Canadian team for Enemy Science Technical Intelligence. In recognition of his work, he was made a member of the Order of the British Empire in 1946.

Also in 1946, Burton became assistant professor of medical research at the University of Western Ontario in London, Ontario. He was made professor of biophysics in 1949. During his years of study and research he contributed some sixty-five papers on physics and physiology which have appeared in scientific collections, about fifty war-time reports and several articles in monographs and symposiums.

ALAN C. BURTON

His book, in collaboration with O. G. Edham, *Man in a Cold Environment* (1955) was published in Canada. A short monograph, "The Science of Field Testing," was published by the Defense Research Board of Canada in 1938. Among his articles, "Damp Cold vs Dry Cold" written with R. A. Snyder and W. D. Leach, appeared in the *Journal of Applied Physiology* (November 1955). It gave specific effects of humidity on heat exchange of unclothed man and dealt with "the problems of clothed men in the cold, especially at temperatures near the freezing point" that heretofore had been considered "much greater when the relative humidity was high" and which new research revealed "unexpected and interesting new problems for further research" that might change the current theory.

During the American Physiological Society's annual convention from April 16 through April 20, Morris Kaplan (New York *Times,* April 21, 1956) described the "cold chamber" tests reported by Burton and Froese as conducted in a room kept at temperatures ranging down to ten degrees below zero. "Special boxes were devised to fit over the head, with a mouth-piece and tube to carry the breath outside so that it would not interfere with measurements. A fan inside the box, called a 'gradient calorimeter' circulated the air to simulate the Arctic wind velocity. The box walls were made of thin sheets of special foam plastic.

"As the heat from the head flowed out across the walls, it set up a temperature difference between the inside and outside wall . . . results showed that the lower the temperature outside, the greater was the amount lost from the head." Similar tests were made on ten men with beards. These showed that a beard "could

BURTON, ALAN C.—*Continued*

lower heat 'loss' but that the effect was largely canceled out by an increase of blood flow to the face, because the skin under the beard was kept warmer."

Dr. Burton is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Society of Arts (United Kingdom) and a member and former president of the John Howard Society of London (Ontario). His presidency in the American Physiological Society extends from July 1956 to the end of June 1957.

Alan C. Burton was married on August 3, 1933 to Clara Ballard, who had been a public health nurse. They have a son—Peter. Their church affiliation is the Anglican. Burton is six feet four inches tall, weighs 190 pounds and has gray eyes and brown hair. He is fond of the woods and lakes of Canada; enjoys watching football, hockey and basketball. Much of his time is spent reading and his hobbies are woodworking and writing verse "from doggerel to serious."

In his lectures, he uses cartoons and limericks and makes recordings of songs about scientific terms for the students. The following is quoted from his verse "The Rambling Scientist"

"A miracle that hemlock, on the naked rock
Can live and grow
Its roots are based on leaves that fell
So many lives ago,
I know now that Newton, can argue with
Pasteur,
And yet with deference.
My roots are based on libraried stores
Of reference on reference."

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BUTLER, REG(INALD COTTERELL)

Apr. 28, 1913- British sculptor

Address: b. 13 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1, England; h. Ash, Berkhamsted Pl., Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, England

When British sculptor Reg Butler's $12,670 international prize-winning sculpture, *The Unknown Political Prisoner*, was wrenched from its stand in the Tate Gallery in London in 1953 and destroyed by an outraged Hungarian refugee, it was an action comparable to the defacing of Jacob Epstein's statues some three decades earlier. But Butler, acknowledged as Britain's "most challenging post-war sculptor," rose to the occasion: the model which had taken him eleven months to create (a welded, cagelike symbolic construction resembling a prison guard lookout tower and a gallows) was duplicated in a matter of days.

Butler has been successively a practicing architect, village handyman, editor, and lecturer at the University of Leeds. Recognition came to him in 1949 at his first exhibition at the Hanover Gallery in London. His work is represented in the Tate Gallery (London), the Victoria and Albert Museum (London), the Museum of Modern Art (New York), the Smith College Museum of Art (Northampton, Massachusetts) and other galleries.

Between 1948 and 1951 he used forged iron, but some of his more recent "strange linear constructions" are of wire, beaten metal plates, and shell bronze. "Both his formal inventiveness and his rich imagery affirm Butler's high position in the new galaxy of younger British sculptors," commented *Arts Digest* (January 15, 1955).

Reginald Cotterell Butler was born at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, on April 28, 1913, the only son of Friedrick William Butler, an Irishman and a relative of the great poet William Butler Yeats. His mother, the former Edith Barltrop, came of Anglo-French extraction. At the age of seven Butler was already melting silver paper in the grate, running it into the molds formed by ashes beneath the bars. While at Hertford Grammar School he painted an arresting portrait in oils of an old man.

He became an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (A.R.I.B.A.) in 1937 and spent the next two years as a lecturer at the Architectural Association's School of Architecture. From 1946 to 1951 he was technical editor of the Architectural Press.

The war years were spent in a Sussex village, where he put up prefabricated huts and mended farm tractors, milling machines and harvesters. He was haunted by a feeling for farm implements as inexplicable archaic presences, and in 1944 Butler abandoned his career as an architect and started to work in forged iron.

In 1949 he exhibited his first efforts at a three-man show at London's Hanover Gallery. His seven-foot high model of *Woman*, a skeletal form of forged iron with its centre of gravity well off the line of its actual supports, attracted attention. It was this model which, with *Torso*, was shown at the Institute of Contemporary Arts' London-Paris exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries (March 7 to April 4, 1950), a selection of modern French and British art in which Butler's work was hailed as "the tragic and humble record of the sensation of growing up." In 1950 Butler was appointed Gregory Fellow in Sculpture at the University of Leeds for three years.

At the Biennale International Art Exhibition in Venice, Italy in 1952 Reg Butler showed *Reclining Figure*, which had been commissioned by the Festival of Britain Committee. Widely regarded as one of Butler's most important larger achievements, this sculpture is now in the Aberdeen (Scotland) Art Gallery. Another commission—from the Arts Council of Great Britain—resulted in *Girl and Boy*, of forged and welded iron, six feet nine inches high.

The international competition organized in 1953 by the Institute of Contemporary Arts asked for a piece of sculpture "to commemorate or symbolize the theme of the Unknown Political Prisoner . . . all those unknown men and women who in our time have been deprived of their lives and their liberty in the cause of human freedom." The prizes totaling $32,000 were made possible through the generosity of an anonymous donor and drew over 3,500 entries from fifty-seven countries.

In submitting his entry (which was Grand Prize winner—$12,670) Butler described his model "as designed to provide interest both as seen from a distance, and close to . . . [it] is not a purely abstract architectural solution to the problem. It consists of three elements: the *natural rock foundation* which provides a fundamentally "natural" setting even where the monument may be sited in the center of a city; *the three women* in whose minds the unknown prisoner is remembered and who set the whole dramatic context of the monument; and *the tower* intended as an easily identified symbol which both suggests the tyranny of persecution and the capacity of man to rise beyond it. The monument is suitable for erection to a minimum height of 100 feet." With a Kafka-like touch, Butler omitted the prisoner from his cage, which the New York *Times* (March 16, 1953) compared to "a battered television aerial."

The storm which arose from the award of the international prize to Butler has not wholly abated. Laszlo Szilvassy's destruction of the model received sympathy from the public when they heard that his parents had been murdered by the Nazis. Contemporary art's severe abstraction was emphasized when the practical joke of a visitor in arranging a mock exhibit —three screws, some bus tickets, a few matches and a crumpled paper bag—at the Tate Gallery's show of the best entries was taken seriously by some spectators.

But while some Members of Parliament were signing a motion to discourage a proposal to erect Butler's sculpture on the cliffs of Dover, a secret ballot taken among visitors to the exhibition confirmed the judges' verdict. The Museum of Modern Art in New York bought a bronze replica of Butler's model (17⅞ inches high) and both West Berlin and Amsterdam offered the full-scale monument a permanent home.

The Oracle, commissioned in 1952 for the entrance hall of the new Hatfield Technical College near London, was a disquieting mixture of closed forms and open armature in forged iron which the *Architectural Review* (February 1953) described as "startling as a live snake in the bathroom." Butler had in mind not only the "oracles and sphinxes of antiquity, but the earliest flying creatures, the pterodactyls, and the biomorphic aspect of the latest jet aircraft."

Instead of iron, Butler now uses shell bronze, "a new method" says *Art News* (May, 1954) "of casting which produces sculpture several times lighter than ordinary bronze."

At Butler's second exhibition at the Hanover Gallery (April 22 to June 4, 1954)—this time a one-man show—no iron sculpture was on view and, although the metal rods were still used as supports, the figures were closed forms cast or wrought directly in bronze.

When Butler's work was given its first one-man exhibition in America at the Curt Valentin Gallery (January 11 to February 5, 1955) his *Girl with a Vest* attracted very favorable attention. Here shell bronze was used to depict the taut torso of the girl as she pulls the vest over her head. (This is now in the Nelson A. Rockefeller collection). Some of his bronze figures are painted so that they no longer resemble that metal, while the *Personality Girl,* commissioned by Edward Hulton (founder of Britain's *Picture Post*) was cast in silver.

Museum of Modern Art
—Ida Kar, London

REG BUTLER

Butler married Mary Child in 1938; they live in the modernized wing of an old red-brick mansion which once served Charles II as a shooting-box. "The studio is full of equipment of his own making," reports Trevor Philpott (*Picture Post,* April 4, 1953), "electric motors, a camera, a lithographic press, a blower for the furnace, welding gear. Not long ago he felt the need to thicken the sinuous linear figures in iron . . . to do so he invented a method of casting paper-thin bronze, a method on which patents are pending." Butler is tall, broad-foreheaded, shaggy-haired. He likes tartan shirts and leather-patched sports jackets. *Who's Who* gives his only recreation as smoking: at the time he created the *Unknown Political Prisoner* he was smoking seventy cigarettes a day.

Stuart Preston, reviewing the Curt Valentin exhibition (New York *Times,* January 16, 1955) acclaimed Butler as "one of the most vital artists to have appeared in England since the end of the war" and predicted that his architectural talent "should lead eventually to something more grave and monumental."

Writing in *The New Decade—22 European Painters and Sculptors,* edited by Andrew Carnduff Ritchie (Museum of Modern Art, New York 1955), Butler defined his art credo: "Looking for a sculpture is like trying to find the hub of a wheel. Often when one thinks one has found the hub—one is still along a

BUTLER, REG—*Continued*

spoke! Often one runs right through the hub and out along another spoke! If you travel outwards along a spoke *away* from the hub you come towards the sterile world of the academic art systems. . . Art which packs a punch is *always near the hub*: is a fusion of a multitude of strands."

Butler says, "Selling sculptures is not important. Making sculptures is. I am a sculptor because I want to be, because I find it the most satisfying way of spending the time between now and my funeral" (*Picture Post,* April 4, 1953).

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BYINGTON, SPRING Oct. 17, 1893-
Actress

Address: b. c/o CBS Television, 485 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.; h. Box 3101, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Now third in popularity among the nationally transmitted television programs, the comedy serial *December Bride* was first seen on TV screens in October 1954, after two years as a radio attraction, with a cast headed by comedienne Spring Byington. Prior to attaining fame through radio and video in the role as the irresponsible but lovable Lily Ruskin, she had enacted twenty roles on Broadway (although never starred), and has been seen in some seventy-five motion pictures over a twenty-year period. Miss Byington enacted the stage role of Mrs. Bridget Drake in Rachel Crothers' *When Ladies Meet* (1932) for 173 performances. Among her outstanding film characterizations was that of the title role in *Louisa* (1950).

Spring Byington, who was named after a family friend, is the daughter of the late Edwin Lee Byington and Dr. Helene Byington, and is a native of Colorado Springs, Colorado where her father was an instructor in English. Her mother was a graduate of the Boston University College of Medicine. Spring was fourteen years old when her father died, and she told her mother that she wanted to be an actress. A visit to Dr. Byington's friend Mrs. Elitch Long resulted in a three-year engagement with the famous Elitch Garden Stock Company in Denver, at a salary of $35 a week. ("But they gave me," Miss Byington has commented, "a three-year period of actual experience in playing which money couldn't buy").

Later, Miss Byington worked as a member of stock companies in Toledo, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, where, as a character actress, she "played 'em all—aunts, mothers, cousins, grandmothers" twice daily including Sundays. Her pre-Broadway experience also included road company tours of the United States and Canada, and an eight weeks visit to Argentina and Brazil with an English-language troupe.

Miss Byington was engaged by the New York producer Winthrop Ames under whose management she made her Broadway debut at the Broadhurst Theatre on February 12, 1924 in George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly's satirical comedy *Beggar on Horseback*, playing Miss Hey in the play and the First Lady-in Waiting in the interpolated dream ballet *A Kiss in Xanadu.* The Kaufman-Connelly comedy ran at the Broadhurst until August, and when, at the Shubert in March 1925, it began a return engagement, Miss Byington was advanced to the more important role of Mrs. Cady, a vapid matron perpetually knitting or making *faux pas* in conversation.

In October 1925 she played Theresa Corey in *Weak Sisters*; and in January 1926 she was seen as Mrs. Margaret Brent in the farce *Puppy Love.* When Reginald Pole revived Arnold Bennett's *The Great Adventure* in December 1926, Miss Byington, as Janet Cannot, gave what Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* described as "a simple, attractive performance, dignified and illuminating, without any of the superfluous scroll work which is often confused with acting." As the much-married Fanny Matthews in *Skin Deep* in October 1927, Miss Byington supplied the comedy relief.

Between 1924 and 1934 Spring Byington enacted twenty roles on the New York stage, many were minor parts, but she invariably rose to the occasion when a part of depth or quality came along. In the Winthrop Ames-George Arliss revival of *The Merchant of Venice* in January 1928 she portrayed Nerissa as a "positive" personality, and in the comedy *Be Your Age*, in February 1929, she made a laboratory-rejuvenated grandmother a figure of light gaiety rather than of caricature. She also enacted roles in *Tonight at Twelve* (November, 1928), *Jonesy* (April, 1929), *Ladies Don't Lie* (October, 1929) and *I Want My Wife* (March, 1930) and then began a long engagement in October 1932 as the Hollywood gossip columnist Helen Hobart in Moss Hart and George Kaufman's *Once in a Lifetime.* In September 1931 she played Florence Williams in *Ladies of Creation* and in March 1932 as Lisa Duval in *We Are No Longer Children* she was hailed by Brooks Atkinson as "splendid, quietly exalting." In the "Malapropian" part of the frivolous Mrs. Bridget Drake in the Rachel Crothers comedy *When Ladies Meet,* in September 1932, she gave "a fresh, delightful performance in the exact key of high comedy" (Brooks Atkinson). She was also praised for her work in short-lived plays *The First Apple* (December, 1933), *No Questions Asked* (February, 1934), *Jigsaw* (April, 1934), and *Piper Paid* (December, 1934).

Urged by the director Stuart Walker to undertake the role of "Marmee" in the RKO-Radio picturization of *Little Women,* Miss Byington went to Hollywood in 1932 to make her first film. It was released in 1933. Her film appearances have generally been in light domestic comedies. ("Lady Macbeth and I don't get along," has been her response to the suggestion that she undertake "heavy" roles.) She played the mother in *Way Down East*, *Mutiny on the Bounty*, and *Ah, Wilderness!* (released in 1935), and a decade later was again seen as a mother in *I'll Be Seeing You* (1945). The actress departed from routine by portraying a demented housekeeper in *Dragonwyck* (1946), then as the mother of "Butch" Jenkins in the whimsical *My Brother Talks to Horses* gave "a gem of a performance" in a part "done to the hilt, wacky and primed with choice dialog" (*Variety*). Miss Byington was the Gladys Fulton in J. P. Marquand's *B.F.'s Daughter* (1948) and Nellie Burke in the Judy Garland picture *In the Good Old Summertime* (1949).

Miss Byington's first leading role in films was with *Louisa* (1950), a Universal-International picture in which she was both "amusing" and "darling" as a crotchety widow who becomes radiant in the discovery of a new love (Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times*). Also during 1950 the actress was seen as Mrs. Milwright in *Please Believe Me*, and Mrs. Masters in *Devil's Doorway*. In *Walk Softly, Stranger* she gave a "nice performance." She portrayed a nun in the baseball picture *Angels in the Outfield* (1951) and a general's wife in the Mario Lanza picture *Because You're Mine* (1952). Among Miss Byington's more recent films were *No Room for the Groom* (1952) and *Rocket Man* (1954), in which she played a justice of the peace.

A new chapter in Spring Byington's career began in June 1952 when the first broadcast of the new comedy serial *December Bride* emanated from Hollywood over the CBS radio network, and the actress was heard for the first time as Lily Ruskin, the "happy, down-to-earth mother-in-law" who "proves that life can be fun by behaving more like an outlaw than an in-law" (*Look*). The series, written and directed by Parke Levy, quickly caught on. After two years it was transferred to CBS television.

Of the first telecast (October 4, 1954) *Variety* stated that "crisp dialog and smartly constructed situations plus uniformly good thesping make *December Bride* one of the spriteliest new situation comedies." By February 1955 the popularity of *December Bride* raised Miss Byington's fan mail to the total of that received for all of her motion pictures; and by May, 1956 the show had attained the third highest national rating among television attractions. She will appear in the fall on the CBS-TV version of the film *Mr. 880,* to be called the *Money Maker.*

Spring Byington has two married daughters and three grandchildren. She has blonde hair and blue-grey eyes, stands at five feet two inches and weighs around 123 pounds. She enjoys cooking, shopping and "puttering around the house," is an inveterate play-and-moviegoer, and an avid reader, chiefly of nonfiction, though she enjoys an occasional "nice romantic novel." Miss Byington called herself a "workhorse" and "just one of the happiest individuals in Hollywood." "TV keeps me young because it keeps me busy, keeps my mind alert, my senses sharp and my interest up," she has stated, adding that one of the reasons why she likes *December Bride* so well is that "Lily Ruskin is a kid all the way" and loves doing "off-beat" things. In April 1956 the actress launched "What Shall I Do?" a monthly advice column in *Photoplay Magazine*.

SPRING BYINGTON

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BYRD, RICHARD E(VELYN) Oct. 25, 1888- Explorer; aviator; author; former U.S. Navy officer

Address: h. 9 Brimmer St., Boston, Mass.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

The first man to have flown over both the North and South Poles, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, U.S. Navy (retired), is in charge of Operation Deepfreeze, an expedition which sailed from the United States in November 1955 bound for Little America in the Antarctic. He has been heading preparations for the participation of this nation in the Antarctic phase of the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58. Another important objective of the expedition, Byrd's fifth sojourn in Antarctica, is the establishment of a chain of American bases on that continent.

(Continued next page)

U. S. Navy

REAR ADM. RICHARD E. BYRD (RET.)

Admiral Byrd is the author of *Skyward, Little America,* and three other books which recount his experiences in the coldest regions of the earth. All of his books were on the best-selling lists. During World War II the admiral carried out a secret assignment for the Navy.

Antarctica is a continent of over 5,000,000 square miles, much of it consisting of mountains. The temperature within the Antarctic Circle averages about 40 degrees colder than in the areas within the Arctic Circle. Joseph L. Myler (New York *World-Telegram and Sun Saturday Magazine,* February 25, 1956) has written that "Antarctica is the world's greatest untapped store of mineral wealth. Its seas are the world's richest in a variety of animal life." The Commonwealth nations, Chile and Argentina claim Antarctica rights. The U.S.S.R. and the United States have not made formal claims but reserve the right to do so.

Born in Winchester, Virginia on October 25, 1888, Richard Evelyn Byrd was named after his father, a lawyer and speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and a direct descendant of the William Byrd who came to the Old Dominion from England in 1674. His mother, the former Eleanor E. Bolling Flood, is descended from Lord Delaware. The present senior U.S. Senator from Virginia, Harry Flood Byrd, and Thomas Bolling Byrd are his brothers.

When he was twelve years old Dick Byrd went to visit a friend in Japan and then continued around the world alone. He attended the Shenandoah Valley Academy in Winchester, the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, and the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, Byrd was elected class president while he was a plebe and was on the football and gymnasium teams. He received the B.S. degree and an ensign's commission in 1912. Byrd saw action while serving on the U.S.S. *Washington* which participated in the 1914 occupation of Veracruz, Mexico. On March 15, 1916 he was retired from the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (j.g.), because of a foot injury.

Recalled in May 1916, Byrd was later sent to the Pensacola, Florida Naval air station, where he earned his pilot's "wings." During World War I he was in charge of a U.S. Navy patrol squadron operating from Canada. In the postwar period he invented several aerial navigational instruments and was largely responsible for the enactment of legislation creating the Navy's bureau of aeronautics.

Between June and October 1925 he directed the Naval aviation unit accompanying the expedition of Donald B. MacMillan to the North Polar Regions. Returning to that area in the following year, on May 9, he and Floyd Bennett won international renown by making the first flight over the North Pole. For this feat Byrd was promoted to the rank of commander (retired) and awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society.

Even more perilous was his flight across the Atlantic from New York to France in 1927 which he made with Bernt Balchen, Bert Acosta and George O. Noville, covering 4,200 miles in thirty-nine hours and fifty-six minutes. For this achievement Byrd was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. Accounts of Byrd's experiences appeared in his book, *Skyward* (Putnam, 1928).

The first Byrd expedition to Antarctica (1928-30) left from New York on August 25, 1928. From the base, Little America, the first flight over the South Pole was made on November 29, 1929 by Byrd, Balchen, Harold I. June and Ashley C. McKinley. In addition, about 150,000 square miles of Antarctica were mapped and discoveries were made of areas which Byrd named Marie Byrd Land and the Edsel Ford Ranges. On December 21, 1929 the leader of the expedition was advanced to the rank of rear admiral (retired) and he received a special medal from the U.S. Congress. In *Little America* (Putnam, 1930) Byrd describes the events of this trip.

From 1933 to 1935 Byrd led his second expedition to the Antarctic Continent. At that time Columbia Broadcasting System bought the radio rights of the trip and Admiral Byrd gave "live" broadcasts from the shores of Ross Sea, 10,000 miles from the United States. During the course of the expedition 450,000 square miles of territory were surveyed or explored and research was undertaken in over twenty branches of science.

Beginning March 28, 1934 Byrd spent a five-month solitary vigil in a shack on the Ross Shelf Ice, making daily weather observations and almost losing his life through carbon monoxide poisoning. At one point he recorded a temperature of 83 degrees below zero. Publication in 1935 of *Discovery* (Putnam), which is Byrd's story of the second Antarctica expedition, was followed by *Exploring with Byrd* (Putnam, 1937).

Alone (Putnam, 1938) recounts Byrd's harrowing months in the Ross Shelf Ice shack. This account is a "great and living book . . . a breathless and almost shattering drama," commented John Patton in the New York *Herald Tribune Books* (October 30, 1938.) The London *Times* observed: "There are . . . memorable phrases in this pitiful, glorious tale; and this is a book which may go on the shelf with [Robert F.] Scott's." The *Christian Science Monitor* noted: "There never was a book like it, because there never was an adventure quite like it. If it took courage to survive the ordeal, it likewise took courage to tell about it."

Admiral Byrd's ingenuity and persuasiveness secured for him financial backing for his first and second Antarctic trips and the flight over the North Pole. Among his many contributors were Edsel Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jacob Ruppert, William Horlick, Thomas J. Watson, and the National Geographic Society. Byrd's only personal profit from these ventures was obtained by writing and lecturing.

The explorer's third Antarctic adventure was sponsored by the Government as a result of the establishment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the U.S. Antarctic Service. Four flights on this expedition, which set out for Little America in November 1939, resulted in aerial surveys of many miles of hitherto unknown territory, including five mountain ranges, five islands, and a peninsula of major importance. Another aspect of the U.S. Antarctic Service was the training of personnel and developing of techniques for frigid-zone warfare. For his leadership Admiral Byrd was decorated with a gold medal to be attached to his Distinguished Service Medal.

Because of World War II the U.S. Antarctic Service was abandoned, and the admiral was assigned to secret war duties, including the inspection of advance bases before U.S. Marines invaded Guadalcanal; drawing a strategic overall plan for Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations; and studying U.S. forces in Europe (New York *Times,* November 9, 1946). He also inspected the devastation after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In 1946 Byrd returned to Antarctica, as officer in charge of a U.S. Navy expedition called Operation Highjump, including 4,200 persons. At this time Byrd made his second flight over the South Pole and photographed by air "all major gaps in our maps" of Antarctica's coast line, as he reported in the *American Weekly* (July 24, 1955). More area was discovered on this expedition than on any other in the history of the world, and standard Navy ships and equipment were tested under cold weather conditions.

In conjunction with the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58, the United States sent an expedition in November 1955 called Operation Deepfreeze, with Byrd as officer in charge, to the Antarctic. This is to participate with twelve other nations, including the U.S.S.R., in "a cooperative world-wide effort, the purpose of which is to make, simultaneously, records of phenomena such as weather, aurora, ionosphere, cosmic rays and geomagnetism, seismology, glaciology, gravity measurements, airglow, and other geophysical elements" (*American Weekly,* July 24, 1955). The admiral explained that the expedition consists of two parts, namely, Task Force 43 of the U.S. Navy, charged with conducting operations and providing logistic support, and the scientific body to be headed by Dr. Paul A. Siple (*American Weekly,* July 24, 1955).

At the time of his departure to Antarctica, Admiral Byrd commented on the importance to the "free nations" of controlling the area between Antarctica and South America "if the Panama Canal were knocked out in war." Byrd himself reached Little America in December and in the following month, with companions, he flew for a third time over the South Pole.

During 1956-57 Operation Deepfreeze constructed two permanent year-round bases, a sixty-six man outpost at Little America and a ninety-one man air operation facility at Hut Point in the McMurdo Sound area. The program also calls for the establishment of a twenty-five man scientific observatory in Marie Byrd Land and a fifteen-man observatory at the South Pole. Great Britain, Chile, Argentina and Australia have already set up bases on the continent and the U.S.S.R. is constructing three establishments there.

On February 26 the National Broadcasting Company showed a one-hour color film on television of Admiral Byrd and the U.S. group now in Antarctic. Byrd left the South Polar Regions and returned to the United States in March.

"In my opinion," Byrd wrote in *This Week Magazine* (January 29, 1956), "it will be entirely feasible to employ the Antarctic as a vast freezer where we could store the enormous food surpluses we now have. . . . It is the consistently cold climate, plus the presence of névé, that makes the Antarctic so ideal for food storage. Névé, which covers Antarctica, is partly ice, partly snow [and] . . . is an ideal cover for foodstuffs."

In addition to his other medals, Admiral Byrd has been awarded the Legion of Merit, a gold star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit, the Congressional Life Saving Medal of Honor, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Cross, and Navy Flying Cross, as well as innumerable foreign decorations. He received eighteen honorary degrees from American colleges and universities, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Alpha, and about 200 scientific and other organizations. He is an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

Mrs. Byrd is the former Marie D. Ames. The Byrds, who were married January 20, 1915, have four children, Richard Evelyn, 3d, Evelyn Bolling, Katharine Ames, and Helen Ames. The explorer, whose recreations include golf, tennis, squash, and hiking, is handsome, of medium stature, and has wavy, gray hair.

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BYRD, SAM(UEL ARMANIE) Jan. 18, 1908-Nov. 14, 1955 Actor; author; played the role of Dude Lester 1,151 times in *Tobacco Road* on Broadway; edited La Grange (North Carolina) *Gazette,* a weekly newspaper, from 1953 until his death; author of several novels including *Small Town South* and *Hurry Home To My Heart*; was a beach master in the Normandy invasion. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 N 15 '55

CALHERN, LOUIS Feb. 19, 1895-May 12, 1956 Actor; star of Broadway theatre and Hollywood films; won many awards for his role of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in *The Magnificent Yankee* (1946) on both stage and screen; acclaimed for his acting in *Life with Father, King Lear, Jacobowsky and the Colonel,* died while on location in Japan for his sixty-ninth film, *The Teahouse of the August Moon.* See *Current Biography* (July) 1951.

N Y Times p86 May 13 '56

Obituary

CALLAS, MARIA MENEGHINI Dec. 4, 1923- Opera singer

Address: b. c/o Electric & Musical Industries (U.S.) Ltd., 38 W. 48th St., New York 36

Maria Meneghini Callas, American-born opera singer of Greek parentage, made her operatic debut in the United States at the New Lyric Theatre of Chicago in Bellini's *Norma* in October 1954. Her fee was $3,000 a performance, plus expenses. Her appearances helped to make the Chicago Opera Company's first season a resounding success. She returned in 1955 to sing Elvira in *I Puritani* at the opening of the company's second season. Midway in her second triumphal year, as Chicago's leading prima donna, she was visited by Rudolf Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association who persuaded her to sign a contract to open the "Met's" 1956-57 season in New York City. Mme. Callas has been a star at La Scala, world-famous opera house in Milan, since 1951. For Angel Records she has made recordings of more than thirteen operas.

Maria Callas was born in New York City on December 4, 1923. Her parents were Greek, and their original name was Calogeropoulos. Her father was a druggist, and although neither parent had any musical background, Maria was listening to operas on the family pianola, at the age of three. At eight she began singing lessons, and by the age of nine was a star of recitals and programs at Public School 164.

At thirteen she returned with her parents to Greece, and won a scholarship at the Royal Conservatory in Athens where she studied with the famous Spanish soprano, Mme. Elvira de Hidalgo for the next seven years. "Maria was square and fat," Mme. Hidalgo recalls, "but she put such force, such sentiment, such wonderful interpretation into all she sang. She would want to sing the most difficult coloraturas, scales and trills. Even as a child her will power was terrific. She had a phenomenal memory and could learn the most difficult opera in eight days" (*Life,* October 31, 1955).

A few weeks before her fifteenth birthday Maria Callas made her debut in Athens in *Cavalleria Rusticana,* singing the leading soprano role of Santuzza. While spending two years in the United States after World War II she auditioned for Edward Johnson, at that time the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera in New York. In 1945 he offered her leading roles in both *Madama Butterfly* and an English version of *Fidelio.* Of *Butterfly* Callas has said: "I was then too fat—210 pounds. Besides, it is not my best role" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 7, 1954). Rejecting the role in *Fidelio* as well, she commented: "Opera in English is so silly. Nobody takes it seriously" (*Life,* October 31, 1955).

While still in New York she signed for an appearance in Verona, Italy, and made her debut at the Verona Arena in August 1947 in the title role of *La Gioconda.* Here she aroused the admiration of Maestro Tullio Serafin who became her musical mentor. Under his direction she sang Isolde and Turandot in Venice, Aïda in Turin, Norma in Florence. In Venice she was singing Brünnhilde in *Die Walküre* when the illness of another singer gave her a chance at the taxing coloratura role in Bellini's *I Puritani,* which she mastered in five days.

About this time she met an Italian building materials tycoon and millionaire, twenty years her senior, Giovanni Batista Meneghini. Within a year they were married, and Meneghini has since been his wife's manager and agent. Callas adopted Italy as her home, although retaining her American citizenship and passport.

In 1949 she appeared at the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires, and in 1950 opened the season in Mexico City in *Norma.* "She displays a voice widely expressive emotionally and of pleasing timbre," wrote Charles Poore in the *Christian Science Monitor* (July 8, 1950), "and to this she adds an ingratiating personality that must needs captivate her audience." In the same year, she made her debut at La Scala, in Milan, in *Aida* at a special performance for the *Fiera Campionaria.*

Callas consistently refused to work her way up to the top in the usual manner, by singing secondary roles or second-string operas. "Either you've got the voice or you haven't," she says, "and if you've got it, you begin singing the lead parts right away." She also declined to share her salary with the powerful Milanese artist agency which supplies nearly all the talent for La Scala. "Nobody is going to own 10, 20 or 30 per cent of me," Callas declared.

It was not until May 1951 that she became an official member of La Scala, when she was asked to open the season. "Her special greatness," *Life* reported (October 31, 1955), "has been achieved in the long-forgotten museum pieces which were taken out of mothballs only because at long last there was a soprano who could sing them."

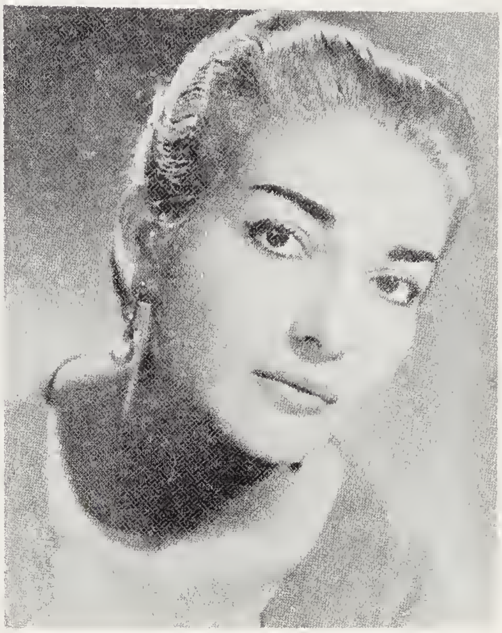
In 1952 Callas sang at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden in London. Rudolf Bing had Callas engaged for at least three performances of *La Traviata* in the latter part of the Metropolitan's 1952-53 season. But she did not come because her husband was unable to obtain a visa.

Mme. Callas did not sing in America until her triumphant Chicago debut in Bellini's *Norma* on November 1, 1954, when the new Lyric Theatre opened its first season. Her success was so sensational that "a few nights later when she appeared in the audience, the public burst into spontaneous applause at the mere sight of her" (*Artist Life,* November-December 1955.)

Asked by Roger Dettmer whether she was excited at the prospect of her Chicago debut, Callas replied: "I am pleased to be in Chicago; I'm happy to be here. But the responsibility is too great for excitement. . . . The more 'up' we go, you see, the more is expected of us and the harder we must work. . . . Right now I have only one hope—that I will not be a disappointment" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 7, 1954).

Mme. Callas returned to Chicago in 1955 to open the Lyric Theatre's season with Bellini's *I Puritani,* followed by her first *Madama Butterfly.* "Her voice is so wide in range and so flexible that she can be coloratura, lyric and dramatic soprano," observed Howard Taubman (New York *Times,* November 1, 1955). He credited Callas with "having restored the ancient luster to the title of prima donna." After her performance as Elvira, Howard Talley (*Musical America*) called her "the premier singing actress of today." Irving Sablosky Chicago *Daily News* said that she performed in *Madama Butterfly* like a "fully trained member of the Kabuki Theatre, a figure of porcelain and silk."

After Rudolf Bing had discussed a contract with Callas, he announced that she would open the 1956-57 Metropolitan season with *Norma.* Asked about her salary, Bing replied: "Our singers work for art's sake—and maybe a few flowers. Perhaps she will have a few more flowers" (*Time,* November 21, 1955). It had been a fixed policy at the Metropolitan that principal singers received no more than $1,000 a performance. Howard Taubman of the New York *Times* commented that if the management made exceptions just to have a famous European star for several performances, it might cause considerable dissension among other members of the company.



MARIA MENEGHINI CALLAS

During the singer's stay in Chicago in 1955, she was served with two summonses concerning suits brought by a New York attorney who contended that he had discovered her and she had signed a contract guaranteeing him 10 percent of her earnings. Still dressed in her costume as Madama Butterfly, Callas turned on the process servers, who waited for her backstage, and denounced them in both English and Italian.

Callas' chief rival at La Scala and at the Lyric Theatre in Chicago was the famous Italian soprano, Renata Tebaldi. (See *C.B.* April 1955.) It is said they maintain a feud and refuse to recognize or discuss each other. They appeared on alternate nights at the Lyric Theatre (*Life,* October 31, 1955).

Maria Callas was cheered by a capacity audience at the Vienna Staatsoper when she sang on June 12, 1956 in the opera *Lucia di Lammermoor,* with La Scala of Milan orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conducting.

Among the operas which Callas has recorded are *Norma, I Puritani, Pagliacci, Cavalleria Rusticana,* and *Rigoletto,* directed by Tullio Serafin, for Angel Records. James Hinton, Jr., observed: "Those who have heard her only on recordings . . . cannot imagine the total theatrical vitality of her personality. As a singer she is very individual, and the voice is so unusual in quality that it is easy to understand why some ears do not take to it. But even when her singing is marred by wobbles and by

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the peculiar bottled-up sound that is her trademark when not in easy voice, her force of personality, of dramatic conviction, sweeps the performance along" (*Center*, December, 1954).

Maria Callas is a willowy ash blonde, five feet eight inches tall, and has conscientiously reduced so that she now weighs 135 pounds. Roger Dettmer (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 7, 1954) has described her "up-turning eyes and generous smile." In Milan she lives in a newly acquired house near the Casa Verdi, with marble halls and American plumbing. She earns more than $100,000 a year from appearances and record royalties.

"Too many singers today are unprepared," Callas said in 1954, "too interested in quick money and a quick success. I believe in preparation, and I believe, too, in waiting for things. They happen much sooner if you're not in a big rush."

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CAMACHO, MANUEL AVILA *See* Avila Camacho, Manuel

CAMPBELL, (ALEXANDER) BOYD

Sept. 10, 1889- Business executive; organization official

Address: b. 116 E. South St., Jackson, Miss.; h. 801 Belhaven St., Jackson, Miss.

"Free enterprise is a stewardship," Boyd Campbell believes. "To retain leadership, it must maintain a climate in which moral and spiritual values are dominant." Campbell, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for 1955-56, succeeded Clem D. Johnston in May 1955 as head of an organization comprising over 1,500,000 businessmen. As their spokesman Campbell has voiced opposition to compulsory unionism, unconstitutional exercise of secondary boycotts, and the "invasion" of Federal power in the sphere of states' rights under the guise of the interstate commerce and general welfare clauses of the U.S. Constitution (New York *Times*, September 18, 1955). In May 1956 Campbell was succeeded by John S. Coleman.

As chairman of a school supply firm, Campbell is one of the small business group in the Chamber of Commerce. Previous to his elevation to the top post of the Chamber of Commerce, Campbell had been affiliated with the organization as president of the Jackson (Mississippi) Chamber of Commerce and in various national offices.

Born in Winona, Mississippi on September 10, 1889, Alexander Boyd Campbell is the eldest of five children of William Alexander and Carrie (Boyd) Campbell. When Boyd was still a child, the family moved to a small farm in Attala county, where the children were reared. Boyd Campbell's father was a merchant and philosopher. Both his grandfathers were veterans of the Civil War.

Young Boyd attended a one-room log cabin primary school and Kosciusko High School, from which he was graduated in 1906. By working in a sawmill and wheat fields he made enough money to pay his tuition through Millsaps College in Jackson, Mississippi. He played football, was elected to Kappa Alpha fraternity, and was awarded the B.S. degree in 1910.

Beginning in 1911 he was successively superintendent of schools in Mathiston, Eupora, and Grenada, all in Mississippi. During World War I he failed the physical examination for the U.S. Army because of a broken leg incurred while coaching football. He contributed to the war effort by making speeches for the sale of Liberty Bonds. (One of his brothers was killed in action.)

While serving as a school superintendent, as Tris Coffin explains, "he was disturbed by the slow progress of education in the state, and frustrated by his inability to shove it ahead. Teachers, he felt, were not accorded the status in the community which the importance of the profession warranted. They were by-passed in civic affairs and community development" (*Nation's Business*, May 1955).

In 1919, with a $10,000 loan, Campbell established the Mississippi School Supply Company in a small room and sold stationery, books and office equipment. The business has grown to include the Office Supply Company, School Book Supply Company, Mississippi Corporation, a financing firm, and Magnolia State Foundation. into which charitable contributions of the Campbell organization are channeled (*Nation's Business*, May 1955).

In Campbell's organization, according to *Nation's Business* (May 1955), there is a "spirit of camaraderie and intense loyalty." A northern business analysis firm praised the Mississippi School Supply Company and its affiliates as a model of efficiency and progress, its stores and shops and warehouses as neat and attractive, and its employees, "from office boy to manager, greet customers with smiles. An old lady from the country buying a ten-cent birthday card gets as much polite attention as a purchasing agent shopping for machines."

Campbell chooses his staff carefully, many from Mississippi colleges. He expects his personnel to show diligence and initiative and to participate fully in social service activities. "The qualities for success don't change," according to Boyd Campbell. "You must have the will to do, and the willingness to pay the price in long hours. . . . Always remember that security is not to be had by statute or contract. It is something within you."

Campbell is convinced that "the South has the greatest promise of any place in the world. But it is going to need stout helpers, leaders with brains, tolerance and understanding. The best work I can do is to provide a few of them" (*Nation's Business*, May 1955).

A founder of the Capital National Bank in 1933, Campbell is now a director of its successor, the First National Bank of Jackson. He is also a director of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad and the Mississippi Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities, Inc., of which Edgar H. Dixon is president. Campbell has avowed his faith in the philosophy of private development of electric power (New York *Times,* March 19, 1955). A lay leader in educational movements, he believes in cooperation between businessmen and educators because he has found "more and better business . . . where there is the most education." In order to provide an opportunity for the discussion of mutual problems, Campbell initiated business-education conferences. At the convention of the National School Boards Association, held in February 1956, Campbell said that all too often businessmen and educators do not understand each other's purposes and goals (New York *Times,* February 17, 1956).

Federal aid to education is opposed by Campbell because, he says, it would bring Government control. As an alternative, he advocates a reduction in the Federal tax load so that states will have more taxable income to use for educational facilities. He has stated that "public education is an economic good, a moral obligation, and a spiritual trust."

On the issue of segregation in public schools Boyd Campbell has said, "I believe that all thinking Southern leaders realize that the Supreme Court's decision on segregation will not be reversed. Once this fact is accepted, the South can move more rapidly to the solution of vast problems which flow out of that constitutional decision . . . the major goal is an improved public school system for all children" (*Nation's Business,* May 1955).

For many years a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Campbell served as president of the Jackson branch. In 1949 he became a director of the national Chamber of Commerce, and later chairman of its policy and education committees. After serving as vice-chairman of the national Chamber of Commerce for the 1954-55 term, Campbell succeeded Clem D. Johnston as president on May 4, 1955. A few days later Campbell flew to Tokyo as a representative to the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.

On the following Labor Day Campbell asserted: "The reliable, productive American worker richly deserves the honors paid to him on this holiday. His capabilities are one of our greatest national assets. His sense of responsibility and fair play makes possible the labor-management teamwork that insures the success of our competitive enterprise system" (New York *Times,* September 6, 1955). He has attacked American "materialism," urging this country to put more emphasis on "individual integrity, love of freedom and trust in God" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 21, 1955).

As president of the Chamber of Commerce, Campbell endorsed in October 1955 proposals of the (Hoover) Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of Government to establish a single civilian agency within the Department of Defense to handle procurement, storage, and distribution for all three armed services. It is estimated that this move would effect savings of $2 billion.

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The Chamber of Commerce opposed in February 1956 a bill lowering the Social Security benefit age for women from sixty-five to sixty-two years and for monthly cash payment at the age of fifty to workers who are "totally and permanently disabled." The former provision was opposed because it would create a new definition of "old age" and increase the cost of Federal-state old-age assistance programs. The organization takes issue with the second provision because it will encourage increasing the benefits to disabled individuals under fifty and the dependents of the disabled (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 1, 1956).

In 1954 Boyd Campbell was one of the two U.S. employer representatives to the International Labor Organization's committee on salaried employees and professional workers, which met in Geneva, Switzerland. In the following year he served as a member of a special committee of the Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations. He is the treasurer and a trustee of Millsaps College, from which he received an honorary LL.D. degree in 1953, and a member of the council of the Boy Scouts of America, which awarded him the Silver Beaver (1935) and the Silver Antelope (1953). Campbell is a member of the National School Service Institute, National Planning Association, and Beta Gamma Sigma. His clubs are the Rotary, Jackson Country, Vicksburg (Mississippi) Country, and Kit Kat.

Boyd Campbell is over six feet tall, weighs 205 pounds, has gray-brown hair and gray eyes. He and Louise Horton were married on November 10, 1917, and have a daughter, Sara Jane (Mrs. Richard Harris). For recreation Campbell plays golf, raises Boxer pups, and enjoys a game of gin rummy. He is a Democrat and a

CAMPBELL, BOYD—*Continued*

Methodist. He refers to himself as "just a pencil peddler." The Jackson *News* commented that Campbell "has never shirked a civic duty or failed a public responsibility."

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CARLSON, A(NTON) J(ULIUS) Jan. 29, 29, 1875-Sept. 2, 1956 Physiologist; educator; widely known for his researches concerning the stomach and the physiology of hunger; professor emeritus of physiology of the University of Chicago where he taught for fifty-two years; consultant on many governmental agencies including the U.S. Food and Drug Commission and U.S. Public Health Service; author of many books on physiological subjects. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p13 S 3 '56

CARNEGIE, HATTIE 1889-Feb. 22, 1956 Fashion designer; started a hat and dress shop in New York in 1909 which grew to become an $8,000,000 fashion business; set the pace of United States dressmaking both custom-made and wholesale for over a generation; also developed cosmetics, perfume and jewelry business. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 F 23 '56

CASA, LISA DELLA *See* Della Casa, Lisa

CASWELL, HOLLIS L(ELAND) Oct. 22, 1901- Educator; college president

Address: b. Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 W. 120th St., New York 27; h. 501 W. 120th St., New York 27

"To take the responsibility for training teachers, on the graduate level, to render service to the nation and to the world," is the task of Columbia University's Teachers College enunciated by its president, Dr. Hollis L. Caswell. He succeeded Dr. William F. Russell in 1954 as head of the world-famed center for instruction and research in education. Before becoming a faculty member of Columbia University in 1937 he had built his reputation as an expert on public school curriculum through nine years of experience in the classroom at the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tennessee and notable accomplishment as a consultant to numerous state and city educational authorities.

In many speeches and public statements since his appointment as TC's president, Dr. Caswell has made clear the present-day forces that are challenging education. He has also noted the tendency in the United States to "deprecate the intellectual" and to "recognize baseball stars and movie actors as heroes" at a time when "no nation can long hold a position of leadership in the modern world without great resources of intellectual achievements in its people." To answer one of education's pressing needs, he announced in early 1956 the establishment with industry's cooperation of a program at Teachers College which will increase the supply of well-trained teachers of science and mathematics and thus strengthen the instruction of those subjects in high schools.

A descendant of Kansas homesteaders, Hollis Leland Caswell was born to Hollis Leland and Lotta (Hood) Caswell in Woodruff, Kansas on October 22, 1901. He has two sisters, Lucille Caswell and Mrs. Merle Huston. His grandfather, whose forebears had settled in Connecticut in pre-Revolutionary days, journeyed to central Kansas in a covered wagon in 1878. Hollis L. Caswell spent his boyhood in the wheat section of western Kansas, where his father had moved as a young man and was for some twenty years postmaster of the community of McDonald.

Young Caswell attended the Kansas Rural High School in McDonald and then studied for two years (1918-20) at Kansas State College in Hays, taking part also in debating and serving as president of the college's Young Men's Christian Association. In 1920 he enrolled in the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, majored in English, and received his B.A. degree in 1922.

In order to earn money to go to law school, he applied for a temporary teaching position in the Auburn (Nebraska) High School and was unexpectedly appointed principal. After two years at Auburn, he became superintendent of schools in Syracuse, Nebraska.

Encouraged by his mother to undertake advanced work in education, Caswell left Nebraska in 1926 to enter Columbia University's Teachers College. At first he intended to study only for the M.A. degree, but after earning that degree in 1927, he was persuaded by Dr. George D. Strayer to prepare for the Ph.D. degree, which was granted in 1929. He specialized in educational administration and supervision, and his dissertation was titled *City School Surveys*. At Columbia he also held a fellowship in education and was president of Phi Delta Kappa and the Student council (1927-28) and a member of Kappa Delta Pi. During 1928 he worked as a research assistant for Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation.

Dr. Caswell joined the faculty of the George Peabody College for Teachers in 1929 as assistant professor and associate director of surveys and field studies. He was given the rank of full professor of education in 1931. While in Nashville he was occupied as curriculum consultant to a number of state departments of education and city school systems, including Alabama (1929-30), Florida (1930-33), Vir-

Fabian Bachrach

HOLLIS L. CASWELL

ginia (1930-37), Arkansas (1933-37), Columbia, South Carolina (1933-37), Birmingham, Alabama (1934-36), and Mississippi (1934-37).

In 1937 Dr. Caswell was appointed professor and head of the department of curriculum and teaching at Columbia's Teachers College. From 1938 to 1950 he had the position of director of the division of instruction and from 1943 to 1948, director of demonstration schools and of school experimentation. Continuing his work as specialist in public school curriculum, he was consultant to the city school system of Newark, New Jersey (1941-43) and directed curriculum surveys in St. Louis, Missouri (1939) and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1940).

During World War II he served as acting chief of the National Citizenship Program (1942), chairman of the program section of the preinduction training branch of the War Department (1943), and consultant to the immigration and naturalization service of the Department of Justice (1944). He conducted a study of educational reform in Bavaria, Germany for the Army of Occupation in 1949.

Meanwhile, at Columbia, after filling the position of associate dean of Teachers College from 1946 to 1949, he was appointed dean in 1949 to succeed William F. Russell (see *C.B.*, April 1947), who was then named president of the college by Dwight D. Eisenhower, at that time president of the university. In April 1954 Caswell was chosen president-elect of TC with his appointment to the presidency to become effective in July 1955 when Dr. Russell would have reached the statutory retirement age of sixty-five.

Russell at that time spoke of Caswell as "a colleague of sound scholarship, high ideals" and "one who believes in administration, not as an end in itself nor as a beautiful chart or theoretical plan, but as the best way to facilitate the work of students, the effectiveness of professors, the advancement of scholarship and research, and usefulness to children and teachers in schools and other educational institutions" (New York *Times*, April 24, 1954).

When Russell retired a year earlier than expected to become deputy director for technical services of the Foreign Operations Administration, Caswell assumed the duties of TC president on July 30, 1954 and was inaugurated more than a year later, on November 22, 1955. "The times conspire to make education of supreme importance," he said in his inaugural address. "A nation today can slight education only at its peril." Pointing out that the survival of democracy is dependent upon organized programs of education which in turn depend upon competent educational personnel, he discussed the need for "the attraction to education of persons of high ability, the provision of sound liberal education for all, and the achievement of high-level professional competence."

Since its establishment in 1887, Teachers College has acquired an alumni of about 100,000. "Tens of thousands of teachers now at work in the classrooms of sixty countries have gone through its training sessions. Approximately one fourth of the school superintendents in 168 leading cities are said to have been students at one time at TC" (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 27, 1954). The college currently has a budget of about $6,000,000 a year, a student enrollment of over 7,000 and a faculty of over 400. Caswell announced in October 1954 that for the third consecutive year grants and bequests to the college had exceeded $1,000,000.

Teachers College is cooperating in several international educational programs. Under the sponsorship of the Foreign Operations Administration four TC faculty members are taking part in a project which began in 1954 to improve teacher training in Afghanistan. The Mexican government also called upon TC in 1954 for aid in setting up requirements for technical training. In 1955 Caswell made a study trip for the Foreign Operations Administration to report on work being done by U.S. universities abroad, especially in Asia and the Middle East.

One of the educational problems at home that has concerned Caswell is the need for "substantial" Federal aid to schools. In the first Burton Lecture on Elementary Education, which he delivered at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education in October 1955, he emphasized, "The plain, unvarnished fact is that America must put a very much larger part of its income into the support of education than it has done any time in the past if a drastic reduction in the educational opportunities afforded our children and youth is to be avoided."

Dr. Caswell has contributed a large number of articles to professional journals such as *Educational Administration and Supervision*, *School and Society*, and *School Executive*. His books include two written with Doak S. Cambell and published by the Amercian Book

CASWELL, HOLLIS L.—*Continued*

Company, *Curriculum Development* (1935) and *Readings in Curriculum Development* (1937). *Education in the Elementary School*, first published by the American Book Company in 1942, was revised with A. W. Foshay in 1950. Caswell is editor of *The American High School*, a John Dewey Society Yearbook (Harper, 1947); and author, with associates, of *Curriculum Improvement in Public School Systems* (Columbia University, 1950). He is also chairman of the editorial advisory board of the *World Book Encyclopedia* and the originator of Practical Suggestions for Teaching, a series which is published by the Teachers College Bureau of Publications.

Among the educational organizations to which Dr. Caswell belongs are the Society for Curriculum Study (chairman of the executive committee, 1936-37), American Educational Research Association (vice-president, 1936-37), American Council on Education (chairman of the council on cooperation in teacher education, 1942-44), and National Education Association (president of the department of supervision and curriculum development, 1944-46). He is a member as well of the education advisory committee of the American Korean Foundation and past president of the board of directors of the united community defense services of the United Defense Fund.

He was awarded the honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the University of Nebraska and Tufts University and the Doctor of Pedagogy degree by the University of Havana (all in 1955).

While a student at Teachers College, Hollis L. Caswell married Ruth Allen, a graduate assistant in education, on February 12, 1928. They have two sons, Hollis Leland and Allen Edward. TC's president is an independent in politics and attends the Riverside Church in New York City. He stands five feet nine and one half inches tall, weighs 160 pounds and has brown eyes and gray hair. For recreational reading he prefers historical novels, especially those of Kenneth Roberts. His other forms of relaxation are golf and gardening.

In regard to the controversy over using television for direct teaching Dr. Caswell said: "A single qualified teacher to know and work with each child is essential. TV [can be] an aid to teaching" (*Christian Science Monitor*, July 12, 1956).

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CECIL, DAVID GEORGE BROWNLOW *See* Burghley, David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord

CHAMOUN, CAMILLE N(IMER) (chă-moun') 1900- President of Lebanon; diplomat
Address: Presidential Palace, Beirut, Lebanon

It was a personal triumph for Camille Chamoun in September 1952 when he was elected President of the Republic of Lebanon for a six-year term by a parliamentary vote of 74 to 3. The majority of the members of the unicameral Chamber of Deputies had been supporters of Bechara el-Khoury who resigned from the Presidency the previous week "amid charges of corruption and inertia" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 28, 1952).

Chamoun is known to Western nations for his role in the formation and development of the United Nations, and his help in making Lebanon "an invaluable transmission belt" in putting Western ideas into Middle East terms. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, made his headquarters in Beirut in April 1956 during his negotiations between the Arab nations and Israel. Conferences were held with Lebanon leaders at which the projected diversion of the waters of the River Jordan was discussed.

From the time Chamoun received his law degree in 1924 he has taken an active part in politics as a nationalist leader. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1934 and was regularly re-elected. He has held various Cabinet posts and from 1945 to 1947 he was Lebanon's Minister to Britain. As President, he made a good-will tour to South American countries in 1954. In the following year he was host for two weeks to the mayors of eight American cities named Lebanon.

Camille Nimer Chamoun was born in 1900 at Deir el-Kamar (Monastery of the Moon) Lebanon, the son of Nimer Chamoun, a member of an ancient family of Maronite Catholic Christians. As a young boy, Camille and his family were expelled from their mountain home by the Turks during the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The family were close to starvation when the Arab-Partisan forces captured Lebanon and Syria during World War I. The two countries were put under French mandate by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920.

Young Chamoun was sent to a French Roman Catholic secondary school in Beirut and later attended the Law School of the University of Beirut. He received his law degree in 1924 and was admitted to the bar the same year. His political career began when he joined the constitutional bloc that fought for independence from France.

During the French Popular Front regime in 1934, Chamoun was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Two years later treaties were negotiated by France with the two Levantine countries and their autonomy was recognized, although the French Parliament failed to ratify the treaty. Chamoun was named Minister of Finance in 1938, and later the same year also held the post of Public Works Minister, which he retained until 1941 when the British and the Free French occupied Lebanon and Syria and ousted the Vichy government. In that year Lebanon and Syria were declared independent republics.

When Premier Riad Solh formed his first Republic of Lebanon Cabinet in 1943, he appointed Chamoun as Minister of the Interior and in the following year Chamoun made his first visit to the United States as chairman of the Lebanon delegation to the Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago. From 1945 to 1947 he was Minister to Britain and during 1945 attended the Conference for the establishment of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the U.N., (UNESCO) in London, and was also a member of the Preparatory Committee of the U.N. He was appointed Lebanese representative to the first half of the first session of the U.N. General Assembly held in London in 1946, and chairman of Lebanon's delegation to the second half of the first session held in New York, and of the first part of the second session in 1947. He gave up the chairmanship when appointed to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, and took an active part in the controversy over Palestine. (Lebanon was engaged in the Arab-Israeli war in 1948 and 1949.)

Upon his return to Lebanon in 1948, he became Foreign Minister in the third Solh Cabinet. Later in the year, he resigned when President el-Khoury changed the election law in order to succeed himself in a second six-year term. Chamoun had been a staunch supporter of el-Khoury when he led the independence-from-France movement and during his first term as President (see Khoury, Bechara el-, *Current Biography,* 1951).

The Socialist National Front party led by Kamal Jumblatt opposed el-Khoury; Chamoun, although an independent, worked with the party. The New York *Times* (September 24, 1952) reported that el-Khoury resigned after the opposition had accused him and his family of "corruption, scandals and failure to institute needed reforms." The army commander-in-chief General Fuad Shehab held the presidential powers until Parliament could elect a new President. Jumblatt, a Druse Moslem, was barred by a tradition allotting the Presidency to the country's largest religious group—the Maronite Christians. His choice was Chamoun and on September 23, Chamoun was elected. In his acceptance speech he promised a democratic regime and stressed closer relations with other Arab countries.

Early in 1953, Chamoun visited Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt and secured economic agreements that would benefit the "Switzerland of the East" (Lebanon's tourist slogan). The country's economy depends largely upon tourists and agriculture. Harry B. Ellis (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 23, 1953) noted that Chamoun obtained a promise from Egypt to lift currency restrictions from Egyptian tourists. In Iraq he negotiated an agreement to abolish entrance and exit visas for visiting nationals of both countries and with Saudi Arabia, he proposed an exchange of Lebanese talent and produce for some of that oil-rich country's money.

United Nations
CAMILLE N. CHAMOUN

Chamoun's next task was a revision of the election law. He returned the non-succession clause and reduced Parliament from seventy-seven deputies to forty-four with the allotment of seats according to religious majorities. The law made voting mandatory and included women who voted for the first time in the 1953 general election. On May 30 he dissolved Parliament and an election was held on July 12 in Beirut and the Mount Lebanon district and on July 19 in the other districts.

A number of Lebanese—almost equal to the population in the homeland—(1,285,000) have settled in North and South America, and in 1954 Chamoun visited Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. *Time* (May 24, 1954) reported that Getulio Vargas—then Brazil's President—presented Chamoun with the Grand Collar of the Southern Cross. He signed a commercial treaty with Brazil and addressed its Congress, urging Arab-Latin American solidarity in the United Nations.

In a New Year's message directed to North and South America, President Chamoun designated 1955 as "Home-coming Year" and invited "sons and friends" to visit Lebanon. A special invitation was given to the mayors of eight cities named Lebanon in the United States. All expenses were paid by the Lebanese government and for two weeks the guests toured historic and modern show places and were given Lebanon cedar saplings to plant in their home town parks.

Early in April 1955, Chamoun paid a state visit to Ankara. The Turkish government hoped for Lebanese support in broadening the Middle East defense pact. Chamoun hoped to mediate Turkish differences with Syria and Egypt over the pact. The New York *Times* (April 4, 1955) commented that Turkey gave one of its largest military demonstrations in recent years to impress Chamoun.

(Continued next page)

CHAMOUN, CAMILLE N.—*Continued*

The Soviet Union began a campaign to build up influence in Lebanon. Sam Pope Brewer (New York *Times,* February 23, 1956) reported that a survey team of Russian technicians visited Beirut and Soviet Ambassador Sergei P. Kiktev called on Chamoun with an offer to rebuild the highway system, accompanied by a trade proposal. The World Bank had offered a loan of $5,000,000 for road construction and was turned down on the principle that since Israel had received more than $400,000,000 in grants, Lebanon should not be on a different footing.

In the final days of U.N. Secretary General Hammarskjöld's negotiations, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria declared that if Israel resumed work on the project for diverting the River Jordan for irrigation, they would not observe the cease-fire (New York *Times,* May 1, 1956).

Camille Chamoun's wife Zufla was described in the United Nations *World* (January 1948) as a "born diplomat" and "a perfect hostess." They were married after Zufla had finished high school. They now have two grown sons. Chamoun is of medium height and build, with gray hair and gray eyes. He has a British accent and speaks fluent English, as well as French, Arabic and Turkish. Chamoun's religion is Maronite Catholic; his wife is a Presbyterian. (Her mother was English.) It has been said that Chamoun is universally respected for his character and integrity.

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CHANDLER, A(LBERT) B(ENJAMIN)

July 14, 1898- Governor of Kentucky; former baseball commissioner

Address: b. State Capitol, Frankfort, Ky.; h. Executive Mansion, Frankfort, Ky.; Versailles, Ky.

Note: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

Famous for running political races in opposition to the regular Democratic party in Kentucky, A. B. Chandler, more often called "Happy" Chandler, was elected Governor in 1955 for the second time after a "ballad-singing, back-thumping campaign" against the Republicans in the regular election and the combined strength of the incumbent Governor and two U.S. Senators in the Democratic primary. In 1956 he announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination, and the Kentucky delegation, which he headed, was pledged to vote for him until released.

Chandler, a lawyer, began his long and colorful political career in 1930 as a state senator. He was Governor (1935-39) and U.S. Senator (1939-45). From 1945 until 1951 he was baseball commissioner.

Albert Benjamin Chandler was born on July 14, 1898 in Corydon, Kentucky to Joseph Sephus and Callie (Saunders) Chandler. His father was the town handyman. He grew up in a broken home plagued by poverty. Eager for a college education, young Chandler enrolled at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky with $5 in his pocket, a red sweater, and a constant smile which soon brought him the name "Happy." He earned his tuition by working in a laundry and waiting on tables. He was a star baseball, football and basketball player and received the A.B. degree in 1921. During World War I he served as a private in the U.S. Army and is now a captain in the Reserve.

After studying at Harvard Law School for a year, Chandler left for financial reasons and received the LL.B. degree in 1924 from the University of Kentucky in Lexington. In that year he began practicing law in Versailles, Kentucky and also played professional baseball.

In 1928 Happy Chandler was appointed master commissioner of the Woodford county circuit court. In the following year he was elected a state senator and in 1931 to a four-year term as lieutenant governor. During the temporary absence of Governor Ruby Laffoon in 1935, Chandler called a special session of the General Assembly which enacted a state primary law. He then entered the gubernatorial race in the Democratic primary, won over the Laffoon-supported candidate, and defeated the Republican candidate in November.

Inaugurated on December 10, 1935, Happy Chandler began a four-year term in an office in which the incumbent cannot succeed himself. He secured legislation substituting liquor and income taxes for sales taxes; eliminated 130 state agencies, removed a deficit of $20,000,000 with the aid of Federal funds; reformed prisons; built hospitals; and obtained the ratification of a child labor constitutional amendment. In 1939 he ordered 1,000 National Guardsmen to restore order in Harlan county coal mines where members of the United Mine Workers of America were striking to win recognition for a union shop.

Entering the race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in 1938, Chandler opposed the incumbent, Alben W. Barkley. During the primary campaign Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Kentucky to speak in behalf of Barkley. The *Saturday Evening Post* (October 15, 1955) commented that the "irrepressible Chandler exercised his prerogative as Governor to ride with the President and to sit on the platform while Roosevelt urged Barkley's renomination." In the primary Barkley won by more than 50,000 votes.

Upon the death of Kentucky's junior Senator, M. M. Logan in 1939, Chandler (who resigned as Governor) was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Keen Johnson, who then appointed Chandler to the vacant Senate seat. In November 1940 he was elected to fill the remainder of Logan's unexpired term which ended January 1943, after receiving Roosevelt's backing in the primary. Chandler defeated Republican candidate John Young Brown in the 1942 senatorial campaign and was re-elected for a full six-year term.

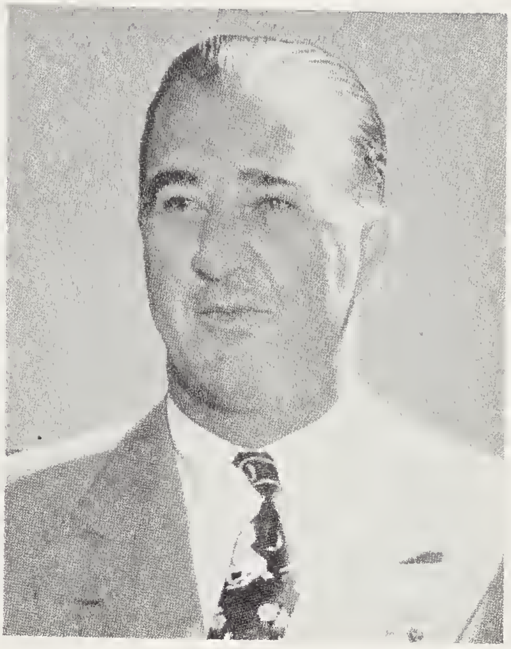
In the Senate he was chairman of a subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee which visited Alaska and the Aleutian Islands in 1942. On the Senate floor in May 1943 he demanded that Japan be defeated before our European enemies, maintaining that after Germany was quelled, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. would not help the United States in the war in the Pacific. After his visit to the Far East in 1943 he reported that neither General Douglas MacArthur nor General Claire L. Chennault in the Pacific theater were receiving the supplies they had requested.

Chandler's voting record on foreign policy indicates that he backed Lend-Lease, extension of the Trade Agreements Act, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the U.N. Charter. He also voted for the modified version of the Ruml plan, continuing the loan powers of the Farm Security Administration, appropriating $100,000,000 for soil conservation, and a cost-plus basis for farm prices. He was against an appropriation for crop insurance and limiting the National Labor Relations Board.

At the Democratic National Convention of 1944 Chandler was a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, but the Kentucky delegation supported Barkley for that post, which was eventually won by Senator Harry S. Truman. In the fall of 1945 Chandler resigned from his Senate seat to become the baseball commissioner of organized baseball for a seven-year term, at a salary of $50,000 a year, which was later raised to $65,000. He succeeded the late Kenesaw Mountain Landis. In the race for his vacant Senate seat he supported his "life-long friend," John Sherman Cooper, a Republican, who defeated John Young Brown. (However, Chandler supported Barkley in 1954 against Senator Cooper.)

As baseball commissioner Chandler secured an agreement from the major leagues not to sign high school baseball players until they graduated; voted not to restrict night games; voided a Landis prohibition against signing players about to be inducted into the armed forces; and ruled that baseball players who break their contracts to play in foreign leagues are automatically suspended for five years. (Later Chandler reinstated players who had "jumped" to the Mexican League.)

On April 9, 1947 Commission Chandler suspended Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers, for one season because of "an accumulation of unpleasant incidents . . . detrimental to baseball." The action, which was generally criticized as too harsh, came after Durocher had accused Yankee president Larry MacPhail of having gamblers in his box at an exhibition game in Havana, Cuba in March 1947. He fined both the Dodgers and Yankees "for engaging in public controversy" over the charges. Later Chandler claimed that when he was commissioner "Negroes played for the first time, and they would not have played . . . if it had not been for my help. I was helpful in that there were many club owners who were violently opposed to it." (Most observers attribute the entrance of Negro players into the major leagues to Branch Rickey, then president of the Brooklyn Dodgers.)


Wide World

A. B. CHANDLER

In July 1951 Chandler resigned as commissioner after he had received less than two-thirds votes of the baseball owners for renewal of his contract. (Ford Frick was selected as his successor.) He returned to Versailles to practice law and run his weekly newspaper, the Woodford *Sun*, which in 1948 had supported J. Strom Thurmond, the States' Rights Democrats (Dixiecrats) candidate for President. At the Democratic National Convention in 1952, he supported Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia for the Presidential nomination.

Challenging the "combined political power . . . " of Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby and Senators Earle C. Clements and Barkley who supported Bertram T. Combs for governor, Chandler "wooed the voters steadily for ten months and made 900 speeches. He smiled, sang, shook hands, kissed babies, and called people by their first names" (*Time,* August 8, 1955).

According to *Life* (August 8, 1955) Chandler attempted to get Negro votes by displaying an endorsement of his candidacy which he claimed had been written by Jackie Robinson, first Negro admitted to the major leagues. Chandler's slogan was "Be like your pappy and vote for Happy" and after each campaign speech he sang "There's A Gold Mine in the Sky." On August 6 he won the primary election by about 18,000 out of 500,000 votes. After the primary the leaders of the Democratic party pledged their support to him against Republican Edwin R. Denny, whom Chandler defeated by about

CHANDLER, A. B.—*Continued*

129,000 votes, the largest plurality a candidate for governor ever received in Kentucky. When Chandler heard the news he sang "My Old Kentucky Home" while tears streamed down his face.

At his inauguration in December 1955 Happy Chandler rode in a blue and red wagon drawn by four white horses. Music was supplied by seventy-one bands and seventy floats bearing such slogans as "Happy for President in 1956 if Mama Says Yes."

Kentucky's first integration of Negro and white students was carried out in Adair County Consolidated High School in Columbia on January 16, 1956 without difficulty after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had obtained a Federal court order for integration. On March 13, 1956 the New York *Times* reported that Kentucky is in the process of integrating its public schools.

In the Kentucky primary on May 29, 1956, in which eighteen-year-olds voted for the first time, Senator Clements was renominated, defeating Joe B. Bates, who was supported by Chandler. After Alben W. Barkley died on April 30, Chandler appointed Robert Humphreys to replace him until the November election. However, when the Democratic state central committee chose a candidate it rejected Humphreys in favor of former Governor Wetherby. The Republicans selected John Sherman Cooper to run on their ticket. Chandler pledged his support of both Democratic Senatorial nominees when interviewed on NBC's television program, *Meet the Press*, on July 8, 1956. Concerning public school segregation, he stated: "I think every American must come to the realization . . . that we must bring about an end of segregation . . . in Kentucky we're making the change in the light of the Supreme Court decision. . . . "

Chandler has been appointed chairman of the Kentucky delegation to the Democratic national convention in August. The delegation with its thirty votes was bound by the unit rule and was instructed to vote for him as Kentucky's favorite son until released by its chairman. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* sharply criticized Chandler for allegedly ordering some 20,000 state employees to work and vote for him in the county and state conventions—or lose their jobs. Chandler answered his critics by saying, "It all depends on whose ox is gored. We simply had the longest horns, and we did the most goring. Politics, you know, gets a little rough, and if you can't stand the gaff, you better get out of the game" (*Time*, July 16, 1956).

In September 1956 Kentucky continued its efforts to integrate its public school system. Most of the communities accepted the changes peacefully, with the exception of several cities where disorders occurred.

At the Democratic National Convention, which nominated Adlai E. Stevenson as its standard-bearer on the first ballot, Happy Chandler received thirty-six and a half votes.

On November 12, 1925 A. B. Chandler and Mildred Watkins were married. Their children are Marcella, Mildred, Joseph Daniel, and Albert Benjamin. Chandler is five feet ten inches tall, has blue eyes, and a rich baritone voice. He does not drink or smoke. His church is the Episcopalian. Cabell Phillips (New York *Times Magazine*, October 30, 1955) commented that Happy Chandler "lives at a peak of emotional and physical tension."

Still interested in baseball activities, Chandler is president of the International Baseball Congress and the Ty Cobb Foundation. He is also a member of the American Legion, the Forty and Eight, the Knights Templars, and the Shrine. He holds the honorary LL.D. degrees from Transylvania College (1936) and the University of Kentucky (1937).

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CHANDLER, HAPPY *See* Chandler, A. B.

CHAUDHRI MOHAMAD ALI *See* Ali, Chaudhri Mohamad

CHIPERFIELD, ROBERT B(RUCE)
Nov. 20, 1899- U.S. Representative from Illinois; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; Chiperfield & Chiperfield, Masonic Temple Bldg., Canton, Ill.; h. 147 E. Locust St., Canton, Ill.

The ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee is Robert B. Chiperfield of Illinois, a member of the U.S. Congress for seventeen years. He has represented the Nineteenth District of his state since 1949 and formerly represented the Fifteenth District for ten years. In the Eighty-third Congress he was chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Throughout his career in Congress he has generally opposed large-scale foreign assistance funds. A lawyer by profession, he began a partnership with his father in Canton, Illinois in 1925.

Robert Bruce Chiperfield was born on November 20, 1899 at Canton, Illinois, one of the three children of Burnett Mitchell and Clara Louise (Ross) Chiperfield. His father, a lawyer, was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for ten years before his election in 1914 as U.S. Representative at large, serving for one term. Robert attended public schools in Canton and the District of Columbia and Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire (1916-18). He was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps and served as an Army private during World War I.

After one academic year (1918-19) at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, young Chiperfield transferred to Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he received his A.B. degree in 1922. For the next two years he was enrolled at the Harvard University Law School, but acquired his LL.B. degree in 1925 from Boston University. Admitted in the same year to the Illinois bar, Robert B. Chiperfield formed with his father the law partnership of Chiperfield & Chiperfield at Canton.

In 1926 Robert B. Chiperfield served as city attorney of Canton. The elder Chiperfield was returned to Congress in 1928 as Representative of the Fifteenth District and was re-elected in 1930, but after successive defeats in 1932 and 1934 withdrew from politics. He died in 1940 after witnessing his son's election to his old seat in Congress in 1938, when Robert B. Chiperfield defeated the incumbent, Lewis L. Boyer. The Congressional Districts of Illinois were reorganized in 1949 and since that time Chiperfield has represented the Nineteenth District. Seated in the Seventy-sixth Congress in 1939, Chiperfield was assigned to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In a period when a global war was taking shape, he usually supported the policy decrying foreign involvement and military defense. In the 1939 session he opposed the establishment of a naval base at Guam (February) and the Naval appropriations bill (May). He favored elimination from the Neutrality act of 1937 of the embargo on shipment of arms (June). He voted for the 11 per cent Naval expansion bill (March 1940) and went on record in 1941 against the Lend-Lease bill (February), the ship seizure bill (May), the property seizure bill (August), repealing the ban on arming merchant ships (October), and permitting American ships in combat zones and belligerent ports (November). In August he voted "nay" on extending the length of military service.

On domestic issues during his first four years in Congress he favored drastic amendment of the Wagner act (June 1940), opposed both the extension of the President's devaluation authority (May 1941) and a price-control bill (November 1941), supported the Smith anti-strike bill (December 1941), and voted against continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (June 1942). He voted for the anti-poll tax bill (October 1942) and against the Ramspeck civil service tax bill (February 1940). In September 1943 Chiperfield voted "yea" on the Fulbright resolution favoring the creation of an international organization and U.S. participation therein.

Chiperfield was one of five minority members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who insisted in March 1945 on hearing more witnesses testify on a proposed Lend-Lease agreement with France. "What we are bothered about," he stated, "is the twilight zone that is being created—a twilight zone which seems to provide a way for Lend-Lease to go into postwar reconstruction for many years to come" (New York *Times,* March 3, 1945). In June he was among the signers of a letter to President Truman pointing out that "Lend-Lease agreements now could only be made with countries at war with Japan" and insisting that European countries should be required to "begin to pay in dollars for articles and services" received since the end of hostilities in Europe.

Wide World

ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD

The Congressman voted against the $3.7 billion loan to Great Britain (July 1946) and the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May 1947). He favored limiting foreign relief to $200,000,000 (May 1947). Chiperfield also voted for limiting the Presidency to two terms (February 1947), overriding Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Law (June 1947), the tidelands oil bill (April 1948), the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May 1948), and for overriding the veto of the railroad antitrust exemption bill (June 1948).

A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere since 1945, Chiperfield strongly urged in a House speech in April 1947 that we improve our relations with Argentina. In November 1948 he visited Latin-American countries. An article by Chiperfield, "How U.S. Dollars Have Been Rearming Russia," in the *Reader's Digest* (April 1951) gave figures to support the thesis that "over the last ten years the United States has been the principal source of supply for Iron Curtain armament" first through Lend-Lease and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and later indirectly through the Marshall Plan.

Chiperfield was a delegate to the Japanese peace conference in 1951 and a delegate to the Commonwealth of Nations Parliamentary Association meeting in Ottawa, Canada in 1952. The United States is an associate member of the latter. The roll call indicates that in this period Chiperfield favored extension of the

CHIPERFIELD, ROBERT B.—*Continued*

Marshall plan (April 1949) and opposed granting economic aid to Korea and Formosa (February 1950) and universal military training and extension of the draft (April 1951).

In November 1952 the Republicans obtained a majority in the national legislature and in the following January Chiperfield became chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He immediately hinted that foreign aid appropriations would be reduced. In May, when President Eisenhower requested $5.8 billion for 1953-54 to carry out his foreign policies, Chiperfield stated that his committee would find "certain economies possible" (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 6, 1953). He voted for the appropriation in July, when it had been cut to $4.4 billion.

During the 1953 session of the Eighty-third Congress he favored statehood for Hawaii (March) and raising the public debt limit (July). He opposed an increase appropriation for the Air Force (July) and extension of the excess profits tax (July). In October 1953 he made a brief trip to Moscow, the first Congressman to visit the Soviet capital in seven years. On his return he reported his impression that much of the Soviet Union's industrial effort was being "directed toward military strength."

Under his chairmanship in the 1954 session, the Foreign Affairs Committee approved on June 17 an amendment to the new foreign aid bill banning military aid shipments to France and Italy until those nations had joined the European Defense Community. On roll call votes in 1954 Chiperfield favored authorizing the St. Lawrence Seaway project (May), flexible (as opposed to rigid) farm price supports (July), revision of the Atomic Energy Act (July), a combined postal rate and pay raise (July), and making membership in the Communist party a crime (August).

With the organization by the Democrats of the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955, a former chairman, James P. Richards (see *C.B.*, September 1951) of South Carolina, succeeded Chiperfield as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the latter becoming the ranking Republican. When President Eisenhower's $4.9 billion request for foreign aid was considered, the committee voted for an amendment to the original bill prohibiting aid to any nation shipping strategic materials behind the Iron Curtain and denying authority to the President "to make long-term aid commitments for as many as ten years" (New York *Times*, May 18, 1956). It also reduced the foreign aid budget by $1.9 billion. Rejecting pleas by President Eisenhower to restore the cuts, the House passed on July 11 a bill authorizing $3.4 billion for foreign assistance.

In the Eighty-fourth Congress Representative Chiperfield cast negative votes on the tax renewal-reduction bill (February 1955) and the Democratic-sponsored farm bill (April 1956). He favored the three-year reciprocal trade bill (February 1955) and the compromise farm bill (May 1956).

The Congressman is still a partner in the law firm of Chiperfield & Chiperfield, attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the International Harvester Company, and other enterprises. He is a member of the Fulton county and Illinois bar associations, and Phi Delta Phi and Phi Delta Theta fraternities.

His religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church. He is a Mason, an Elk, an Eagle, a Moose, and a member of the American Legion and the Forty and Eight. Chiperfield and Catherine Newbern, who were married on July 1, 1930, are the parents of Virginia and Robert Newbern Chiperfield. Mrs. Chiperfield died in April 1955.

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CHIRICO, GIORGIO DE (kē'rē-kō) July 10, 1888- Artist; theatrical designer; writer

Address: No. 28 Via Maria dei Fiori, Rome, Italy

A selection of twenty early paintings by the controversial and influential Italian artist, Giorgio de Chirico who founded an important art movement and then repudiated his own work, was on view at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City from September 8 through October 30, 1955. At the same time the museum published a monograph by James Thrall Soby, noted art critic, which traces de Chirico's career from its "brilliant start" before World War I "to its decline in the 1920's." According to Soby, the pictures de Chirico painted between 1910 and 1919 have had "a more profound effect on European art in the first half of this century than those of any contemporary artist except Picasso."

"I paint what I see with my eyes closed," Giorgio de Chirico once said. And in his famous early paintings of deserted Italian squares, featureless mannequin figures, and metaphysical still lifes he sought to create an "art of dreamed sensation," in which the unlikely was made to seem credible. De Chirico is regarded as the father of surrealist art and the motivating force behind the neo-romantic revival that was later to exert a major influence on painting, fashions, theatre design, and interior decoration.

After winning recognition in Paris before World War I, de Chirico joined with Carlo Carrà in 1917 to found the *scuola metafisica*, one of the two most influential movements in twentieth century art. Following his first one-man show at the Casa d'Arte Bragaglia in Rome in 1919, he had solo exhibitions in leading museums throughout Europe and the United States and his work hangs in their permanent collections. In 1919 he abandoned his early style and returned to the classical tradition of the nineteenth century French romantic painters, and he now expresses antipathy to all forms of modern art.

The second of the three children of Evaristo and Gemma (Cervetto) de Chirico, Giorgio de Chirico was born on July 10, 1888, at Vólos, the capital of the Greek coastal province of Thessaly. His parents were Italian. He had a younger brother Andrea (1891-1952), who under the professional name of Alberto Savinio became a prominent composer, writer, and painter. His father, an engineer, gave him early instruction in drawing. At the age of twelve Giorgio entered the art school of the Polytechnic Institute in Athens, where he remained for four years. His first oil painting was said to be a still life of lemons.

His family moved to Munich in 1906 after the elder de Chirico's death. Giorgio enrolled in the Academy of Fine Arts and studied for two years under the religious and historical painter Gabriel von Hackl. He was influenced by the aesthetic theories of Nietzsche, who maintained that the artist must "refute reality," and the "magic-realist" technique of the Swiss-German romantic painter, Arnold Böcklin.

Moving to Florence in 1910, de Chirico began his series of paintings collectively known as "the Italian squares" or "the memories of Italy." Inspired by the piazzas of Rome, Florence, and Turin, these pictures depicted a haunted dream world of desolate squares, peopled only by statues and dramatic shadows. *The Enigma of an Autumn Afternoon* (1910) is generally considered the artist's first important work, but it was after he went to Paris in 1911 that he achieved full maturity of style in such paintings as *Nostalgia of the Infinite, Joys and Enigmas of a Strange Hour, Departure of the Poet,* and *Melancholy and Mystery of a Street.*

De Chirico's major contribution in these Italian townscapes was to exploit the emotional value of deep space, foreshortenings, and exaggerated perspective, and thus to convey a disquieting sense of presentiment and melancholy solitude. He juxtaposed symbols of the past and present—the sculpture of antiquity with medieval towers, the receding arcades of Renaissance palaces with the railway trains and factory chimneys of the modern world. It was these architectural scenes, often with still life objects in the foreground, that prompted de Chirico's first powerful supporter in Paris, the poet Guillaume Apollinaire, to hail him as "the most astonishing painter of the younger generation." 'Despite its promising beginnings in the wonderfully suggestive dream landscapes of de Chirico," wrote Selden Rodman in *The Eye of Man,* "Surrealism quickly degenerated into mystification and chic."

In the summer of 1915 de Chirico was called back to Italy for military service and assigned to the 27th Infantry Regiment at Ferrara, where he remained on the inactive list until the end of the war. There, early in 1917, he met the painter Carlo Carrà, and together they launched the *scuola metafisica* ("the metaphysical school"), an artistic movement whose aim was the creation of a "new reality" based on reverie. To achieve this dislocation of reality, de Chirico and Carrà painted incongruously juxtaposed inanimate objects and rendered them with illusionist precision of detail.

Publifoto, Roma

GIORGIO DE CHIRICO

The "metaphysical" paintings of de Chirico were devoted to still lifes filled with objects like drawing instruments, armatures, candies, cookies, toys, maps, and antique busts and mannequin figures projected against deep background perspectives (*The Seer, Grand Metaphysician, Hector and Andromache, Disquieting Muses*). In 1919 de Chirico was demobilized with the rank of corporal and left Ferrara for Rome.

According to his autobiography, while standing before a painting by Titian de Chirico experienced a "revelation of what great painting was." This marked the beginning of his preoccupation with discovering the technical secrets of the Old Masters. He was inspired by Raphael to paint *The Return of the Prodigal Son* in 1919, and the next year made a large copy of Michelangelo's *Holy Family.*

In this "romantic" period (1919-24), he executed a series of pictures in tempera called "Roman Villas" (1920-22), and returned to Böcklin's influence in a group of legendary scenes, of which *The Departure of the Knight Errant* is an outstanding example.

Returning to Paris in 1925, de Chirico participated in the first collective exhibition of the newly formed surrealist group at the Galerie Pierre. Members of the group urged him to attempt to recapture the inspiration of his 1911-1917 period. Some of the "neo-metaphysical" pictures he painted at intervals between 1924 and 1928 were direct copies of early works, often reportedly pre-dated; others were new compositions or variations on old ones. But de Chirico's relations with the surrealists became increasingly strained, reaching a climax in 1928 when they denounced him as a "dead painter."

CHIRICO, GIORGIO DE—*Continued*

It was then that Jean Cocteau appeared as the artist's champion. The principal themes of de Chirico's work during this neo-classical, or so-called "surrealist" period (1924-29), were mannequins in togas with architectural fragments heaped in their laps, sculpturesque horses disporting among classical ruins, the combat of Roman gladiators, and incongruously juxtaposed furniture and landscapes.

By 1931 de Chirico had returned to Italy, and there he married the Russian writer on art, Isabella Far. His subsequent paintings became more objectively realistic in style and richer in color. Although he executed a series of neo-surrealist canvases known as *Mysterious Bathing,* the majority of his pictures revealed his enthusiasm for the French tradition: the popular horses painted in the manner of Delacroix and Géricault; nudes inspired by Renoir; still lifes after Chardin; and landscapes based on the Barbizon School. He frequently treated subjects from Greek mythology (*The Dioscuri* of 1935), often mingled with figures in modern dress.

De Chirico visited the United States in the fall of 1936 and stayed in New York until the beginning of 1938. The outbreak of World War II found him in France. Returning to Italy, he lived first in Milan and then in Florence, moving to Rome when the Allies liberated that city in 1944.

Since the end of the war de Chirico has renounced his own past work and branded as counterfeits a number of canvases attributed to him. He won a suit against the organizers of the 1948 Venice Biennale for including, without his permission, a group of his early canvases in an exhibition of *pittura metafisica,* and in 1950 set up a "Counter Biennale" in a Venice gallery showing his later pictures.

During the last ten years de Chirico's work has become increasingly realistic and academic, the prevailing influences being those of Rubens and the baroque masters. The artist's recent output includes figure compositions based on mythological themes (*Judgment of Paris, Three Graces, Perseus Rescuing Andromeda*) or biblical subjects (*Magdalene at the Foot of the Cross*). Stanley Meltzoff (*Magazine of Art*) described de Chirico's present endeavor as "retracing the history of art in pastiches." In Italy, however, he is still considered the living Italian painter "most likely to occupy a permanent place in the history of art."

De Chirico dislikes the word "surrealism" to describe his early work; he refers to it as "metaphysical," which he defines as "the other side of the physically obvious" (*Newsweek,* October 3, 1955).

Among the notable theatrical productions for which he provided the scenery and costumes are the ballets *Bacchus et Ariane* (1930), and *Protée* (1938), and the operas *Das Leben des Orest* (1930) and *I Puritani* (1933). He has also published an album of lithographs (1929); illustrated books; made designs for magazine covers, posters, fabrics, and glass; and executed murals.

De Chirico has also won recognition as a writer. His dream novel, *Hebdomeros* (1929), is considered an important surrealist document. He has also published several volumes of art criticism, including *Gustave Courbet* (1925), *Piccolo trattato di tecnica pittorica* (1928), and *Commedia dell'arte moderna* (in collaboration with Isabella Far, 1945). De Chirico's autobiography, *Memorie della mia vita,* also appeared in 1945.

He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Society of British Artists in 1949. The painter, who has brown eyes and silver gray hair, is "a tall, massive figure," and speaks slowly in a muffled voice. Since the 1911 *Self-Portrait* that bore the characteristic motto "What Shall I Love Unless It Be the Enigma?," he has painted his own portrait more than fifty times. "We are living in an age of plastic decadence," he told a recent visitor to his cluttered, dimly lit Rome studio. "An artist's approach should be pure, not intellectual snobbery. That's all surrealism and abstraction is. Painting should be painting, good drawing, good form to express what is in one's heart—no tricks!" He was quoted in *Newsweek* (October 3, 1955) as saying: "I now paint so-called metaphysical works of 'Italian piazza' pictures for anyone who wants to order and pay for them."

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CLARK, LEONARD (FRANCIS) Jan. 6, 1907- Explorer; author

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Exploring dangerous areas in remote parts of five continents has been the adventurous occupation of Leonard Clark for some twenty years. His search for El Dorado, which he described in *The Rivers Ran East* (1953), has been called "the finest piece of exploration so far accomplished anywhere in the Amazon Valley"; and his journey to Tibet's Amne Machin Mountain, recounted in *The Marching Wind* (1954), has been said to be "the greatest field expedition of modern times."

In the course of his highly varied and colorful career Clark, who raises cattle on his California ranch when not away on an expedition, has been a U.S. Army lieutenant colonel and intelligence officer, in charge of important espionage activities in the Far East during World War II; a free-lance observer at the Arab League in

Cairo, Egypt; and a private adviser to a number of Chinese war lords and lamas and princes in Mongolia and Tibet.

A descendant of Anglo-Saxon settlers in New England who became pioneers of the West, Leonard Francis Clark was born on January 6, 1907 to Francis Peter and Maude Pearl (Grass) Clark. His birthplace is British Columbia, Canada, but he was reared in California, where five generations of his family have lived. His great grandfather, Charles League, was killed by Modoc Indians near Spanish Springs, Nevada; and his grandmother Alice Brubeck, was one of the last persons to be born in a covered wagon. His father, an Alaska gold miner, brought the first reindeer from Iceland to Alaska during the days of the gold rush. Leonard Clark has a brother, Laurence Hubert Clark, and a sister, Beth (now the wife of Dr. Alfred C. Kraft).

Clark studied and played baseball at Lassen Union High School in Susanville, California, was graduated in 1925, and later attended the University of California. After working for two years as a bank clerk, he took a hunting trip with his brother in 1932 to Borneo and spent three months in the interior of the island. He returned briefly to his banking job before setting out on a long series of expeditions which took him to the Celebes, the Philippines, Sumatra, the Malay States, China, Ceylon, India, Mexico, North Africa, North Burma, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, Central America, and other areas.

Among the articles for popular magazines in which Clark described his adventures on these early explorations are "Kedah Crocodile" (*Asia* June 1953), "Japan's Army Entertains" (*Literary Digest*, September 18, 1937), "How I Became a Head-hunter" (*Popular Science*, July 1938), and "Among the Big Knot Lois of Hainan" (*National Geographic Magazine*, September 1938). His expedition on Hainan Island was made in 1937 with Nicol Smith, who later undertook a journey across Ladakh, on the border of western Tibet, and whom Clark consulted when planning his own trip to Tibet.

Other accounts of his experiences in China, Java, the Celebes, Borneo, and Mexico were given in *A Wanderer Till I Die,* published by Funk & Wagnalls in 1937. It was well received by reviewers as a wandering-adventure type of book written in an "unpretentious and spontaneous" manner. The New York *Times* (September 19, 1937) critic, who also found Clark's style to be somewhat "chaotic," commented, "He has unlimited self-confidence and he gets a lot of fun out of life."

For four years during World War II, in the rank of first lieutenant and later lieutenant colonel, Clark served in the U.S. Army Military Intelligence in the Far East. Attached to the Office of Strategic Services, he spent twenty-five months in China and pioneered American espionage and guerrilla operations behind the Red Army and Japanese Army lines. He was also stationed for a time in Washington, D.C., and in India; and on Formosa some months before its occupation by Chinese and U.S. forces, he unofficially accepted the surrender of the island from the Japanese.

Cal-Pictures

LEONARD CLARK

His war services brought him the Legion of Merit (November 1944), the Bronze Star Medal (August 1945), Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with two bronze stars, American Campaign Medal, and World War II Victory Medal. On June 5, 1947 he was awarded the Chinese Order of the White Cloud with ribbon.

Home again in California after the war, Clark happened to obtain a clue which he believed would help him discover somewhere in the unexplored upper Amazon basin the location of El Dorado and its legendary cities of gold and treasure. He set off for Peru in June 1946 with $1,000 to finance his search and after buying an old Spanish parchment map of El Dorado began his exploration into the heart of the Gran Pajonal, east of the Peruvian Andes.

The Rivers Ran East (Funk & Wagnalls, 1953) is Clark's record of his journey, including his hardships in the jungle and his encounters with wild animals and savage tribes. When Clark arrived in Quito, Ecuador many months after entering the enormous unknown region of the Amazon, he learned that the governments of Ecuador and Peru had informed the U.S. Department of State that he had been murdered by the Huambiza Jívaro head-hunters.

"To know the jungle you must live by it," Clark emphasized in his book, "overcome its host of pests, become one with it, not live a separate life, surrounding yourself with all the objects of civilization. If you do, you can collect a few rocks, insects, bird pelts, perhaps acquire a few native customs and measure a few craniums, but you will never know and feel, taste and hear and smell that which lies hidden to all but its very own. And so, if 90 per cent of the contents of this journal is new and

CLARK, LEONARD—*Continued*

entirely unrelated, even contradictory, to anything that has been written of Amazon exploration, it is solely the fortunate result of the peculiar termite's view that Jorge [the guide] and I were forced to take."

Clark's discoveries not only of traces of the cities of El Dorado and sources of their gold, but also of oil in the Amazon and of some sixty hitherto secret jungle-Indian medicines "comprise the most valuable contribution possible for the reconnaissance explorer." This is the opinion of Peruvian government official Baron Walter Frass von Wolfenegg, who added in a foreword to *The Rivers Ran East,* "As Director of Colonization for the Oriente, I have learned much from this book that will help my work of colonizing this vast jungle area."

Clark has a "tight, intense, yet vividly descriptive style of writing that has transformed the fascinating material of his quest into an absorbing experience for the reader," stated Betty Bredin in a review of *The Rivers Ran East* for the San Francisco *Chronicle* (January 3, 1954). "[The book] is far more than a mere tale of true adventure. The valuable information it presents, all from the pen of a trailblazer, will be a bible to future explorers and scientists who dare enter the jungles of South America." *Time* (November 30, 1953) considered it "one of the most rousing adventure yarns of the season."

Unlike his journey into the Amazon jungle, on which he had only one companion, Clark's expedition in Tibet in 1949 was well financed and extensively equipped, including a staff of scientists and hundreds of carrier animals and troops provided by Chinese Nationalist Governor Ma Pu-fang. His objective was to confirm the existence of Amne Machin, a mountain in central Asia, and to measure its peak, reputedly higher than Mount Everest.

The first published report of his exploration, "I Found the Highest Mountain," which appeared in the October 3, 1949 issue of *Life,* was later expanded by Clark in *The Marching Wind* (Funk & Wagnalls, 1954). The book presents a day-by-day account of the progress of the expedition and much detailed information about the character of the tribes of Tibet and the geographic, climatic, social, and political conditions of that remote country.

Attempting to clear up some misunderstanding which followed the appearance of the *Life* article, Clarke wrote in *The Marching Wind,* "A great deal of misinformation about this expedition is abroad. I have on hand some rather bulky complaints by mountain and other specialists . . . by experts denying the height claimed after their studies of snowlines in photographs." Because of the inadequacy of the instrument used in surveying the peak, Clark explained, "the expedition's findings are . . . indecisive, and will have to await further measurements by someone more competent and better equipped."

A *New Yorker* (October 9, 1954) book critic took notice of this controversy when he described Clark as "a vigorous writer with the same gift, or weakness, for grandiose verbiage that got Marco Polo in trouble with his fellow-Venetians." Virginia Kirkus in her *Bulletin* (August 1, 1954) observed that Clark's "reporting is straightforward and credible."

In *Explorers' Digest* (Houghton Mifflin Company, 1955) Clark related for teen-agers the adventures and achievements of six modern explorers, including Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd and Hans Helfritz. "They are all good stories," Mary Elisabeth Edes of *Publishers' Weekly* (April 30, 1955) commented, "and their appeal is by no means limited to young readers." Clark, who in recent years made an expedition to the central Yucatán peninsula, is currently writing a book on Mayan civilization in Quintana Roo Ter.

Clark owns S Bar S Ranch in Lake county, California, where he raises beef cattle. He was married to Jeanne Wingfield on January 1, 1938 and was divorced on June 1, 1946. He has a daughter, Melinda. He is a Republican and a Methodist and belongs to the Reserve Officers' Club, the Presidio of San Francisco.

The gray-eyed, brown-haired explorer is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. In an introduction to *The Rivers Ran East,* Lewis Gallardy, U.S. consul at Iquitos, Peru, wrote of Clark: "He is not of the same class as other modern-day explorers—that is, geologists, botanists, ethnological collectors, etc.—but that rare Victorian type, the trail-breaker: the true explorer whom all others must follow."

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CLARK, SYDNEY (AYLMER) Aug. 18, 1890- Author; lecturer

Address: b. c/o Dodd, Mead & Company, 432 4th Ave., New York 16; h. 118 Sagamore Road, Sagamore Beach, Mass.

Armchair travelers have found that Sydney Clark's books bring the world to their firesides, and thousands of tourists have come to rely on his accurate, carefully checked information. His guidebooks are enlivened with picturesque descriptions and illuminating anecdotes, and an enthusiasm for travel and for people.

One of the most energetic world travelers and prolific writers, Clark, who made five trips to Europe before he was fifteen, has completed his eighteenth book, *All the Best in Luxembourg and Belgium* (1956), in his popular "All the Best" series for Dodd, Mead and Company. South America, Central America, the Caribbean, Scandinavia, and Europe have been his stamping ground during the past twenty years, with a few side trips to Hawaii and California, his total output of books being about forty. Before World War II he wrote a series of fourteen books for Robert McBride beginning with *France on Fifty Dollars,* which became known as the Fifty Dollar Series.

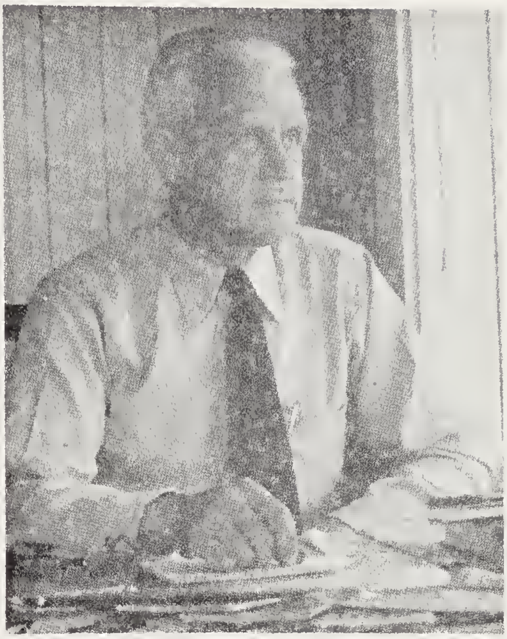
Sydney Aylmer Clark was born in Auburndale, Massachusetts on August 18, 1890 to the Reverend Francis E. Clark and Harriet Elizabeth (Abbott) Clark. He comes naturally by his passion for travel; his grandfather, the Reverend E. W. Clark, made a voyage to Russia in 1853, and his father, a Congregational minister, who founded the Christian Endeavor movement, traveled five times around the world. Sydney made his first trip to Europe with his father when he was six years old. Despite five visits there before he was fifteen, Sydney followed a relatively conventional pattern in attending school.

He attended Newton (Massachusetts) High School, and Dartmouth College, where he was granted a B.A. degree in 1912. He was the third generation to graduate from Dartmouth, his brother Harold and Eugene also being Dartmouth graduates. Eugene was the secretary of the college and professor of German literature until his death in 1930. Harold was headmaster of Rumson School, Rumson, New Jersey and is now retired. His sister, Maude Williston, is married to William F. Chase.

While at Dartmouth Sydney Clark was an editor of the *Literary Magazine,* captain of the cross country team, and joined the Psi Upsilon fraternity. At the age of twenty-four he collaborated with his father on a travel book, *The Charm of Scandinavia,* published by Little, Brown in 1914. He also sold stories to *Argosy* and *Woman's World* and to British publications.

Following a graduation trip to Egypt and Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Clark embarked on a teaching career at the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania where he taught English and history (1913-14). The next year he joined the faculty of the Country Day School in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1916 he married Margaret Elliott, a student. Her interest in travel is as keen as his, and she has been his frequent companion on his many journeys. Changing from the tranquility of a school campus to the less cloistered world of real estate, Clark was associated with C. W. Whittier & Brother of Boston for seven years (1917-24).

But the dream of Clark to travel the world over was not to be denied, and in 1924 he resigned his job, and with a six-year-old daughter and a two-year-old son sailed with his wife for Rio de Janeiro. On his very first day at work in his study-bedroom overlooking Copacabana Beach in the Brazilian capital, Clark observed a revolution with soldiers from the fort shelling two dreadnaughts steaming out from behind Sugar Loaf mountain. Clark's nomadic spirit would not be suppressed, and a year later he and his family took a slow freighter to Trieste and headed for Paris. But the sale of his literary efforts was not sufficient, he recalls, so they returned to the Boston real estate firm" just so as to keep on eating three times a day." For two years (1926-28) Clark worked for the Whittier firm and in his spare time tried fiction. In 1928 he decided to make more direct use of his travels by writing about the places he had visited. The result was *Old Glamors of New Austria,* published in 1930 by Robert M. McBride; this was followed by *Many Colored Belgium* (1931) and *Cathedral France* (1931).



SYDNEY CLARK

By this time the pattern was set, and the Clarks were destined to travel to and live in many countries while he collected material for his books. They settled briefly in Brussels, put their two children in school there, and then wandered all over the Continent. Except for a one-year interlude, when Clark returned to New York to write radio scripts for N. W. Ayer & Son, they have been on the move ever since. They manage to spend time at "home", a seaside house at Sagamore Beach on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, between books and lecture tours.

Clark has devised a general over-all formula which he usually applies to each travel book. He first presents "The foreground of the picture," giving practical details before the traveler sets out on his journey. This includes means of transportation, customs information, recommendations on hotels, restaurants and shops, and advice on currency. He then devotes a section of the book to "The background of the picture," which gives the history of the countries concerned and helps to orient the visitor and to acquaint him with the cultural significance of the nation and its part in international affairs. In the section, "Yourself in the picture," the author leads the reader through the country's highways and byways.

Typical of the reviews which Clark's books have received is the one in the Boston *Transcript* (July 27, 1940) on *The East Coast of South America* (Prentice-Hall, 1940): "If you have never been to South America, you had better lock up your check book before reading this alluring book—otherwise you will certainly be starting off at once towards these sunny lands."

Between 1933 and 1939 Clark wrote fourteen books for Robert McBride which became known as the Fifty Dollar Series. The first of these was *France on Fifty Dollars.* Other

CLARK, SYDNEY—*Continued*

countries covered were Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Finland, and Ireland. The books reached an international audience with their publication in England as the Ten Pound Series. The last title in the group was to be *Austria on Fifty Dollars*, but four days before publication date (1938) Hitler's armies moved into Austria. Three times Clark has completed books which were unused by tourists because of violent changes in the country which they described. His *Spain on Fifty Dollars* (1934) was quickly nullified by the rioting that led up to the revolution of 1936, and his *Finland on Fifty Dollars* (1938) was affected by the growing tension between that country and Russia.

During World War II for a few months he was a writer in the Special Activities Branch of the U.S. Army Signal Corps in Washington, D.C. He then spent one year (1943) on the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. He continued to write travel articles, some 250 of them having appeared in such publications as the *National Geographic*, New York *Times Magazine*, *Travel*, *Rotarian* and *Christian Science Monitor*.

Adjectives such as "gay," "enthusiastic," "invaluable" are frequently used by reviewers in describing Clark's books, who emphasize that his books are more than ordinary guidebooks. "He records a kind of concrete, common-sense information that makes cities real and people come alive," noted Leon Whipple in the *Survey Graphic* (August 1940).

His first book to appear under the imprint of Dodd, Mead and Company was *Mexico, Magnetic Southland* (1944). After the war he began the first of the All the Best Series for Dodd, Mead. It was entitled *All the Best in Central America*. Since 1946 he has written seventeen in the series, the 1956 title being *All the Best in Belgium and Luxembourg*. Other countries and areas covered by Clark in this series are: Cuba, South America (East and West Coasts), France, the Caribbean, England, Scandinavia, Mexico, Hawaii, Holland, Switzerland, the Mediterranean, Italy, Spain and Portugal, and *All the Best in Europe*.

Of *All the Best in the Mediterranean* (1952), Frank Cipriani in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune*, wrote: "This volume has the rewarding values of an encyclopedia without being an encyclopedia, in its wealth of details. . . . A travel book should, among other things, be a complete job of reporting of conditions and things as they are, as they were, and, perhaps, as they might be in the travel seasons ahead. Clark's book meets these requirements, and with the added bonus of literary workmanship."

Clark's marriage to Margaret ("Mardi") Elliott took place on June 24, 1916. Their son, Donald, often does jacket covers of his father's books, and his daughter, Margery Jacqueline Clark Jacobsen draws the end-paper maps. She is married to an oil company geophysicist in Venezuela. Clark, whose youthful looks belie his white hair, has dark brown eyes, is five feet seven and a half inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. In politics he is an independent, "but tending toward the Republican side." In sports he favors tennis; "formerly active, now spectator," he writes.

Commenting on the many different hues to the social spectrum of the Mediterranean as there are races and religions, Clark wrote: "The traveler with a sound social heart melts into the rainbow like a human chameleon and does a job for his country wherever he goes. The power of tourism . . . is beyond computing. It can further divide a divided world or it can heal a few crevices and brighten the name of America. . . . The voice of one banal bungler (who thinks of himself as a patron and benefactor) can pack more weight, of the wrong kind, than a dozen carefully thought out radio talks on the international air can offset" *(All the Best in the Mediterranean)*.

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COANDA, HENRI (-MARIE) June 6, 1885- Civil aeronautics engineer; inventor

Address: 81 Blvd. St. Michel, Paris V, France; d'Auxances, Migné-Auxances, (Vienne) France

A pioneer in aviation engineering, the French inventor Henri Coanda is the originator of the "Coanda effect" being used in the production of "flying saucer" type aircraft for the U.S. Air Force. He is also receiving belated recognition as designer and pilot of the first jet plane, which he flew for a short distance in 1910 at Issy-les-Moulineaux near Paris. Coanda's first experiments with "flying saucers" were demonstrated in 1933 and 1937-38. After World War II, in 1947, he conducted conferences on his work at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. Since then a Canadian firm has started manufacturing a "disc-shaped aircraft" based on the "Coanda effect." Coanda, who has been dubbed "the father of the flying saucer," has also done research on improving agricultural methods and has invented a machine for converting sea water to fresh water.

The Coanda family, which originated in Brittany in France, moved to Austria in the 1490's and later to Romania where they acquired extensive land holdings. Constantin Coanda, the father of Henri, served as president of the Romanian Council of Ministers and was many times president of the Senate. He and his wife, the former Hayda Danet of Brittany, were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Their second son, Henri-Marie, was born in Bucharest, Romania on June 6, 1885.

Appointed military attaché in France in 1886, Constantin Coanda moved his family to Paris, remaining until 1891 when he became aide-de-camp to the King of Romania. During this period Henri was a pupil of Jacques de Lesseps, studying music, drawing and sculpture; his hobbies were horseback riding and flying kites. At fourteen he invented a reaping and threshing machine operating on windmill power.

After being graduated from the military school of Jassy in 1903, he enrolled in the Technische Hochschule of Charlottenburg in Berlin. His study of sculpture continued in the atelier of Marcuze and later with Rodin in Paris. During vacations in the south of France, Henri worked with an aeronautical engineer on glider planes. On his return to Romania in 1905 he built a model of a rocket-driven airplane.

In 1906 Coanda entered the University of Liège and the École Supérieur d'Electricité de Montefiore in Belgium. He continued to construct model airplanes and as the protégé of Alexandre Gustave Eiffel and Paul Painlevé, obtained permission to conduct wind-current experiments by riding at night on the cow-catcher of a French locomotive, studying the effect of wind on various shapes of airplane wings. When the École Supérieur de l'Aéronautique opened in Paris in 1909, Coanda enrolled. Upon completing his courses, he held the following degrees: Doctor of Engineering, Licentiate in Sciences, Engineer-Electrician, Civil Aeronautics Engineer and Refrigeration Engineer.

During 1909-10, seven years after the first flights of the Wright Brothers, Henri Coanda designed what has since been recognized as the first jet plane. "It was my intention not to harness a propeller to the motor," he told the Wings Club in New York on January 19, 1956, "but rather a turbo-compressor . . . which would thrust the air through a circular vent encircling the motor. I intended to inject fuel into the air stream which would be ignited by the exhaust gases also channeled through the same circular vent. Thus I hoped to obtain the jet reaction desired, by utilizing the total fuel value of the gas."

The plane was exhibited at the First Paris Aviation Show in 1910. In December of that year, at Issy-les-Moulineaux, before several witnesses who urged Coanda to make his last will and testament, the young inventor succeeded in flying the plane for a short distance before it burst into flames and crashed. Pulling himself from the wreckage, Coanda observed that with a few changes the machine could be made to work. However, he had already spent a small fortune and his family refused to aid him in further experimentation.

He offered his idea for a jet plane to the French War Minister, but met no encouragement. Coanda then designed a biplane made entirely of steel, its lateral motors joined by a differential system to a single propellor with four blades. The chassis of the undercarriage was retractable and the gas tanks were in the wings. A model of this plane, entered in the military competition at Rheims, was judged too complicated to be practical.

At about this time Sir George White of the British airplane firm Bristol, appointed Coanda chief engineer of the plant. The new models exhibited by Bristol at the next British military exposition brought orders from many countries in Europe and the Near East. With the outbreak of World War I, Coanda returned to France and served for a time with the 22d Artillery Regiment. He was then assigned to the Delaunay-Belleville factory at St. Denis, where he designed the first military plane with rear propeller and folding wings. He also constructed a biplane based on the same principle, having a wider range of flight. Because of his connections and his knowledge of languages, Coanda undertook several missions to Romania to arrange for the coordination of war materials. At the conclusion of the war, he served as aide to his father, who was sent by the King of Romania to sign the Treaty of Versailles.

HENRI COANDA

Following the war Henri Coanda tried several business ventures. These included the adaptation of concrete tanks for shipping wine, the construction of prefabricated houses made of poured concrete, and the establishment of an airline between Paris and Nice. All failed, and for a time he prospected for oil in Romania. Louis Blériot, French inventor and aviator, urged him to return to France in 1923 and a company called the Société Multicellulaire Henri Coanda was formed by a group of friends and associates to handle the business arrangements for prefabricated houses with greater variations in type.

During World War I Coanda's four brothers and two brothers-in-law had been killed. After the death of his father in a Communist uprising in Romania, Coanda lost all desire to follow commercial pursuits. He dissolved the Société Multicellulaire and devoted himself entirely to research. Working in a small laboratory in Paris, he experimented on ways to promote the development of agriculture, to produce fresh water from sea water, and to reduce waste energy. He also sought a method for making planes rise vertically instead of requiring vast landing fields.

He exhibited a small model of a saucer-shaped plane which raised itself vertically and remained aloft in 1933, and in 1937 demonstrated the principle known as the "Coanda

COANDA, HENRI—*Continued*

effect," which is fast becoming famous in aeronautical development. This "effect" refers to the aero-dynamic phenomena which is created when high-speed jet blasts issue into the atmosphere from the rim of a saucer-shaped aircraft. The blasts of air can be made to follow a sort of semicircular course downward, taking along a large part of the atmosphere and creating a partial vacuum on top so as to cause suction and a "lift" upward. The effect is similar to the powerful lifting effect in the center of a tornado. By using a jet engine in the center of a flying saucer, sending out blasts to ports all around the rim, and by controlling the air, the "Coanda effect" can be used to lift a multi-ton machine vertically and to land it vertically. It can also propel it forward at supersonic speeds by means of interior jet engines fed air by a series of intakes in one side of the saucer's rim.

The application of the "Coanda effect" was the subject of a conference at Harvard University in 1938, conducted by Professor Albert Métral of the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers and described by him in the *Publications Scientifiques et Techniques du Ministère de l'Air* in 1948.

During World War II Coanda moved his laboratory to the north of Poitiers at Auxances and made several trips to London to discuss guided missiles with British military authorities. When the Germans occupied Poitiers, he returned to Paris to devote himself to Red Cross work.

At the request of the U.S. Air Attaché, Coanda traveled to the United States in 1947 to conduct a series of conferences at Wright base on the "Coanda effect" and on self-sustaining inflated wings. In 1951 he again visited the United States. On June 28, 1953 the New York *Herald Tribune* revealed that a flying saucer was being developed at the Toronto factory of A.V. (Avro) Canada, Ltd. British technical sources disclosed that the project was based on the "Coanda effect" and had originated with John Frost, a young former co-worker of Sir Frank Whittle, Britain's jet pioneer. Air Marshal Sir Robert Saundby of Britain described the craft as a circular wing with the pilot sitting in the center. According to Ansel E. Talbert, aviation editor of the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 1, 1955), Donald A. Quarles, U.S. Secretary of the Air Force, announced in October 1955 that the Air Force had a contract with Avro for the production of "disc-shaped aircraft somewhat similar to the popular concept of a flying saucer."

Henri Coanda was honored at a luncheon of the Wings Club in New York on January 19, 1956. Introduced as "the man who symbolizes the past, present and future of aviation development," Coanda was hailed as a "young septuagenarian whose works are the foundations for the most modern research being done on aviation in the United States, namely the development of a plane of the 'flying saucer' type."

In his speech to the club, Coanda observed that when progress is made in a certain direction, people tend to concentrate all their efforts and research in that direction. "In aviation we have allowed ourselves to be hypnotized too long by the principle of the kite and have merely been trying to produce more and more perfect kites. Since 1909, I have wanted to go forward in a different direction. . . . The only future in the air is the 'flying saucer.' "

In an interview with Art Buchwald in the Paris *Herald Tribune* (June 26, 1954), Coanda pointed out that the "flying saucer" can attain a speed of 2,000 miles an hour since it overcomes the problem of friction because of the vacuum over it. Thus there are no shock waves to disturb control of the ship; also, with less surface friction, metals can withstand greater pressures than those exerted on ordinary aircraft.

Henri Coanda has been granted a number of U.S. patents which deal with various applications of his "Coanda effect" to airplane, automobile and "flying saucer" construction. He is also the inventor of an apparatus that converts sea water to fresh water by the use of solar energy and in quantities sufficient to make it practical. A report of this apparatus appeared in *La Nouvelle Revue Française d'Outre-Mer* (January 1954). Two other reports of his experiments were published in *La Nouvelle Revue de l'Économie Contemporaine:* "La Réconstitution de la Fertilité des Sols" (June 1950) and "De l'Hérédité Géographique" (May 1954).

The recipient of many honors, he was made an Officer of the Académie in 1910, and in 1911 received the Palm de Mérite of Romania for Aviation. After World War I he received gold medals from the cities of Paris, Nice, Brussels and Padua for special civic work for children. He is a member of the Lions Club, the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and of the Veilles Tiges, a club composed of pre-1914 flyers.

By his marriage to Marcelle Vinay in 1910, Coanda is the father of a daughter, Ileana, who works in the French Foreign Office, and a son, Michel, who works in the electronics field. Coanda was married for the second time, in 1923 to Marguerite Lecca. He has gray-brown eyes, gray hair, is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds. He is a Roman Catholic.

The aeronautics engineer told Art Buchwald that he has been the "whipping boy" of science for forty years, and regrets that an engine exhaust system he invented in 1932 based on the "Coanda effect," was not used by automobile companies. The system, which would have changed carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide before discharging it from the exhaust, would have permitted engines to give off a needed product rather than a poisonous one.

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COLE, NAT KING Mar. 17, 1919- Singer; pianist

Address: b. c/o Carlos Gastel, 8745 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.; h. Hancock Park, Los Angeles, Calif.

One of America's most popular recording artists, singer and pianist Nat King Cole, earns an estimated $400,000 a year from his records, night club, theatre, and television appearances. His husky-voiced renditions of "Nature Boy," "Mona Lisa," "Too Young," "Darling Je Vous Aime Beaucoup," and other hit songs have reached or topped the 1,000,000 mark in sales. His fame in Europe, as evidenced by several highly successful European personal appearance tours, almost matches his reputation at home. He has won popularity polls conducted by *Down Beat, Metronome, Esquire,* and *Billboard* magazines and several college newspapers. In June 1955 he became the only recording star with six record sides at one time on the best-selling charts. Also in 1955 he was signed for ten guest appearances over CBS-TV and was the subject and the star of a movie, a two-reel short, *The Nat "King" Cole Musical Story,* produced in CinemaScope by Universal Pictures.

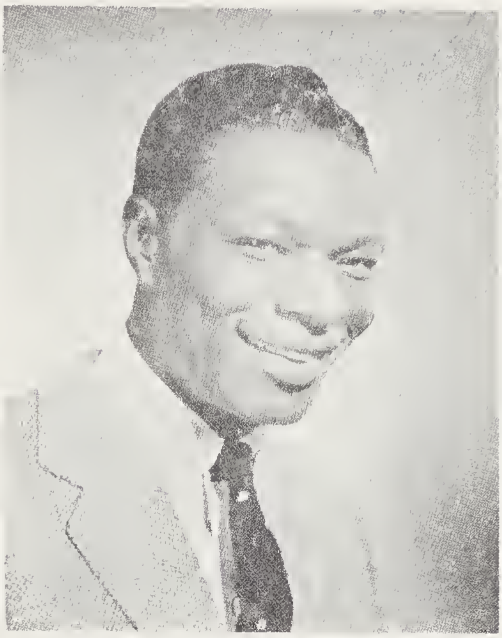
On June 28, 1956 Cole signed a $500,000 contract for yearly appearances at the Sands Hotel, Las Vegas, through 1959. It is the largest single contract in the history of show business.

Nathaniel Adams Coles, the youngest son of the Rev. Edward Coles and Perlina (Adams) Coles, was born in Montgomery, Alabama on March 17, 1919. (He dropped the "s" from the family name when the King Cole Trio was formed.) When Nat was five his family moved to Chicago, where his father became pastor of the True Light Baptist Church. All the Coles children were musical and received their early musical training from their mother, who directed the church choir.

Nat was able to pick out tunes on the piano before he went to school. By the time he was twelve years old he was a competent pianist and was playing the organ in his father's church. He received piano instruction from several music teachers. "I played everything from Bach to Rachmaninoff for six years," he recalled.

While a student at Phillips High School in Chicago, Cole organized his own band which played one-night stands for $1.50 a night. He also played in various "combos," including one organized by his brother Edward, a bass violist. In 1936 Nat Cole joined the company of a Negro revue, *Shuffle Along,* as pianist with the band. He toured with the show to Los Angeles, California, where it closed.

Stranded in Hollywood in 1937, Cole took various jobs as a piano soloist at small night clubs. The formation of his trio and its adoption of the "King Cole" name was more or less accidental. A night club manager suggested that he organize a quartet. Cole hired a guitarist, a bass violist, and a drummer, with himself at the piano. The drummer failed to appear, so a trio it became. The "King" title was dubbed on Cole one night when the manager required him to wear a gold paper crown.


Universal Pictures

NAT KING COLE

The King Cole Trio attracted a following of jazz enthusiasts and was engaged at Hollywood's leading night clubs. In 1941 the trio toured the country. Returning to California after eight months in New York, Cole hired Carlos Gastel as his manager. With the help of Gastel and disc jockey Al Jarvis, the King Cole Trio began making records for the newly formed Capitol Records Company.

Cole did his first solo singing at the Swanee Inn in 1937 when a customer insisted that he sing "Sweet Lorraine." His voice, he says himself, "is nothing to be proud of. It runs maybe two octaves in range. I guess it's the hoarse, breathy noise that some like—that's why they call me The Sound." Whatever his voice may lack in beauty and strength, it compensates for in style. The popular singer Billy Eckstine has said that Cole "took a style and made a voice of it." A critic once observed of his work: "He is more gifted with jazz wisdom than with a voice, but his ingenuity and sure beat give added distinction to his songs."

Cole made his first recordings for the Capitol Records Company in 1943. He has remained with Capitol ever since and has become its most successful recording artist. His first record was his own composition "Straighten Up and Fly Right," suggested by one of his father's sermons. It sold over half a million copies and was one of the biggest hits of 1943-1944.

One hit followed another from that time on: "Sweet Lorraine," "It's Only a Paper Moon," "Get Your Kicks on Route 66," "I Love You for Sentimental Reasons," "The Christmas Song," "Nature Boy," "Mona Lisa," "Answer Me My Love," "Too Young," "Walking My Baby Back Home," "Somewhere Along the Way," "Smile," and many others. Sales on his records reached over the 1,000,000 mark on several of these.

(Continued next page)

COLE, NAT KING—*Continued*

Probably the most sensational of Cole's recordings was the 1948 hit song "Nature Boy." The composer, a Brooklyn-born yogi named Eden Ahbez offered the song directly to Cole, who recorded it with an exotic musical background. Within a month 500,000 copies of the record had been sold. Richard G. Hubler wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post* (July 17, 1954) that it was Cole's rendition which made "Nature Boy" such a phenomenon. "All the other pop singers hastened to record it, but none came near his sales."

In 1946 the King Cole Trio was a summer replacement for Bing Crosby on the *Kraft Music Hall* radio show. In the same year the trio made guest appearances in four musical motion pictures, receiving as much as $13,500 for two days of work. They toured the country in night club and theatre engagements and appeared in jazz concerts at Carnegie Hall in New York. The trio became a quartet (though retaining the title King Cole Trio) in 1949 when Cole added a bongo drummer. Cole's first tour of Europe was in 1950 and since then he has made several more appearances on the Continent. Some 20 to 30 per cent of his royalties on his Capitol records come from abroad.

The controversy over Cole's place in jazz is a lively one. There is general agreement that in the early years of his career he was a pure jazz artist in the tradition of Earl Hines and Louis Armstrong. "Unlike his predecessors," John S. Wilson wrote in the New York *Times* (July 11, 1954), "Cole has seen fit to make his transition complete so that in place of a pianist who also sings, he has become a singer who occasionally plays the piano. . . . Cole has developed an alarming ability to lend credence to even the most atrocious Tin Pan Alley product."

In private life he has a more serious personality than his casual and easy style of performing would suggest. *Look* magazine in 1955 titled an article on him "The Melancholy Monarch" and suggested that his melancholy manner might be rooted in ill health. Cole suffers from stomach ulcers. In 1953 he collapsed while giving a jazz concert at Carnegie Hall and underwent a serious operation.

In 1948 Cole bought a home in the fashionable Hancock Park suburb of Los Angeles. The home owners in the neighborhood, according to the *Saturday Evening Post* (July 17, 1954), protested the sale of the property to a Negro. However, the 1948 Supreme Court ruling that covenants barring Negroes or other racial groups from owning or living on property were legally unenforceable, supported Cole in his determination to keep the house. In 1951 the house was seized by the government for alleged non-payment of $146,000 in income taxes. The tax claim was settled, and Cole and his family are still living in the house.

While performing in Birmingham, Alabama on April 11, 1956, Cole was attacked by six men and sustained a slight back injury. Four of the men received short sentences and fines.

His first marriage, in 1937, was to a dancer, Nadine Robinson. They were divorced in 1946. In 1948 he married a singer, Marie Ellington, who was with Duke Ellington's band (though no relation to the "Duke"). The Coles have two daughters, Stephanie Natalie Maria, born in 1949, and an adopted daughter, Carol ("Cookie"), who is Mrs. Cole's niece. Mrs. Cole resumed her singing career in 1950 when she made some recordings with her husband. On October 23, 1955 she appeared with him on Ed Sullivan's *Toast of the Town* television show.

Cole has brown eyes and black hair, is six feet tall and weighs about 180 pounds. He is a Baptist. His recreations are photography and collecting phonograph records. In April 1955 he received a plaque from the Catholic War Veterans "in recognition of his numerous appearances at veterans' hospitals to entertain patients." Cole has been active in the fight for equal rights for Negroes. He is a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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COLEMAN, J(AMES) P(LEMON) Jan. 9, 1914- Governor of Mississippi; lawyer; farmer
Address: b. New Capitol, Jackson, Miss.; h. Ackerman, Miss.

Pledged to maintain segregated education in his state, J. P. Coleman was inaugurated Governor of Mississippi on January 17, 1956 for a four-year term. In an area where tensions have been increasing since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on May 17, 1954 that public school segregation is unconstitutional, Coleman was chosen by voters who expect him to safeguard state's rights from encroachments by the central government, and to delay enforcement of public school desegregation by legal action.

Prior to becoming Mississippi's fifty-first Governor, Coleman served as the state's district attorney, and as a local judge and prosecutor. He has practiced law in Ackerman, Mississippi since 1937, been a farmer since 1935, and was publisher of a small newspaper for six years.

James Plemon Coleman was born on January 9, 1914 in Ackerman, Mississippi on a red-clay farm which had been in his family for five generations. He is one of the six children of Jennie Essie (Worrell) and Thomas Allen Coleman. After graduating from high school in 1931 he traveled to the University of Mississippi near Oxford with a truckload of yams which he planned to barter for his tuition. The yams rotted unsold, and young Coleman earned his expenses by holding part-time jobs. He later attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and while studying law there worked as secretary to U.S. Representative Aaron Lane Ford of Mississippi. Coleman was admitted to the bar of Mississippi in 1937.

After receiving the LL.B. degree in 1939, Coleman became district attorney of the fifth judicial district in his state. For four years beginning in 1946 he was circuit judge of that district. In October 1950 he was elected attorney general of Mississippi. He also had farming interests and was publisher of the *Plaindealer* (1949-55), a weekly newspaper in Choctaw county.

Becoming active in the Democratic party, Coleman was a delegate to the national convention in 1940. Four years later he was a Presidential elector for his state. He was a Democratic national committeeman in 1952 and at the national convention that year "almost singlehandedly kept the rebellious Mississippi delegation from bolting the party" (*Time,* January 30, 1956). After the convention he campaigned for the Democratic Presidential candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson.

Entering the gubernatorial primary race in 1955, Coleman campaigned on a platform for continuing prohibition in his state and delaying segregation by legal means. Addressing a meeting sponsored by the White Citizens Council in June, Coleman stated that the U.S. Supreme Court "has no army . . . [which] can punish only for contempt . . . and would take 2,000 years to try every case to end segregation" (*Life,* June 20, 1955).

In other speeches Coleman cited his record as state district attorney during which he prevented mixed baseball teams from playing in the state, and successfully blocked an attempt by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1951 to force integration in the state's higher educational institutions.

In the August 2 primary Paul B. Johnson, Jr., came in first; Coleman was second; and Fielding L. Wright, a former Governor and Vice-Presidential candidate on the State Rights' Democrats (Dixiecrats) ticket in 1948, was third. In the runoff primary of August 23 Coleman defeated Johnson by a plurality of 47,000 votes. David Halberstam (*Reporter,* September 22, 1955) commented: "In this tense situation, where few want violence and fewer still want desegregation, Coleman's legalistic approach had tremendous appeal."

On September 1, 1955 U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced that the Department of Justice is inquiring into alleged intimidation and rejection of Negro voters in Mississippi. (In 1954 Mississippi had enacted legislation requiring voters to read, write and interpret the state constitution.) In answer to Brownell's statement, Coleman, who was completing his term as attorney general, said he knew of "no violation of anybody's civil rights in connection with Mississippi primaries." He added that his state "is perfectly capable of conducting its own elections without any assistance" (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 2, 1955).

The Interstate Commerce Commission decreed on November 25, 1955 that racial segregation of passengers on interstate trains and buses must be ended by January 10, 1956 on trains, buses, and in terminals. After meeting with Governor-elect Coleman the Mississippi Public Service Commission announced that it would "prevent mixing races in the depots" and that any public utility could be fined $50 a day for disobeying its orders. In Jackson and other cities railroad and bus companies removed the white and colored waiting room designations, but city officials replaced them with their own signs under local segregation laws (New York *Times,* January 11, 1956).

Wide World

J. P. COLEMAN

Unopposed in the general election in November 1955, Coleman succeeded Hugh L. White to the governorship on January 17, 1956. He is the youngest governor in Mississippi in over three decades. At his inauguration he stated, "The full weight of the government will unfailingly be used to the end that Mississippi will be a state of law and not violence."

Mississippi is regarded as the area where tension over the anti-segregation decision is highest. "Both sides in Mississippi have made clear publicly that this is a no-quarter battle. Each has ruled out compromise," noted Bem Price (*Saturday Evening Post,* December 17, 1955).

Gladwin Hill (New York *Times,* March 13, 1956) wrote that through the years "Mississippi's largely agricultural economy pegged on cotton, has yielded a steadily decreasing revenue in relation to the growth and diversification of other states, leaving Mississippi the poorest state in the nation. There is little question that the restricted productivity of half its manpower —the Negro half—has been a sizeable factor in this." The population of the state is about 2,200,000 of which 46 per cent are Negroes, a higher proportion than any other state. Although the number of Negro and white pupils is about the same, $2 are spent on white instruction for every dollar appropriated for Negro education. The largest public school

COLEMAN, J. P.—*Continued*

budget, $78,000,000, was approved by the Legislature in 1956 in an effort to equalize Negro and white schools (New York *Times,* February 19, 1956).

After the Supreme Court's decision the Gore Law was enacted enabling local school boards "without reference to color" to assign children to a particular school for reasons of health, intelligence, or previous education. On December 21, 1954 the voters approved by a majority of 2 to 1 an amendment to the state constitution permitting abolition of public schools if there were no other way to avoid integration of school children.

At a meeting of several Southern governors an agreement to cooperate in fighting the Supreme Court ruling was reached on January 24 by Coleman, Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia, and George Bell Timmerman, Jr., of South Carolina. They adopted a program including resolutions of interposition by their state legislatures, a request that the U.S. Congress "protect the states and their people against present and future encroachment by the central government," and legislative action by each state "to protect its sovereignty and the rights of its people."

Interposition has been defined as the right of one or more states to interpose state action to prevent within their own borders the exercise of Federal powers not granted by the Constitution, according to the New York *Herald Tribune,* January 25, 1956. The Mississippi Legislature on February 29 adopted unanimously a resolution declaring the U.S. Supreme Court decision "invalid" in the state.

A State Sovereignty Commission to maintain Mississippi's rights was established in 1956 with the Governor as its head. The commission is charged with overseeing that all public officials prohibit "by any lawful, peaceful, and constitutional means the integration decisions." On March 12 the commission voted to employ secret agents to serve as "eyes and ears" in the effort to maintain segregation and to "buy information" about the activities in the integrationist camp, as reported in the New York *Times* (May 16, 1956).

The Governor has signed a bill to keep Negroes out of white society by permitting businessmen the right to choose customers and a measure requiring railroads and bus companies to provide separate waiting rooms for Negroes and white passengers in intrastate travel. Other legislation enacted in 1956 includes a law making it a requisite for all schoolteachers to file with the State Sovereignty Commission the names of all organizations to which they belong, and a measure empowering the Governor to recall sheriffs and other elected county officials. Coleman vetoed a measure making agents of the F.B.I. subject to arrest.

In June 1956 Governor Coleman declared that members of the States' Rights for Mississippi organization were "no longer eligible to seek public office" (New York *Times,* June 1, 1956). He was able to quell a states' rights rebellion in the Mississippi Democratic party and "won his plea for a national convention delegation free to maneuver for the South's 'way of life'" (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 1, 1956).

On the only ballot for a Presidential candidate at the Democratic National Convention, Mississippi cast its twenty-two votes for Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. After the convention Coleman stated that he would work for the election of Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver.

Margaret Janet Dennis and J. P. Coleman were married on May 2, 1937. The couple has one son, Thomas Allen Coleman. The Governor has brown eyes and black hair, is six feet two inches tall, and weighs 235 pounds. He is president of the Coleman Family Association and a member of the American Bar Association, the Shrine, the Rotary Club, and the Baptist church.

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COLLET, JOHN C(ASKIE) May 28, 1898-Dec. 6, 1955 U. S. Circuit Judge; was appointed judge in the U.S. District Court of Missouri by President Roosevelt in 1937; served in the Truman Administration as director of Office of Economic Stabilization; was named by President to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Judicial Circuit, Missouri, in 1947. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 D 7 '55

COLLINS, (THOMAS) LEROY Mar. 10, 1909- Governor of Florida; lawyer

Address: b. Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla.; h. The Grove, Tallahassee, Fla.

Presiding over the "most active and restless of states" during a "boom" period, Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida is giving vigorous leadership to the development of industrial and agricultural expansion in a state whose former "booms" had depended largely on tourism and speculation. He was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket on November 2, 1954 to fill two years of the unexpired term of Governor Dan McCarty, who had died in office. Collins practiced law in the state capital, Tallahassee, before entering an eighteen-year period (1934-52) of service in the state Legislature.

Recent figures on Florida's growth indicate a population increase from 2,800,000 in 1950 to 4,000,000; a rise in total individual incomes of 441 per cent in a fifteen-year period (1940 to 1955) when the national increase was 263 per cent; industrial activity 50.1 per cent ahead of 1946, as against a national increase of 10.8 per cent for the same period.

Governor Collins is a firm believer in local governments—cities, school districts, counties and states—facing up to their responsibilities, in "having courage to tax their citizens as they should be taxed and then serve them as they should be served." "When that happens, the Federal Government will be able to restrict its activities," he said. "If more people would be concerned with states' responsibilities instead of states' rights, there would be little loss of those rights" (*Time,* December 19, 1955).

Thomas LeRoy Collins was born to Marvin Herring and Mattie (Brandon) Collins in Tallahassee on March 10, 1909. His grandfather, a circuit-riding Methodist minister, went from Texas to Florida in 1870. His mother was a schoolteacher before her marriage. His father owned a grocery store and later a wholesale grocery business. He has two sisters, Alice and Sue, and three brothers, Brandon, Marvin and Arthur. When Roy graduated (with honors) from the Leon (Tallahassee) High School in 1927, his father agreed to match whatever amount he could make and save toward further education. Working for a year and a half as a grocery clerk earned him a business course at the Eastman School of Business, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in two years as a bank teller he was able to save enough for a one-year law course which he took at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee.

He passed the bar examinations of Florida, Tennessee and Arkansas and began practice in Tallahassee, augmenting his income with work as a legal clerk under the Works Progress Administration. His entrance into politics was romantically instigated. In 1932 he proposed marriage to his childhood sweetheart, Mary Call Darby, daughter of a state Senator and great-granddaughter of Richard Keith Call, an early territorial governor of Florida. Deciding that his income of about $34 a month was inadequate for two, Collins campaigned for the post of Leon county prosecutor. He lost the election (by about 100 votes). Nevertheless, he and Miss Darby were married on June 29, 1932.

Two years later Collins was elected to the state House of Representatives from Leon county, scoring an overwhelming victory over three opponents in the primaries. He was returned for two successive terms, and in 1940 was elected to fill an unexpired term in the state Senate and subsequently re-elected. His twelve years as senator were interrupted in 1944 by service in the U.S. Navy, from which he was discharged with the rank of lieutenant. Before his return from Naval duty he was re-elected to the Senate without opposition.

A "hard-working" legislator, Collins actively sponsored campaigns to outlaw slot machines, to raise taxes on horse and dog race betting in order to finance a school building program and other educational projects, and to end child labor. He also advocated health and welfare programs, women's rights, and constitutional and judicial reforms. Recalling the prevalence of malaria in the Florida of his youth, and his own annual attacks, he introduced mosquito control legislation with the result that now, he has said, "there are doctors who have practiced for years in Florida and have never seen a case of malaria." His legislative record has been characterized by William G. Carleton (*Nation,* May 22, 1954) as that of a "benevolent and constructively thinking conservative." In an annual poll of the state's newspapermen conducted by the St. Petersburg *Times* he was twice named "most valuable senator", and a poll of fellow-legislators in 1953 voted him "most valuable senator," "most valuable all around member" and "outstanding in debate."

Wide World

LEROY COLLINS

Upon the death of Governor McCarty in 1953 the office of Acting Governor was filled by Charley E. Johns, president of the state senate. The following year Collins opposed Johns for the Democratic nomination for governorship to fill the final two years of the unexpired term. Collins won the nomination by a margin of over 66,000 votes. The Republican nominee died before the election, and Collins became Governor without opposition. In his inauguration speech (January 4, 1955) he denounced "a ward-heeling, back-scratching, self-promoting political system" and declared that "government . . . must have qualities of the spirit. Truth and justice and fairness and unselfish service are some of these. Without these qualities . . . we grapple and grope in a moral wilderness."

The new governor took office in the midst of the new Florida "boom" which the state's proponents say differs from that of the 1920's in the soundness of its economic base. Of the three elements of that base—tourism, agriculture and industry—Collins has said, "The ultimate potential of all three has hardly been sighted, but all three must grow and thrive together, or none can survive." The tourist trade on which the state's economy was formerly chiefly dependent has developed from a seasonal to a year-round phenomena. The state's published figures are 2,600 new permanent residents settling in Florida every week, and 5,000,000 tourist visitors annually who spend over one billion dollars in the state. Agriculturally, the traditional superiority of Florida in the citrus fruit market has been augmented by the frozen orange juice industry and by a sub-

COLLINS, LEROY—*Continued*

stantial increase in truck and field farming income during a period when there was a national decline in this figure, and by development of cattle raising to the point where Florida ranks first among ten Southeastern states in the production of beef cattle.

Of most significance to Florida's economy is the fact that industrial activity throughout the state has doubled in the past ten years. Factors attracting new industry include availability of raw materials (such as ilmenite and rutile ore, phosphate, and fissionable metals), favorable tax laws, prohibition of the closed union shop, the growing resident and tourist markets, a temperate climate, and an advertised "friendly governmental climate."

The Governor has been a central and active figure in campaigning for the growth of the state. At his recommendation the legislature established a State Development Commission to promote Florida's industrial advantages, and the Development Credit Corporation to encourage Florida's 234 banks to lend financial assistance to new projects. Accompanied by representatives of the commission and of the press, the state Chamber of Commerce and the Industry Advisory Committee, Collins has made "Sell Florida" tours of the Northeast and the Middle West.

Seeking a solution to the South's handicap of lack of adequate inexpensive power, Collins has pioneered in advocating projects to enable that region to take the lead in development of nuclear energy for industrial use. He persuaded the 1955 session of the Florida Legislature to appropriate funds for an atomic reactor for the University of Florida. The twenty-first annual Southern Governors' Conference in 1955 unanimously approved his proposal for "immediate joint planning and action among the Southern states on a regional basis, and on a bold and progressive scale beyond anything yet attempted," to explore the potentialities of nuclear power.

The conference that resulted was held at Oak Ridge, Tennessee in January 1956 under the sponsorship of the Southern Regional Educational Board. Technical and educational experts from sixteen Southern states met with special consultants on nuclear energy.

Other state developments in which Collins has taken part include the building of the Sunshine State Parkway, a turnpike planned to run the length of the state; the "Interama," a projected 1,800-acre "Center of the Americas" to house economic, scientific and cultural exhibits of North, Central and South America; and an extension of the Intracoastal Waterway, a sheltered inland passage for small boats and barges.

Collins has called for full investigation of instances of violence directed against the Negro people since the U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous anti-segregation decision on May 17, 1954. He has said that he is determined "to provide effective leadership to maintain segregation in Florida," and has offered to appear before the U.S. Supreme Court to argue against its ruling that the University of Florida must admit a qualified Negro graduate student. In April the highest tribunal of the land denied Collins the right to appear.

On March 22, 1956 Collins sent a telegram to President Eisenhower urging that he call a conference of Governors and Attorneys General of Southern states to review the subject of racial relations. In his reply, about a week later, the President indicated that he hoped Congress would adopt his proposal to form a bipartisan commission to study the problem.

Governor Collins' eligibility to be a candidate for re-election in 1956 hinged on a state Supreme Court decision as to whether his two-year tenure constitutes a term, since Florida law prevents a governor from succeeding himself. Fuller Warren, who was governor from 1949 to 1953, announced his candidacy. Having been declared eligible, Collins won the primary election of May 8 by a large plurality, defeating Warren and four other opponents.

In July 1956 Collins called a special session of the Legislature, which passed his program for preventing the integration of the races.

Collins received the Florida League of Municipalities award for outstanding public service in 1939 and holds the Florida State University Gold Key for unselfish public service. He has been state chairman of the March of Dimes (1951), a director of the state Chamber of Commerce and president of the Tallahassee Exchange and Jaycee clubs. His church affiliation is the Episcopal. In 1955 Rollins College awarded him an honorary LL.D. degree.

The Governor and Mrs. Collins, with their four children—LeRoy, Jr., a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, Jane, Mary Call, and Darby—live at "The Grove," a Georgian mansion built by Mrs. Collins' great-grandfather. Collins is six feet one inch tall and weighs about 197 pounds. His eyes are dark brown; his hair is dark brown streaked with gray. He likes to take walks and to talk with people along the way. On a monthly television report to Floridians he appears "handsome and easy-mannered, with a personality made for TV." Fishing and hunting are his favorite active sports. He is an ardent spectator at any sports event, but prefers football. Philip Wylie has described him as a man "who has the wisdom, education, imagination and personality to make a good race for any office in the nation" (*Look*, March 20, 1956).

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Time 66:18+ D 19 '55 pors
Who's Who in Florida (1953-54)

COLVIN, MRS. D(AVID) LEIGH June 12, 1883-Oct. 30, 1955 Organization official; president of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union from 1944 to 1953, and first vice-president of the world W.C.T.U.; contributed to numerous temperance periodicals; was active in the League for Women Voters; her husband, Dr. Colvin, ran for President of the United States on the Prohibition ticket in 1936. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 O 31 '55

CONCHESO, AURELIO FERNÁNDEZ June 27, 1896-Nov. 11, 1955 Cuban Minister of Education since February 1955; Ambassador to United States (1941-1944); professor of penal law, University of Havana; was Minister to Peru, U.S.S.R., and Germany; and Minister of the Presidency. See *Current Biography* (May) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 N 12 '55

COOPER, GLADYS Dec. 18, 1890(?)- Actress

Address: h. Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Returning to the New York theatre in October 1955 after an absence of thirteen years, the British actress Gladys Cooper scored a personal triumph in Enid Bagnold's comedy *The Chalk Garden.* On December 18, 1955 she observed the fiftieth anniversary of her first professional stage appearance. She has appeared on the London stage in many long-run plays, ranging from farce to psychological drama. American motion-picture audiences know her for her roles in such Hollywood films as *Rebecca* and *The Song of Bernadette* and the London films presentation *The Man Who Loved Redheads,* released in the United States in July 1955.

For six years Miss Cooper was actress-manager of the Playhouse in London. She made her Broadway debut in Keith Winter's *The Shining Hour* in 1934 and appeared with Philip Merivale in 1936 in *Call It A Day.* Her recent roles on the London stage were in Noel Coward's *Relative Values* (1951) and Wynyard Browne's *A Question of Fact* (1953).

Gladys Constance Cooper, eldest of the three daughters of Charles William Frederick Cooper, a journalist, and Mabel (Barnett) Cooper, was born at Lewisham, England in the early 1890's. (Biographies differ as to the date of her birth.) She was reared in Chiswick, on the western fringe of London, and acted in school and amateur theatricals. Her professional debut at the Theatre Royal in Colchester on December 18, 1905 was the outcome of a musical comedy audition to which she had agreed to accompany one of her friends. The management chose her to play the role of Bluebell in a touring production of Seymour Hicks's and Walter Slaughter's *Bluebell in Fairyland.*

Her first London appearance was at the Vaudeville Theatre on June 23, 1906 in *The Belle of Mayfair.* This was followed by appearances in *The Babes in the Wood* (1906), *Girls of Gottenberg* (1907) and *Havana* (1908). Miss Cooper made a hit in the latter production and it was not long before her blue eyes, rich golden hair, and classic figure and features made her one of the most popular "postcard girls" of the era. She starred in such musical comedies as *Our Miss Gibbs* and *The Dollar Princess.* Her first nonmusical role was in the farce *Half a Crown* in May 1911. The next year she enacted the role of Ann Welwyn in John Galsworthy's *The Pigeon* and the granddaughter in Arnold Bennett's and Edward Knoblock's *Milestones.*

GLADYS COOPER

She portrayed Dora in Gerald du Maurier's star-studded revival of Sardou's *Diplomacy* in 1913, and in Edward Knoblock's *My Lady's Dress* in 1914 she enacted seven different characters. This play, which ran for 176 performances, established Miss Cooper as a dramatic actress of promise.

During World War I Miss Cooper toured the warfront in France with a "concert party" headed by Seymour Hicks. She returned to London in January 1916 to make her first appearance at the Playhouse, the West End theatre where she was seen in many plays for the next five years. Among these were W. Somerset Maugham's play *Home and Beauty* (1919), in which she starred opposite Charles Hawtrey, from whom she recalls learning most of her acting technique in farces and comedies.

Appearing at the Gaiety Theatre in 1921, she played Joy in Maeterlinck's fantasy *The Betrothal* and Miralda in Lord Dunsany's fantasy *If.* An appearance in Channing Pollock's melodrama *The Sign on the Door* in 1921 was followed by her widely acclaimed portrayal of Paula in a revival of Pinero's *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray,* which ran for 221 performances in 1922. She appeared in several successful revivals of notable plays: in Hermann Sudermann's *Magda* (1923), Sardou's *Diplomacy* (1924) and Pinero's *Iris* (1925).

For a full year beginning in September 1925 Miss Cooper was co-starred with Sir Gerald du Maurier in Frederick Lonsdale's comedy *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney.* She became the lessee of the Playhouse in 1927, where she produced Maugham's *The Letter* and played the role of Leslie Crosbie "with consistent insight and genuine strength" (according to *The Times* reviewer). The play ran for 338 performances.

Among her subsequent outstanding successes at the Playhouse were Maugham's *The Sacred Flame* (February 1929) and H. M. Harwood's

COOPER, GLADYS—*Continued*

and R. Gore-Browne's *Cynara* (June 1930). Recalling the years when she produced plays in her own theatre, Miss Cooper told William Peper in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (November 17, 1955), "I liked the managerial part best. I loved the conferences and making the decisions. No, I wouldn't want to be a producer now. In those days we had no competition from films and television. It was much easier."

Miss Cooper's final Playhouse Theatre production, Keith Winter's *The Rats of Norway* (April 1933), had a mixed reception; but the author's second play, *The Shining Hour*, provided the medium for the actress's successful New York debut in February 1934. This powerful drama, in which Miss Cooper portrayed Marcelle Linden with "enkindling earnestness" and a "reserve of emotion" (Brooks Atkinson, New York *Times*), ran for 121 performances and later ran in London.

The actress returned to New York in September 1935 to co-star with Philip Merivale in *Othello* and *Macbeth*; but the productions were generally viewed as lacking in forcefulness, although Percy Hammond of the New York *Herald Tribune* thought Miss Cooper "grand" in Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking scene. They starred in the Theatre Guild production of Dodie Smith's *Call It A Day,* which ran for 194 performances beginning January 28, 1936.

With Philip Merivale she headed the London cast of *Dodsworth* in February 1938 and that summer starred in several Shakespearean productions including *Twelfth Night, As You Like It* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* In December 1938 they produced the Irish comedy *Spring Meeting* in New York, with Miss Cooper portraying Tiny Fox Collier.

Miss Cooper appeared in Emlyn Williams' *The Morning Star* in New York in September 1942. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* said that she gave "the most skillful of her Broadway performances" and Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 15, 1942) wrote: "She plays [Mrs. Parrilow] with great power and emotional intensity." This was her last appearance on the New York stage until 1955.

She was engaged for the role of Beatrice in the film *Rebecca* (released in 1940), and for the next decade she was chiefly occupied with Hollywood motion pictures. She played Lady Nelson in *That Hamilton Woman* (1941), and in the Bette Davis picture *Now, Voyager* she won the 1942 Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award for the best supporting performance. She portrayed an envious nun in *The Song of Bernadette* (1944) and the Duchess de Brancourt in *Mrs. Parkington* (1944). Among her other Hollywood pictures were *The White Cliffs of Dover* (1944), *Love Letters* (1945), *The Green Years* (1946), *Green Dolphin Street, The Bishop's Wife* (1947), and *Madame Bovary* (1949).

Back on the London stage by 1948, Miss Cooper was seen as Melanie Aspen in Peter Ustinov's *The Indifferent Shepherd* and as a lady cricketer in Thomas Browne's farce *The Hat Trick* in 1950. As Felicity, Countess of Marshwood, in Noel Coward's *Relative Values* (1951), she played in the longest run (477 performances) of her career. "Her performance was remarkable. . . . Her gestures, her intonations were perfect," W. Somerset Maugham wrote in the preface to *Without Veils,* a biography of Miss Cooper, by Sewell Stokes, published in 1953. In December 1953 she played the role of Grace Smith in Wynyard Browne's *A Question of Fact,* and *Stage* (the English theatrical weekly) praised her "disciplined control and charm." As Lady Yarmouth in Michael Burn's *The Night of the Ball,* in January 1955 she gave a "resplendent" performance as a "peppery peeress."

Miss Cooper's return to Broadway as Mrs. St. Maugham in *The Chalk Garden* at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre on October 16, 1955 was greeted with enthusiasm by the critics. Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* described as "extraordinarily vivacious" her characterization of "a raffish old crone, who darts helter-skelter around the house. . . . The portrayal is immensely skillful and vastly entertaining." Wolcott Gibbs in the *New Yorker* called Miss Cooper's enactment of Mrs. St. Maugham "a wonderful exhibition of scatter-brained sophistication."

"Every night I'm amazed at the warmth and affection that seem to come from the audience," said Miss Cooper (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* November 17, 1955). "I know it must be the play and not me. In London, where I have my following, I would expect it. But I'm sure I don't have any following to speak of here. . . . I haven't been here in years. It's rather wonderful to get out there on stage and have complete strangers love you." The play closed on March 31, 1956.

By her marriage to Herbert Buckmaster on December 12, 1908 Miss Cooper is the mother of a son and daughter, John and Joan. This marriage was terminated in December 1922. By her marriage on June 15, 1928 to Sir Neville Pearson, she has a daughter, Sally. This marriage was dissolved in October 1936. On April 30, 1937 she married the actor Philip Merivale, who died in 1946. Her son John Buckmaster is an actor and her daughter Joan is the wife of the actor Robert Morley. Miss Cooper is five feet five inches in height and weighs around 112 pounds. Her favorite recreations (she told a *Current Biography* writer) are "gardening, traveling, driving fast cars, and building houses." She is a communicant of the Church of England. She has a home in California in which the actress Ethel Barrymore lived while Miss Cooper was in *The Chalk Garden* at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre in New York.

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COTTON, NORRIS May 11, 1900- U.S. Senator from New Hampshire; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. 4 Abbott St., Lebanon, N.H.

Described as an "independent-thinking member of the liberal wing of the Republican party," Norris Cotton won the 1954 election in New Hampshire to fill the unexpired term of the late U.S. Senator Charles W. Tobey, ending January 3, 1957. Cotton had previously served for eight years in the U.S. House of Representatives from his state's Second District, in the lower chamber of the New Hampshire legislature for three years, as a municipal judge in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and had practiced law for eighteen years.

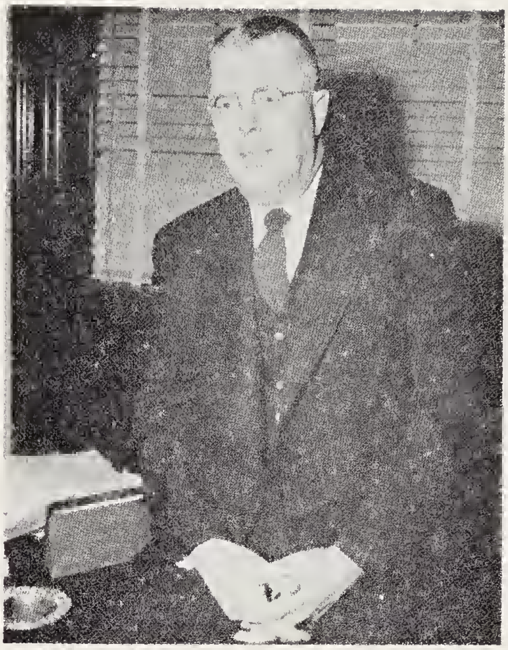
As early as 1951 Cotton had supported General Eisenhower for the Presidency. In the Eighty-fourth Congress he is a member of the Government Operations and Public Works committees and the Senate Republican Policy Committee. He is also on a bipartisan twelve-man commission created by Congress to investigate the Government's security and loyalty programs.

Norris Cotton was born on a farm in Warren, New Hampshire on May 11, 1900 to Henry Lang and Elizabeth (Moses) Cotton. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut in 1922. He taught high school, was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1923 and editor of a state magazine *Granite Monthly*. The next year he became secretary to the Republican State Committee, an office he filled for four years; he was also secretary to U.S. Senator George H. Moses from 1924 to 1928.

While working for Senator Moses in Washington, D.C. in 1925, he studied law at George Washington University Law School in that city. Admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1928, he became associated with the Concord law firm of Demond, Woodworth, Sulloway & Rogers, where he remained until 1933. In this period he also served as clerk of the New Hampshire Senate.

After establishing his own law practice in Lebanon, New Hampshire in 1933, Cotton was district attorney for Grafton county (1933-1939). From 1939 to 1944 he was a justice in the municipal court of Lebanon. His re-entry into the New Hampshire House of Representatives followed in 1943 for one year, where he was majority leader and chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1945 he spent a third year with the New Hampshire House of Representatives, this time as speaker of the House.

Cotton became a member of the Lebanon law firm of Cotton, Tesreau & Stebbins in 1945. He was elected in 1946 to the Eightieth Congress of the United States from the Second District of New Hampshire. He was re-elected to the Eighty-first, Eighty-second and Eighty-third Congresses, and served on the Appropriations and Agriculture committees.



Wide World

NORRIS COTTON

In the first session of the Eightieth Congress (1947) Cotton favored a two-term limit for the Presidency (February), the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May), overriding President Harry S. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June) and overriding the tax reduction bill veto (July). His vote was "nay" on the rent control extension bill (May).

His voting record indicates that in the second session (1948) he supported the tidelands oil bill (April), the subversive activities control bill (May), and the displaced persons bill (June); and was against repealing Federal taxes on oleomargarine (April).

Between sessions Cotton conducted meetings at post offices and town halls throughout the Second District. In 1949, when Cotton visited his home district, Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) leaders urged him to seek repeal of the Taft-Hartley act and passage of the (John) Lesinski labor bill. He told them: "I'm prepared to vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, because there are some things in it I don't like. But I am not going to swallow the Lesinski bill whole either. I don't propose to let either the NAM or labor hand me a bill and say: 'Take it or leave it'" (*Newsweek*, May 2, 1949).

During 1949 the Representative opposed the long-range housing bill (June) and supported the coalition (as opposed to the Truman) minimum-wage bill (August). In foreign affairs he favored the Trade Agreements Act extension (February), the Marshall Plan extension (April), and a 50 per cent reduction in European arms aid (August).

The Congressman cast affirmative votes in 1950 on the Korea-Formosa economic aid bill (February) and the voluntary compliance Fair Employment Practice Commission bill (February). He was against overriding the postal pay raise veto (June), guarantees for U.S. capital abroad (July), and cancelling the postal service economy cut (August).

(Continued next page)

COTTON, NORRIS—*Continued*

During the first session of the Eighty-second Congress, Cotton voted for the draft extension-U.M.T. bill (April), prohibiting the duplication of private power lines by the Government (May), the $7.5 billion foreign aid bill (August), and the $5.7 billion tax increase (October). He opposed the bill for reasonable profits under price ceilings (July).

In 1952 the New Hampshire Representative voted "nay" on a measure to keep high-level farm price supports (June) and to end consumer price controls (June). He voted "yea" on overriding Truman's veto of the immigration bill (June), cutting Federal jobs 10 per cent (April), placing a $46 billion ceiling on military spending for 1953 (April) and cutting economic "defense support" aid for Europe under the Mutual Security Program $615,000,000 from a bill proposing $6.9 billion (May).

In the 1953 session Cotton is recorded in favor of extending the excess profits tax (July) and opposed to the statehood for Hawaii bill (March) and a $1.2 billion increase in Air Force funds over executive estimates (July). In the following year he was against raising the personal income tax exemption (March), an amendment prohibiting wiretapping unless directly authorized by a Federal court (April), and the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (May); and in favor of flexible farm price props (July).

He won the Republican nomination in the September 15, 1954 New Hampshire primary for the two-year uncompleted term in the U.S. Senate of the late Senator Charles W. Tobey, defeating by over 5,000 votes his closest opponent, Robert W. Upton, who had been appointed to serve in Tobey's seat until an election was held. In the November election Cotton defeated the Democratic candidate, State Representative Stanley Betley, by over 30,000 votes. His victory was in part credited to his "cracker-barrel campaigning" (New York *Times*, September 16, 1954). Cotton was sworn in as New Hampshire's junior Senator on November 8, 1954.

Early in the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1955), he introduced a bill to amend the Social Security Act to make old-age benefits payable at age sixty instead of sixty-five (January), and offered a resolution to create a Senate committee to survey the problems of small business enterprises (January). He supported the defend-Formosa resolution (January), raising Congressional salaries to $22,500 (February), sustaining the Presidential veto of the postal pay raise measure (May), the Eisenhower highway program (May), an amendment providing that half the foreign economic aid be extended in the form of loans (June), Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace ship (June), and continuing the use of dollar-a-year men (July). He opposed the Upper Colorado Basin project (April) and an amendment making future trade agreements subject to veto by either house of Congress.

Discussing the development of public power projects, the Senator stated: "As we [in New England] face the challenge of the development of power by atomic energy and by other means, which we hope will take care of our power situation, we feel it is . . . adding insult to injury to reach into our pockets for developments in other sections of the country where the cost of power is much cheaper" (*Congressional Record,* February 4, 1955).

In a debate regarding the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government, he said: "I have been bitterly disappointed in the rate at which [its] recommendations have been acted on both by Congress and the executive agencies" (*Congressional Record,* July 11, 1955). Together with eleven other Republican Senators, Cotton signed a statement on April 30, 1955 supporting Eisenhower's stand on Formosa cease-fire talks with Communist China. The statement read that the President "has a right and obligation to wage peace as well as to wage war."

A weekly newsletter is sent by Cotton to his constituents. He recently stated that he will be a candidate for re-election in 1956. He was appointed in November 1955 to a bipartisan Commission on Government Security created by a joint Congressional resolution. With five other Republicans and six Democrats, he is studying all phases of security screening of Federal employees and also employees of companies having defense contracts.

Senator Cotton is a director of the Lebanon Woolen Mills, Inc., Lebandale Mills, Inc., and Northfield (Vermont) Mills. He is a trustee of the Mascoma Savings Bank in Lebanon and of the Oddfellows Home in Concord, New Hampshire. He is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow (grand master 1943-1944), and Rotarian. Other organizations to which he belongs include the American, New Hampshire and Grafton county bar associations, and the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce. His church affiliation is Unitarian.

He was married to Ruth Isaacs on May 11, 1927. He is six feet two inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. He enjoys cigar smoking. Described as "personable, quick to smile, and endowed with a good sense of humor," Cotton once said that the country would be healthier if Democrats were "a little less slaphappy" and Republicans "a little more alive" (New York *Times,* January 4, 1955).

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CRAVEIRO LOPES, FRANCISCO HIGINO Apr. 12, 1894- President of Portugal

Address: Palácio Nacional de Belém, Lisbon, Portugal

General Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes was elected as the tenth President of the Republic of Portugal on July 22, 1951 by the men and women voters of Portugal, the overseas territories and the Azores and Madeira islands.

He assumed office on August 9, 1951 for a seven-year term as successor to Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragosa Carmona, who died in April 1951, before completing his fourth term. Following a military career in which Craveiro Lopes rose through the ranks to become a brigadier general in 1945, he was elected deputy from the Coimbra district to the National Assembly and was re-elected in 1949 for another four-year term. Also in 1949 he was advanced to full general.

Portugal, scarcely larger than Scotland and with less than 9,000,000 population, has strategically important overseas provinces. The territory of Goa, 250 miles south of Bombay, India, has been controlled by the Portuguese for four centuries. During 1955 the Indian-Portuguese dispute over this area figured prominently in international headlines.

In the future economic development of Portugal, President Craveiro Lopes said that his country "will make use of those minerals [such as oil and uranium] which are being discovered under the ground of our continental and overseas territories." Portugal is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and its membership in the United Nations was approved on December 14, 1955.

Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes represents the fourth generation of one of Portugal's most famous military families. He was born on April 12, 1894 in Lisbon, the son of General João Carlos and Julia Clotilde Craveiro Lopes. His grandfather was General Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes, and his great grandfather was General Francisco Xavier Lopes.

Young Francisco Higino entered the second cavalry regiment on July 23, 1911, for the cavalry course at the Army School. He was commissioned in 1915 and was immediately sent overseas to fight against the Germans in the battle of Quiwambo in the Mozambique Expedition in Portuguese East Africa. He was mentioned in dispatches for exceptional courage and promoted to lieutenant in 1917. During the same year he went to France to take a military pilot's course at the Military Flying School at Chartres. In 1918 he joined the Portuguese Air Force on the Western Front. He remained with the Air Force after World War I, was made captain in 1922 and served with the Military Flying School and other Air Force units in Portugal.

The captain went to Goa in 1929 as aide-de-camp to his father, who was then Governor General of Portuguese India. He was promoted to major in 1930, became department head of the Governor General's office, and was later appointed Governor of the Damão District, then representative of the general government of the Portuguese State of India.

As lieutenant colonel, Craveiro Lopes returned to Portugal in 1939 and took over the command of the air base at Tancos. Two years later he was promoted to colonel and attached to the Air Force General Headquarters. He was sent abroad on several missions. It was important to the Allies that Portugal remain neutral during World War II, and the agreement for Allied use of bases in the Azores was signed as a result of Colonel Craveiro Lopes' negotiations in England.

Wide World

GEN. FRANCISCO HIGINO CRAVEIRO LOPES

The Colonel entered the Military Staff College at Caxias for the high command course in 1943, and a year later was made brigadier general and professor of the course. He was also given command of the Portuguese Legion—the voluntary force organized in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War and known as the "green shirts." He was elected deputy from the Coimbra district to the National Assembly in 1945, and in 1947 was appointed commanding officer of the Number Four Air Base on Terceira in the Azores. He was re-elected to the National Assembly in 1949 and was made a full general the same year.

While commanding officer of the third military region at Tomar in January 1951, the General withdrew from the command of the Portuguese Legion to accept the post of lecturer for the final year's course at the Staff College.

Although General Craveiro Lopes was not a member of União Nacional (National Union Party) that had been in control since 1933, he was chosen as a candidate for President by Prime Minister Antonio de Oliveiro Salazar—Portugal's "strong man"—after the death of President Carmona. One opposition candidate, Ruy Luis Gomes, a former mathematics professor, was ruled out, and another, Admiral Manuel Carlos de Quintao Meireles, a former Foreign Minister, withdrew as candidate four days before election, protesting that a fair election was not possible (New York *Times*, July 23, 1951). An estimated 80 per cent of the voters turned out to elect General Craveiro Lopes.

Foreign diplomats attached special significance to the President's visit to Generalissimo Franco of Spain in 1953, at a time when the United

CRAVEIRO LOPES, FRANCISCO HIGINO—*Continued*

States was considering the use of Spanish naval and air bases. The New York *Times* (May 22, 1953) noted that Portugal's "strategic concept" of a "one bloc" Iberian Peninsula would be of particular political and military value to NATO. Portugal was one of the original signatories of NATO.

President Craveiro Lopes visited Angola in Portuguese Southwest Africa in June 1954 and conferred with Lord Llewellin, Governor General of Britain's new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—a territory in transition to dominion status and independence. The federation's three-year plan included a trans-African east-to-west Rhodesian-Portuguese pact for outlets to the sea with Mozambique on the east and Angola on the west coast. Negotiations were over-shadowed during the President's visit to England in 1955, by the persistent international focus that India placed on Portuguese-Asian territories.

The Portuguese were ordered to close their legation in New Delhi before August 8, leaving only the Portuguese consul general in Bombay. The Indian consul remained in Pangim, capital of Goa. A "peaceful invasion" of Goa was set for August 15, the eighth anniversary of India's independence from Britain. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru warned that a massed entry into Goa might lead to violence. But the Indians, who "pushed through the forests or rowed across muddy rivers" to Goa, Damão, or Diu, were not halted by Indian border officials (New York *Times*, August 16, 1955). The clash over Goa was described in a *Times* editorial (August 21) as "emotional."

To the Indians, Goa represented a symbol of colonialism. To the Portuguese, the tiny enclaves symbolized a once greater Portuguese Empire, and moreover the shrine of Saint Francis Xavier—one of the most sacred shrines in Roman Catholic Christendom—was in Goa. Political demonstrations in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were followed by mob looting and destruction. In the United States, the Indian-Portuguese dispute over Goa reached a crucial point on December 2, 1955 when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Portugal's visiting Foreign Minister Paulo Cunha issued a joint statement concerning the "Portuguese provinces" in the East, in response to remarks made by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev during their tour of India and Burma. The New York *Herald Tribune* (December 5, 1955) reported that the Russians supported "India's right to oust the Portuguese" from Goa and two other territories on the west coast of India. The Indians interpreted the Dulles' statement as meaning that the United States sided with Portugal.

A campaign started by Communist China for the return of the island of Macao (forty miles west of Hong Kong) caused Portuguese authorities to cancel the 400-year anniversary celebration (New York *Times*, October 26, 1955). A month later Soviet Prime Minister Bulganin denounced the existence of Portuguese colonies in India during a speech made in Madras and won applause and shouts from "independence-conscious Indians" (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 29, 1955).

President Francisco Higino Craveiro Lopes has been married for many years to Dona Berta Ribeire Artur Craveiro Lopes. They have three sons and a daughter. João Carlos is a lieutenant in the cavalry. Nune is an architect; Manuel, a lieutenant in the Air Force. Their daughter is Maria João Craveiro Lopes Teles Grilo. The President is of medium height and build, has graying dark hair and gray eyes. He is said to be vigorous and strong-minded—"a man to make his presence felt," the New York *Times* (July 23, 1951) said, "even though the President of Portugal is not expected to take an active part" in the affairs of the nation.

During his military career, the President was cited for bravery several times and was one of the first officers in command of the Lisbon Division to receive the Grand Cross of the Tower and the Sword. He has also been decorated by France, Spain and Brazil. His religion is Roman Catholic.

In his inaugural address on August 9, 1951, the President urged his people to share responsibilities with the Western countries "to encourage conditions in which peace might be firmly established."

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CRONKITE, WALTER (LELAND, JR.)

(krŏn'kīt) Nov. 4, 1916- News Commentator

Address: b. c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 45 East End Ave., New York 28

Reporting the news—for the press, wire services, radio and television—has occupied the entire career of Walter Cronkite since his college years. His much-praised coverage of political conventions and his appearance on *You Are There* and other CBS-TV programs have made him one of television's top commentators and one of its most familiar personalities.

Cronkite, who was master of ceremonies of *The Morning Show* when it had its première on the Columbia Broadcasting System television network in March 1954, returned to the program in October 1955 as news reporter after more than a year's absence. Before joining CBS in July 1950, he had worked for eleven years as a United Press correspondent.

The only son of Dr. Walter Leland and Helen Lena (Fritsche) Cronkite, Walter Leland Cronkite, Jr., was born on November 4, 1916 in St. Joseph, Missouri, where his father has a medical practice. He is descended on his father's side from Dutch-German ancestors who were among the original New Amsterdam settlers. His mother's forebears were German immigrants of the mid-nineteenth century, one of whom owned the first cigar factory west of the Mississippi River, in Fort Leavenworth.

Walter Cronkite grew up in Kansas City, Missouri and Houston, Texas, attending the San Jacinto High School in the latter city. His high school journalism teacher encouraged his interest in news reporting and he was active on the school paper and year book. He took part also in student government and enjoyed track sports. Graduating in 1933, he entered the University of Texas in Austin to study economics and political science as his major subjects. Some of his free time was devoted to intramural sports and student government and he was a member of the Curtain Club (drama) and Chi Phi social fraternity. He worked also as campus correspondent for the Houston *Post* and as sports announcer for a local radio station.

For two years, 1933-1935, he was employed simultaneously as a reporter on the state capitol staff of the Scripps-Howard Bureau. "I'd go to classes a couple of hours in the morning," Val Adams of the New York *Times* (July 20, 1952) has quoted him as relating, "and then go over to the capitol and cover the state legislature. I was held in awe by the professors because I'd tell them the inside of active, practical politics. They were teaching only theory."

As a reporter on the staff of the Houston *Press* in 1935-1936, Cronkite covered general assignments in addition to being church editor and assistant amusements editor. He moved in 1936 to Kansas City, where he became news and sports editor and broadcaster for radio station KCMO. The following year he joined the United Press, for which he opened a bureau in El Paso, Texas. After a short period in 1937 as football announcer at radio station WKY in Oklahoma City, he spent a year with Braniff Airways in Kansas City.

Beginning in early 1937 when he rejoined the United Press, Cronkite was attached to various U.P. bureaus in the United States and abroad and given many important reporting assignments during World War II. He was one of the first correspondents accredited to American forces after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941. In close touch with the progress of the fighting against the Nazis, he was able to give eye-witness accounts of the first U.S. bombing raid over Germany and of the combat landing in North Africa. He was also one of the first newsmen on the scene during the invasion of Normandy, dropped with the 101st airborne division into the Netherlands, was with the Third Army in the Battle of the Bulge, and covered the German surrender of northwest Europe.

At various times during the war he was assigned to the U.S. Navy, Marines, Air Force, the Royal Air Force, the British Navy, Canadian Army, and Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters. Cronkite's reports of his firsthand observations of many historic events of the war, sometimes written close to the battle line, appeared under his signature in numerous United States newspapers, such as the New York *Times*, New York *Herald Tribune*, New York *World-Telegram* and *PM*.

CBS

WALTER CRONKITE

After the surrender of Germany he re-established United Press bureaus in Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. He was then sent to Nuremberg to cover the trial of Göring, Hess and other German leaders accused of war crimes. The next two critical postwar years, 1946-1948, he spent in Moscow as the United Press chief correspondent for Russia.

When Cronkite returned to the United States, he made his home in Washington, D.C., where he broadcast news of the nation's capital over a group of Midwestern radio stations. In July 1950 he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as a member of the network's Washington news staff. Because of his skill in covering such events as President Harry S. Truman's White House tour, the atomic bomb tests and the Mardi Gras parade, he has been called "the reporter's reporter." Especially notable is his ability to pick up a microphone at the scene of a news story and give a lucid extemporaneous commentary on the event.

Millions of CBS-TV viewers saw and heard Walter Cronkite during the summer of 1952 in a coverage of the Chicago Presidential conventions that has been described as "memorable" and "superb." In an interview for the New York *Times* (July 20, 1952), the CBS "anchorman" said that one of the most difficult tasks in providing a running commentary was to determine how much explanatory matter was needed. "The big problem in television is that you don't know your audience," he explained. "Is it intelligent or is it made up of people who know nothing about political procedure?" After the conventions he reported for television the campaign and inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower.

During the campaign Cronkite wrote for *Theatre Arts* (November 1952) the article "Government by Hooper Rating?" in which he

CRONKITE, WALTER—*Continued*

gave critical descriptions of the TV performances of the leading candidates. "Television will force a middle ground between personality and politics," he suggested; " . . . the politician who can command the highest Hooper rating is likely to achieve office and the power that goes with it. And once in office, he stands the best chance of being able to keep the public informed."

Appearing also on a number of regular CBS-TV presentations he was discussion chairman beginning in 1951 of *Man of the Week* and narrator for the Sunday afternoon United Nations program. As moderator in 1952 of the forum *Pick the Winner,* he received John Crosby's praise for his "charm and wonderful self-restraint" during the political debates that the program presented (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 10, 1952). In a role most familiar to him, he has acted since February 1953 as narrator of *You Are There.* Unlike the discussion programs, *You Are There,* which recreates historic events and reports them as if they were happening at the moment, is carefully rehearsed, giving the commentator no opportunity to display his ad-libbing talents.

On March 15, 1954 CBS began presenting its *Morning Show,* a two-hour (7-9 A.M., New York time), Monday-through-Friday program offering of news, weather information, interviews, music, entertainment and features and with Walter Cronkite in a role variously described as master of ceremonies, ringmaster and coordinator. A *Variety* (March 17, 1954) reviewer found him to be a "relaxed, smooth-as-silk salesman operating in the anchor spot as the centrifugal force from which the show's proceedings stem."

"The show is a break for Walter," commented Lawrence Laurent, "an old Washington hand who has never before had an opportunity to project his warm personality or to utilize his bright, quick wit. Behind that bass-baritone and commentator-dignity, Cronkite has hidden the best sense of humor in the CBS news department" (New York *Post Magazine,* March 21, 1954).

The Morning Show was started primarily as a news and information program. As CBS began to stress amusement and entertainment, Cronkite relinquished his assignment and on August 16, 1953 was replaced by Jack Paar. Cronkite reportedly had wanted to be known as a newsman and commentator and not as a comedian. More than a year later, on October 3, 1955, Cronkite returned to news reporting on *The Morning Show,* a one-hour program which was discontinued in February. He has also been presented regularly on the CBS *Sunday News Special,* seen at 11:P.M. in New York.

The panel program *It's News to Me,* starting July 9, 1954 as a summer replacement for *Person to Person,* had Cronkite for its host and moderator. On November 4, 1954 he was the chief commentator on CBS-TV's presentation of the returns of the national election. Live television coverages that Cronkite has been assigned to narrate have included those of the explosion of the atomic bomb at Yucca Flat, Nevada in May 1955 and the dedication ceremonies of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Denver in June 1955.

Cronkite is a member of the Players Club, Overseas Press Club, National Press Club (Washington) and Overseas Writers (Washington). He names his political preference as independent and his church affiliation as Episcopal. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Simmons (Maxwell) Cronkite, was women's editor and columnist for the Kansas City *Journal* before her marriage on March 30, 1940. The Cronkites have two daughters, Nancy Elizabeth and Mary Kathleen.

The blue-eyed, light-haired CBS newsman stands six feet tall and weighs 185 pounds. He enjoys all sports as a spectator and is active in golf, bowling, tennis and boating. In reading, his particular interests are history, current events, mystery and humor.

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CRONYN, HUME July 18, 1911- Actor; director; writer

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One of the most accomplished actors of the American stage and screen is Hume Cronyn, whose talents include directing, teaching, and writing. Acting early in his career in an average of three plays a year, some of them as successful as *High Tor* (1937), he developed the skilled sense of dramatic characterization that later influenced his varied roles in over a dozen pictures and on the stage.

He has appeared with his wife, Jessica Tandy, in several films and either acted with or directed her in a number of plays, both serious and comic. In *The Fourposter* (1951) Cronyn created with Jessica Tandy a highly entertaining stage "marriage" that was successfully transformed into a radio series (1953) and a television series (1954). Although he is frequently cast in the role of an old man, Hume Cronyn is not a "type" character; his acting talents are too protean to be limited to any one kind of role.

Hume Cronyn was born on July 18, 1911 in London, Ontario, Canada, one of five children of Hume Blake and Frances Amelia (Labatt) Cronyn. His father, a distinguished Canadian financier and political figure, was descended from one of the oldest families in London. Cronyn attended Ridley College, a boys' preparatory school in St. Catharines, Ontario and was graduated in 1930. For the next two years he studied law at McGill University in Montreal, where he engaged in amateur boxing. He was nominated for the Canadian Olympic boxing team in 1932.

Giving up the prospect of a legal career for the theatre after enjoying amateur and professional stage experiences, he spent a summer in Europe studying under the famous Austrian theatrical producer and dramatics teacher, Max Reinhardt. To gain further formal training, Cronyn attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City for two years (1932-34).

Hume Cronyn's first professional stage appearance had been at the National Theatre in Washington, D.C. in 1931, when he appeared in the minor role of a Subscription Boy in *Up Pops the Devil.* He made his Broadway debut on October 18, 1934 in the part of a janitor in *Hipper's Holiday.* This ill-fated comedy, starring Burgess Meredith, was dismissed by critic John Mason Brown (New York *Evening Post,* October 19, 1934) as "a mad and quite tiresome little play." *Hipper's Holiday* lasted only four performances.

Among the numerous plays in which Cronyn appeared in the next few years were *Three Men on a Horse* (1935), *Boy Meets Girl* (1935), *Room Service* (1937), Maxwell Anderson's *High Tor* (1937) as the gangster Elkus, *There's Always a Breeze* (1938) and *Escape This Night* (1938).

Commenting on his characterization of Andrei Prozoroff, the brother in Chekov's *Three Sisters* (1939), Brooks Atkinson wrote (New York *Times,* October 16, 1939), "Hume Cronyn gives further proof of his very considerable and generally unrecognized talents by his insight into the weakling brother and his ability to express it on the stage." In 1941 he was seen in *Mr. Big,* a comedy in which his talents were so submerged that one critic was prompted to write: "The excellent Mr. Cronyn is handicapped by the clumsiness of his role, and is less helpful than usual" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 1, 1941).

It was Alfred Hitchcock who brought Hume Cronyn to the motion picture screen. In his melodramatic *Shadow of a Doubt* (1943) he cast the actor as Herbie Hawkins, the detective story addict. Bosley Crowther, reviewing the picture for the New York *Times* (January 13, 1943), described Cronyn's characterization as "a modest comic masterpiece." Other motion picture parts, both major and minor, followed in rapid succession: *Phantom of the Opera* (1943), *The Cross of Lorraine* (1943), *The Seventh Cross* (1944), *Main Street After Dark* (1945), and *Lifeboat* (1944). After seeing his performance in Hitchcock's *Lifeboat,* one critic wrote, "Hume Cronyn is one of the most vivid young character actors to come along in Hollywood in quite a time" (New York *World-Telegram,* January 15, 1944). Among Cronyn's recent motion pictures are *The Green Years* (1946), in which he played Jessica Tandy's father; *The Beginning or the End?* (1947); *Top o' the Morning* (1949); and *People Will Talk* (1951). Alton Cook of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* wrote of his performance in the latter: "Hume Cronyn's painstaking style builds a masterful portrait" (August 30, 1951). *Crowded Paradise,* filmed in 1954 in cooperation with the Puerto Rican government, treats the problem of Puerto Rican immigrants in New York.

HUME CRONYN

Returning from his work in Hollywood to the legitimate theatre in January 1948, Cronyn appeared in *The Survivors.* The play closed after eight performances. On a tour with the ANTA company in 1949, he played Hamlet, a role he had long wanted to try. With his wife, he starred in *The Little Blue Light* (1950) at the Brattle Theatre in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On October 24, 1951 Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy appeared in Jan de Hartog's comedy *The Fourposter.* The play was an immediate success and remained on Broadway for over two years. Brooks Atkinson noted: "If Michael is not the best part Mr. Cronyn has had on the stage, it is certainly one of the best, and Mr. Cronyn gives it a capital performance" (New York *Times,* October 25, 1951).

Playing the part of Dr. Brightlee in *Madam, Will You Walk* (1953) at the Phoenix Theatre, Cronyn was "in the top rank of comic make-believe—a gentleman with all the social graces but a rogue within" (New York *Times,* December 20, 1953). His performance in *The Honeys* (1955) was called "astonishingly resourceful" by Wolcott Gibbs (*New Yorker,* May 7, 1955). In September 1955 he played in *A Day By the Sea,* in which Brooks Atkinson found he played "the part of Julian brilliantly" (New York *Times,* October 2, 1955).

Equally successful were his appearances on radio and on television, both with Jessica Tandy and alone. Starring in the television play *Public Servant,* he had the role of Pop Thatcher, a lazy old farmer. "Mr. Cronyn was quite memorable as Pop," wrote a critic in the *New*

CRONYN, HUME—*Continued*

Yorker (February 17, 1951); "in addition to a fancy set of whiskers, he brought to the part a great deal of wonderfully sly good humor." In the same vein as *The Fourposter* was *The Marriage,* starring Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, a series of domestic comedies that was produced first on the radio (1953) and later in color on television (1954).

With his wife, Cronyn appeared on the *Alcoa Hour* television program in Ernest Kinoy's play, *"The Confidence Man"*, on May 27, 1956.

Cronyn has had extensive experience as a director as well as an actor. In 1946 he directed a production of Tennessee Williams' *Portrait of a Madonna,* starring Jessica Tandy, at the Actors' Laboratory Theatre in Los Angeles, California. His debut as a director on Broadway was in Ludwig Bemelmans' *Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep* (1950). He also directed, as well as acted in, *Madam, Will You Walk* and *The Honeys.* When he was offered a permanent position as director by two major film companies, he refused, because he wished to remain free to select the plays he would direct.

Besides lecturing at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts on the drama (1938-39), Cronyn has taught at the Actors' Laboratory Theatre (1945-46). As a writer, he has contributed the screen adaptations for Alfred Hitchcock's motion pictures *Rope* (1948) and *Under Capricorn* (1949). He has written several short stories and magazine articles. Cronyn has also been successful as a financial backer of the legitimate theatre. His investment of $1,000 in *Life With Father* in 1939 earned him $60,000 by 1947. In 1952 he bought the rights to Eric Knight's story *The Flying Yorkshireman,* with an eye to adapting it for the stage.

Hume Cronyn married actress Jessica Tandy on September 27, 1942. They have three children: Christopher Hume, Tandy, and Susan Hawkins (Miss Tandy's daughter by a former marriage). Cronyn is five feet seven and one-half inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. He has brown hair and blue eyes. A twenty-five year old dream came true for him when, in 1954, he was able to purchase an island complete with seven beaches and 3,000 cocoanut trees, in the Bahamas.

He has said, "An actor must learn to use muscles he never knew existed, in order to develop" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 16, 1951). In an article in *Theatre Arts* (June 1949) entitled "Notes on Film Acting," he discussed in considerable detail his methods of handling a role and revealed that during work in a motion picture he generally keeps a notebook in which he describes and analyzes the character he is to portray.

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CULBERTSON, ELY July 22, 1893-Dec. 27, 1955 Bridge authority; author; chairman Citizens Committee for United Nations Reform; an expert in all forms of card games, he introduced the first successful system of bidding in contract bridge; wrote a daily column on bridge for the Des Moines *Register* Syndicate and was editor of the *Bridge World* magazine; toured the world, organized bridge tournaments, and demonstrated the Culbertson System; won many matches; wrote numerous books on bridge and his autobiography, *The Strange Lives of One Man* (1940). See *Current Biography* (May) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 D 28 '55

CUMMINGS, ROBERT June 9, 1910-
Actor

Address: b. c/o Columbia Broadcasting System, 6121 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

In an acting career of over twenty years Robert Cummings has appeared in more than seventy motion pictures and has also played a variety of roles on the stage, radio and television. He made his television debut in 1952 in *My Hero,* and in 1955 won an "Emmy" award for his dramatic role in a *Studio One* production. In 1955-56 he appeared in a CBS-TV filmed series, *The Bob Cummings Show,* as a bachelor commercial photographer. The show has proved especially popular with teen-agers. Also in 1955 he was seen in the films *How To Be Very, Very Popular* and *Dial M for Murder.*

Charles Clarence Robert Orville Cummings was born in Joplin, Missouri, on June 9, 1910. His father, Charles C. Cummings, was a doctor in Joplin and a founder of the tuberculosis hospital in Jasper county, Missouri. His mother, Ruth (Kraft) Cummings, was an ordained minister, active throughout her life in philanthropic work in Missouri and later in California.

Young Cummings' earliest enthusiasm was for flying and while still in high school in Joplin, he learned to fly. To prepare for a career as an aeronautical engineer he entered the Carnegie Institute of Technology, earning his way, he recalls, "as a Colorado cowhand, commercial flight instructor, a Sunday airplane bus pilot carrying passengers at $5 a ride, a soda jerk—and, in school, as 'busboy' and carving man behind the steam table" (*Radio-TV Mirror,* July 1954).

In his senior year in college—during the height of the depression—Cummings was obliged to quit school. He enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, which paid $14 a week to men students. On completion of his course he found that the prevailing theatrical vogue was for British actors, and producers told Cummings he was "too American."

Borrowing on an insurance policy, Cummings raised the money for passage to England. He visited there for less than a month, but it was long enough for him to acquire a British accent and some British clothes. He returned to the United States as "Blade Stanhope Conway," English actor, and made his Broadway debut in 1931 in John Galsworthy's play *The Roof.* A year later he appeared in the *Ziegfield Follies.* He supplemented his Broadway engagements with appearances in vaudeville and appeared for a time on the radio as straight man for comedian Milton Berle.

In 1935 Cummings, or Blade Stanhope Conway, went to Hollywood with a road company of the *Ziegfield Follies.* Here he discovered that casting directors were seeking young actors with Western and Southern accents. Accordingly, he changed his name and his personality to Brice Hutchens, Texan. He soon had a prominent role opposite Margaret Sullavan in the movie version of Stark Young's novel *So Red the Rose.* For this part he reverted to the name Robert Cummings.

Although he worked regularly in motion pictures from that time on, Cummings did not achieve major roles again until 1940. At that time he was signed to a long-term contract by Universal and played opposite Deanna Durbin in three films—*Three Smart Girls Grow Up, Spring Parade,* and *Almost an Angel.* In 1941 he appeared with Jean Arthur in *The Devil and Miss Jones.* On loan from Universal, he played Dr. Parris Mitchell in the Warner Brothers screen version of Henry Bellamann's novel *Kings Row,* which opened on February 1, 1942 at the Astor Theatre in New York. Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* and Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* agreed that Cummings was miscast in the "heavy Ibsenesque part." He received more favorable criticism for his role in *Princess O'Rourke,* in which he played opposite Olivia de Havilland in 1943.

In World War II Cummings volunteered for service in the Air Force. (He was one of the first five amateur pilots in Hollywood and owned his own plane.) Rejected as a flight officer because he was slightly beyond the age limit, he became a flight instructor and flight-training coordinator. In addition to carrying on his teaching duties, he appeared in bond-raising drives. Cummings has remained an aviation enthusiast. By 1955 he had flown over 5,000 miles. He holds a commercial pilot's certificate.

After winning a suit against Universal for a release from his contract, Cummings worked independently. By 1945, a veteran of a decade in motion pictures, Cummings was generally typed as an affable young leading man. Although in his middle thirties, he was (Robert Condon wrote in *This Week*) "the movies' perennial college boy . . . he always plays a young, happy-go-lucky boy in his middle twenties."

Offscreen, however, Cummings was described as "quiet, reserved, and completely serious about his acting." He became interested in motion picture producing and in 1948 produced *Let's Live a Little,* which starred Hedy Lamarr. From time to time he has varied his comedy roles with more serious ones. In *The Lost Moment* (1947), a film version of Henry James' novella *The Aspern Papers,* he co-starred with Susan Hayward and played the dramatic role of an American publisher seeking information on the life of a famous poet.

In 1949 Cummings appeared with Loretta Young in the Hal Wallis-Paramount suspense film *The Accused.* The New York *World-Telegram's* movie reviewer observed that a surprise in the cast was Robert Cummings, "who has dropped his cocksure strut and managed to stir some genuine emotional fire into his playing." In 1950, again for Hal Wallis, he played the leading male role in a psychological drama of family relations, *Paid in Full.* Reviewers found the picture slow-moving but agreed that Cummings gave a "competent performance."

In lighter roles Cummings appeared with Clifton Webb, Edmund Gwenn, and Joan Bennett in *For Heaven's Sake,* a Twentieth Century-Fox comedy, in 1950. In 1952 he co-starred with Barbara Hale in a domestic comedy, *The First Time,* for Columbia Pictures and in 1953 he played opposite Marie Wilson in a light comedy, *Marry Me Again,* produced by RKO.

Cummings was leading man to Doris Day in 1954 in the musical film *Lucky Me,* a Warner Brothers release; and in 1955, for Twentieth Century-Fox, he was again a perennial college student (who had spent seventeen years in college living on an inheritance) in *How to Be Very, Very Popular,* with Betty Grable and Sheree North. Also in 1955 Cummings played the American mystery story writer in Alfred Hitchcock's production, for Warner Brothers, of *Dial M for Murder.*

Returning to Broadway briefly in October 1951, he was co-starred with Ann Southern in *Faithfully Yours,* a comedy about a happy couple whose marriage is almost wrecked by a quack psychiatrist. The critics found it generally dull but complimented Cummings' lively performance.

His first television series, *My Hero,* was launched over NBC-TV in November 1952, and was sponsored by Dunhill Cigarettes. The story, which concerned the adventures of a bungling real estate salesman named Robert S. Beanblossom, played by Cummings, was described in *Cue* magazine (December 13, 1952) as "a weekly video mess that makes the old Mack Sennett farces look positively subtle." On the other hand, John Crosby wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 13, 1953), "*My Hero* is really a very funny and engaging light comedy largely because of Cummings. . . . [He] has about a million facial and vocal tricks and a fine sense of timing to carry off these improbable happenings."

Cummings is producer and writer as well as actor in his television shows. *My Hero* was launched on television by Don Sharpe, the original producer of *I Love Lucy.* Cummings had a financial equity in the productions, which were on film. During the filming of a *My Hero* episode in 1952 concerning the adventures of a photographer, Cummings got the idea for a new situation comedy built around a professional Hollywood photographer. The comedian, George Burns, and writer Paul Henning joined with Cummings to organize McCadden Productions in Hollywood. The pilot film of the series, with

CBS

ROBERT CUMMINGS

Cummings playing the photographer, was so successful that the program, called *The Bob Cummings Show,* was immediately signed up for fifty-two weeks.

During the summer of 1955 *The Bob Cummings Show* (sponsored by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company) was on NBC-TV on Sunday evenings at 10:30 P.M. (Eastern Time) and on CBS-TV on Thursday evenings at 8 P.M. In the fall of 1955 it was moved permanently to CBS. In scheduling it, producer Paul Henning told the New York *Times* (October 9, 1955) that CBS gave it an early time (Thursday evenings at 8, Eastern Time) largely because of a flood of letters received from teenagers who complained that 10:30 was too late for them to stay up on weekday nights.

Critical reaction to the show has been generally favorable. *Cue's* reviewer wrote that many laughs were "growing out of the situations themselves and just as many stemming from Cummings' expertness at throwing away a line or ogling a doll." The New York *Times* (January 16, 1955) remarked: "The zanyism of Mr. Cummings is a decidedly acquired taste, but in spots there is a professional touch in the plotting and direction and . . . there are at least some laughs."

In addition to appearing on his regular series, Cummings has played several serious dramatic roles on TV, and in March 1955 he received the television "Emmy" award for the best actor in a single performance, in "Twelve Angry Men" on *Studio One* in 1954. He returned to musical comedy via television in the Max Liebman "spectacular" "Best Foot Forward" in November 1954. Of his performance here Harriet Van Horne wrote in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (November 22, 1954): "Mr. Cummings, it seems to me, is just about the most skillful comedian around today."

Cummings signed a new motion picture contract with Twentieth Century-Fox in January 1955, but he is allowed time off to rehearse and stage *The Bob Cummings Show.* Louella Parsons pointed out in her column (January 29, 1955) that this contract reflected the recognition by motion picture producers of how television adds to a star's popularity. "Certainly," she wrote, "the Cummings show has given Bob added stature."

Robert Cummings' first marriage was to a dancer, Vivian Janis, whom he met when they were playing in the *Ziegfield Follies* in 1933. In March 1945 he married a stage and motion picture actress, Mary Elliott, a grandniece of Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. Cummings is his business manager and advises on many of his scripts. They have four children—Robert Richard, Mary, Sharon, and Laurel—and live in a large comfortable home in Beverly Hills, California.

Cummings has taught his wife and his older children how to fly. An advocate of safe driving, he urges the installation of safety belts in automobiles. He enjoys photography, and fixing things around the house. He is six feet one inch tall, weighs 175 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes.

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CURIE, IRÈNE See Joliot-Curie, Irène

DALEY, ARTHUR (JOHN) July 31, 1904-
Sports writer
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The sports columnist for the New York *Times,* Arthur Daley, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1956 "for his outstanding coverage and commentary on the world of sports." His daily column, "Sports of the Times," which he has written since 1942, is known for its intelligent, warm, witty approach to sports and for its author's knowledge of America's favorite games. With John Kieran, his predecessor on the column, Daley collaborated on the revised edition of *The Story of the Olympic Games* (Lippincott, 1948) which Kieran had first written in 1936.

In Daley's book, *Times at Bat, A Half Century of Baseball* (Random House, 1950), he discusses all phases of the sport from the umpires to the front-office, enlivening his facts with numerous anecdotes.

Arthur John Daley was born on July 31, 1904 in New York City where he was reared. His father, Daniel M. Daley, is a vice-president of Grady-Travers Company, and his mother, now deceased, was the former Mary Greene. Arthur has one brother, Daniel M. Daley Jr., a vice-president of Lennen & Newell.

Enrolling at Fordham Preparatory, Arthur participated in both basketball and baseball and was graduated in 1922. He entered Fordham University in New York City in the same year, and became active in baseball, basketball, football, track, and swimming. He is remembered by his colleagues as a center fielder who was death on left-handed batters pulling to right center; he was usually there before the ball. Daley had no idea of becoming a writer until his junior year at Fordham, when he became assistant sports editor of the *Fordham Ram.* In his senior year he was sports columnist of the undergraduate weekly. He received the B.A. degree in 1926.

After his graduation he was hired by the New York *Times* as a sports reporter, specializing in track and field, basketball, and professional football. In 1927 he covered the second fight between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. Sent to Los Angeles in 1932, he reported on the Olympic games and four years later he covered the Olympics in Berlin. While still in his apprenticeship at the *Times* he spent a semester at both New York University and at Columbia University taking postgraduate writing courses.

During the 1930's he contributed many articles to national periodicals such as the *Reader's Digest, Collier's,* and *Literary Digest.* Since becoming columnist with the New York *Times* his articles have almost exclusively been published by that newspaper's Sunday magazine. Daley contributed an article on sports to *The Story of Our Time-Encyclopedia Yearbook* (edited by E. V. McLoughlin) published by the Grolier Society in 1947.

With John Kieran, who wrote the "Sports of the Times" column until 1942, Daley collaborated on *The Story of the Olympic Games,* (a revised edition of Kieran's 1936 volume) published by Lippincott in 1948. Tracing the history of the Olympic games from the first Olympiad held in Greece in 776 B.C., to those of modern times, the book describes the most thrilling moment of each meet. The authors include a full and authoritative record of the individual and team wins in every contest beginning with the first modern Olympics held in Athens in 1896 through the games held in London in 1948. A revised edition included the games at Helsinki in 1952 and the 1957 edition will include the games held during 1956 in Italy, Sweden and Australia.

Daley's book, *Times at Bat; A Half Century of Baseball,* was published in 1950 by Random House. Branch Rickey, reviewing it in the New York *Times,* wrote: "From cover to cover Arthur Daley has hit the ball cleanly. There is more than a good chance that what he has batted out will land safely, will be a hit." Other reviewers described the book as "a beautifully blended dish of history and anecdote," "a fine contribution to the folklore of baseball, told in racy, interest-holding style," and "the most comprehensive book on baseball yet published."

Wide World

ARTHUR DALEY

John Kieran wrote his last "Sports of the Times" on Christmas day, 1942. Raymond J. Kelly, sports editor of the *Times* told Daley to write the column until further notice. He has been at it ever since.

An example of Daley's pleasant, intelligent view of sports is "'Golf is an 'umbling Game'," (New York *Times Magazine,* July 28, 1946). In this piece he amusingly treats of the fascinations and mystifying aspects of the sometimes troubling game of golf for the week-end golfer and the professional.

On May 8, 1956 the Pulitzer award committee awarded Arthur Daley the prize "for local reporting under conditions not usually subject to deadline," further noting "his outstanding coverage and commentary on the world of sports." This top award in United States journalism is rarely won by a sports reporter. (Max Kase of the New York *Journal-American* won it in 1952 and William H. Taylor of the New York *Herald Tribune* won it in 1935.)

The thirty-ninth annual award, under the will of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York *World,* carries with it the monetary award of $1,000. Daley was chosen from 718 entries in journalism. His Pulitzer Prize is the twenty-fifth won by the New York *Times* and members of its staff.

The columns cited by the committee were on boxing, track, horseracing, and baseball. They were: "The Silent Mr. Stengel," "What Price Amateurism," "A Letter from Ty Cobb," "A Visit with the Challenger (Archie Moore)," "Match Race," and "Dressen's Tower of Babel."

In "What Price Amateurism" (November 2, 1955), Daley treats the controversy surrounding the suspension of Wes Santee, the miler, by the Amateur Athletic Union. Noting the vastly different criteria for what makes an amateur in other countries, Daley states that promoters are as often at fault as the

DALEY, ARTHUR—*Continued*

athletes. "The principles of amateur idealism have been warped beyond recognition," he wrote, and lamented the fact that the more nearly "pure" American athlete must compete against others who are hired by corporations, but given absolutely free time to practice their sport. The various sides of the question remain unanswered and Daley concluded with praise for the A.A.U. which at least has lived up to its own beliefs.

In recent columns in the New York *Times*, "Overheard at Ebbets Field" (June 25, 1956) and "Overheard at the Stadium," (June 11, 1956), Daley relays the colorful language of the players as they intermingle in the dugouts and around the batting practice cage.

Daley is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Silurians, and the Order of Kentucky Colonels. He states his political affiliation as Republican and his church as Roman Catholic. He has brown eyes and hair, and stands six feet, one inch tall. His weight is 195 pounds. On November 28, 1928 he married the former Betty Blake. They have two sons, Robert and Kevin, and two daughters, Patricia and Katharine.

Reference

N Y Times p1 My 8 '56

DAMON, RALPH S(HEPARD) July 6, 1897-Jan. 4, 1956 Airline executive; president of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. (or Trans World Airline) since 1949; joined Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company (1922); became president of Curtiss in 1935; as president of Republic Aviation Corporation put P-47 Thunderbolt into mass production; became president of American Airlines in 1945. See *Current Biography* (July) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Ja 5 '56

DANIEL, (MARION) PRICE Oct. 10, 1910- Former U. S. Senator from Texas; lawyer

Address: h. Holly Ridge, Liberty, Tex.; 3662 Upton St., Washington 8, D.C.

Price Daniel, who was elected to the U.S. Senate from Texas in November 1952 resigned on September 1956 to become the Democratic nominee for Governor. He is a lawyer. He served in the Texas House of Representatives from 1939 to 1943 and was its speaker when he joined the U. S. Army for World War II service.

As Attorney General of Texas in the six years beginning in 1947 Daniel made a record as a "racket-buster" and as a champion of states' claims to offshore oil. He supported General Dwight D. Eisenhower for the presidency, and was the Republican as well as the Democratic nominee for the Senate.

Marion Price Daniel, born in Dayton, Texas on October 10, 1910, is the son of Marion Price Daniel, a real estate dealer and former newspaper editor, and Nannie (Partlow) Daniel. After attending grade school in nearby Liberty, Price moved with his family to Fort Worth, where he completed the high school curriculum in three years, won oratory prizes and in 1926-1927 did reporting for the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*.

Entering Baylor University in Waco, Texas, he majored in journalism, was president of his class, organized a jazz band, and worked part time as a reporter on the Waco *News-Tribune*. After receiving his A.B. degree in 1931 he turned from journalism to law, and took his LL.B. degree at the Baylor University law school in 1932. In that year he became a member of the speakers' bureau for the Democratic national campaign.

Admitted to the Texas bar in 1932, Price Daniel began a law practice in Liberty which "soon became famous locally" through his "role in two murder cases running into six trials" (Paul F. Healy in *Saturday Evening Post*, January 2, 1954). In the 1936 campaign he was again active in the speakers' bureau of the Democratic National Committee. He was elected in the fall of 1938 to the first of three consecutive two-year terms in the Texas House of Representatives in Austin.

Daniel, at that time regarded as a "moderate New Dealer," began in 1939 a two-year membership in the State Democratic Executive Committee and one year as president of the Liberty Chamber of Commerce. Also in 1939 he became the co-owner and publisher of the local weeklies, the Liberty *Vindicator* and the Anahuac *Progress*. In the legislature he led a successful fight against sales tax legislation urged by Governor W. Lee ("Pappy") O'Daniel. Then in the 1943 session he was unanimously chosen as speaker of the House.

In 1943 Daniel joined the Army as a private and was assigned as "a plain-clothes investigator in military intelligence" (*Saturday Evening Post*, January 2, 1954). He later worked with the Marine Corps in establishing service schools in the Far East. He was demobilized in the rank of captain in 1946.

Daniel announced his candidacy for attorney general of Texas, and following his victory at the primaries by 13,580 votes, he was elected in November 1946 without Republican opposition. He was renominated by his party in the summer of 1948, polling at the primaries 1,231,881 votes, the most ever received in Texas by a candidate for state office. He was re-elected in the fall and again in 1950. In the course of his three terms as attorney general, Daniel "won the admiration of the Kefauver committee by smashing the Maceo gambling syndicate in Galveston, closing down the Continental Press race-wire service in his state, shuttering the horse parlors, and wiping out the slots" (*Newsweek*, April 28, 1952).

With the local electorate, Daniel won great popularity through his defense of segregation in education and states' claims to offshore oil reserves. The ruling against admitting a Negro to the University of Texas Law School was later reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court (New York *Times,* June 6, 1950) by a unanimous decision ruling that the State University for Negroes "far lacked the same educational opportunities."

After the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a 4 to 3 decision on June 5, 1950 that the Federal government and not the states had "first rights" to the oil-bearing submerged lands off Texas and Louisiana, Daniel, who had filed the Texas brief, stated that he would file a motion for rehearing immediately. "The fight has just begun," he stated. His articles on states' claims to the submerged lands are published in the *Texas Bar Journal* (October 1947) and the *Baylor Law Review* (winter 1949).

The Texas legislature voted $100,000 to fight the offshore oil ruling, and Daniel sent his assistant, Dow Heard, to Washington to "direct the backstage tactics" for a "Texas-type bill" which was twice passed by Congress and twice vetoed by President Harry S. Truman (*Saturday Evening Post,* January 2, 1954).

These vetoes and the President's stand on civil rights were factors in Daniel's decision to file as a candidate for the U. S. Senate seat long occupied by Tom Connally. At the July 1952 Democratic primary he secured 72 per cent of the votes; his opponent was Congressman Lindley Beckworth. After the Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson had concurred in the doctrine of Federal title to offshore oil deposits, Daniel announced that he would not vote for Stevenson. As Attorney General he issued a ruling that Texas Democrats could "write in" the names of Eisenhower and Nixon "without losing status as Democrats."

Unopposed in the November 1952 election, Daniel was seated in the Eighty-third Congress in January 1953 and was assigned to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service committees. He was formally classed as a Democrat, but privately described himself as a "Texas" rather than a "national" Democrat.

Daniel's first address in the Senate, on April 10, 1953, was on the tidelands bill. He voted for the bill on May 5, although he opposed earmarking oil revenues for educational purposes. President Eisenhower signed the quitclaim bill on May 22, 1953, which gave the offshore oil revenue to the states.

In an address to the American Society for International Law in April 1953 Daniel suggested, in place of Senator John Bricker's proposed amendment to limit the Presidential treaty-making powers, a substitute amendment stating outright that "no provision of a treaty or convention shall be valid if it conflicts with our Constitution" and that "in no event shall a treaty provision become effective as domestic law until approved by the Congress of the United States" (New York *Times,* April 26, 1953).

Senator Daniel voted in June 1953 in favor of increasing soil conservation payments, and in July to permit disposal to private interests of government-owned rubber plants, to appropriate an additional $400,000,000 for jet bombers, and to admit to the United States some 209,000 refugees from Communism. His voting record in the first session of the Eighty-third Congress established him as "an economy-conscious middle-of-the-roader" (*Saturday Evening Post,* January 2, 1954).

Wide World

PRICE DANIEL

Early in the second session (1954) Daniel called "nay" on the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (January) and "yea" on the Bricker amendment (February). During March he supported the Administration's bill extending the authority of the Secretary of Labor to recruit so-called "wetback" workers from Mexico. He voted against the combined Alaska-Hawaii statehood bill (April) and for extending the reciprocal trade agreements act for three years instead of one (June). He favored rigid farm supports and a cut in foreign aid of $500,000,000 (August). Agreeing with the majority of Senators, he voted in December 1954 for the resolution censuring the conduct of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin toward the Senate and the Watkins subcommittee.

With the organization by the Democrats of the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955, Senator Daniel was assigned to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Judiciary Committee. He introduced a resolution stating that it is "the sense of the Senate that its appropriate committees should continue diligently and vociferously to investigate" the "international Communist conspiracy against the United States" (New York *Times,* January 11, 1955) .

At the suggestion of U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Daniel introduced on January 27 legislation to "bar interstate transmission of horse race results to gamblers and handbook operators" (New York *Times*). Early

DANIEL, PRICE—*Continued*

in February he co-sponsored with Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College.

Unlike the senior Texas Senator, Lyndon B. Johnson, Daniel welcomed on February 26 the recommendation of President Eisenhower's Cabinet Committee on Fuels that "all Federal control of natural gas be removed before it enters interstate pipelines." In March he was one of seventeen senators sponsoring an amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to impose a 10 per cent quota on oil imports.

Appearing on the CBS *Capitol Cloakroom* radio program on April 30, 1955, Senator Daniel reiterated that the main reason why he had supported General Eisenhower for President in 1952 had been Adlai Stevenson's stand on tidelands oil.

Named chairman of a Senate Judiciary Committee subcommittee on narcotics, Daniel with his fellow members heard in the summer of 1955 testimony on the drug traffic in New York, Washington and elsewhere. He favored stiff mandatory sentences for drug peddlers starting at five to ten years and "extending to the supreme penalty when a jury thought this warranted" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 24, 1955).

Daniel's roll call record in the 1955 session of Congress shows support of the defend-Formosa resolution (January), opposition to raising the salary of Congressmen to $22,500 (February) and to cutting soil conservation payments (April), and approval for the Upper Colorado Basin project with the controversial Echo Park dam included (April). Other votes were for overriding the President's veto of the postal pay raise bill (May), against the Eisenhower highway program (May), limitation of public housing (June), cutting the strength of the Marine Corps (June), and against appropriating $3.2 billion for foreign aid (July).

Price Daniel is a member of the American and Texas state bar associations, the American Society of International Law and the International Law Association, and the Texas Press Association. He is a Mason, Shriner, and Elk, a Woodman, and Rotarian; his service organizations are the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The *U.S. News and World Report* has described him as "strapping, breezy, round-faced."

Mrs. Daniel is the former Jean Houston Baldwin, a descendant of Sam Houston. The Daniels, who were married June 28, 1940, have four children—Price, Jr., Jean, Houston Lee and John Baldwin. Daniel is a Baptist and has taught Bible classes in his church in Liberty.

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DAVIDSON, IRWIN D(ELMORE) Jan. 3, 1906- U.S. Representative from New York

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 151 Central Park West, New York 23

During the initial session of the Eighty-fourth Congress in the spring of 1955 Representative Irwin D. Davidson, Democrat, of New York, came to public attention by his sponsorship of a resolution to establish a special Congressional committee to study the effect of automation on American industry. Maintaining his conviction that in the long run the replacement of workers by electronic devices would be beneficial, Davidson nevertheless sought an analysis of the short-term effects, such as hasty conversion, sudden unemployment, and job displacement.

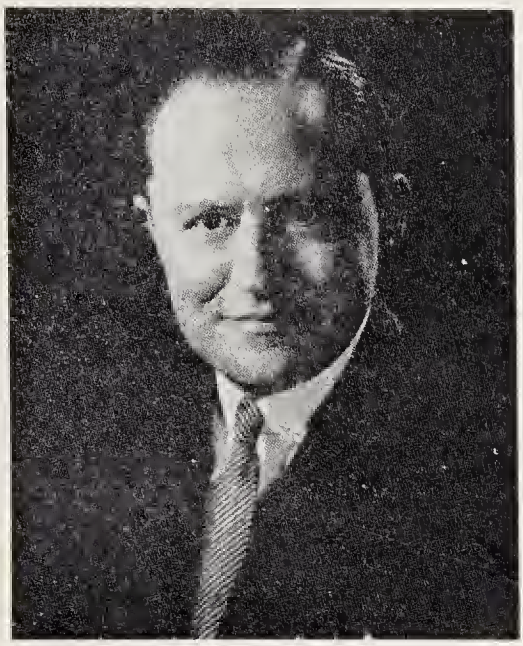
Davidson, who represents New York's polyglot Twentieth District, was formerly a judge of the Court of Special Sessions from 1948 to 1954. For twelve years he was a member of the New York state Assembly, in which he became known for his interest in housing and labor issues.

Son of Lafay and Tillie (Bechstein) Davidson, Irwin Delmore Davidson was born in New York City on January 3, 1906. He studied at the primary and high schools of that city before undertaking courses toward the B.S. degree at the Washington Square College of Arts and Science of New York University. There, his aptitude for dramatics came to the attention of Dean James Buell Munn, who nominated Davidson and two other students to go to a school sponsored by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The other two—Rouben Mamoulian and Guthrie McClintic—accepted, while Davidson, according to John C. Devlin of the New York *Times*, when reminded of the offer, said, "I knew my father wanted me to be a lawyer and I was an old-fashioned son, so I turned down the chance."

After his graduation in 1927, Davidson entered the New York University School of Law, from which he received his LL.B. degree in 1928. The law practice he started the following year was devoted to representing labor unions and national corporations. In 1935 and 1936 he was counsel to the legislative bill drafting commission of the New York state Legislature. During 1936 he was special counsel to the New York state mortgage commission. As sideline to his law work, he wrote scripts for radio comedian Fred Allen.

Davidson served in the Assembly for twelve years, beginning in 1936, and filled in for a time as acting Democratic leader. While a member of the Legislature, wrote John C. Devlin, "he introduced the first slum-clearance bill in New York, was the author of three original rent-control laws, effected major revisions to the Workmen's Compensation Law, and wrote civil rights legislation." Davidson acted as secretary to the late Senator Robert F. Wagner in 1938 and attended the New York state constitutional convention. He resigned from his legislative duties in 1948.

Named a judge of the Court of Special Sessions in 1948, Davidson served in that $19,500-a-year post until 1954, when the party leaders



Fred Marcus

IRWIN D. DAVIDSON

asked him to run for Congress from New York's Twentieth District. Once the area represented by Sol Bloom, the district in recent years had returned to Congress Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who withdrew from the 1954 Congressional race in order to run for state attorney general. In order to replace him, Davidson resigned his judgeship, although such a resignation is not required by law.

Elected on the Democratic-Liberal ticket over Republican candidate Warren L. Schnur in the November 1954 balloting, Davidson entered the Eighty-fourth Congress on January 5, 1955. During his campaign he had declared that schools and public housing were the main concerns of the Twentieth District, a section covering New York City's West Side from Twenty-first Street to 103d Street. In this area, which comprises luxury apartment houses as well as tenements, the voters are chiefly of Jewish, Irish, Italian or Puerto Rican origin.

As a freshman Congressman, Davidson attracted attention by his introduction in April 1955 of a resolution proposing the establishment of a seven-man special investigating committee for the study of automation in American industry. (Detailed analyses of the problem of replacing men by automatic feed-back machines in industrial installations have appeared in *Editorial Research Reports,* January 5, 1955, and in a series in the *Christian Science Monitor* in April 1955.)

With the development of complex electronic controls after World War II, Davidson has questioned whether, ultimately, this would lead to mass unemployment or simply to a shorter work week, greater leisure for the average industrial worker, and siphoning of workers into developing industries. (Automation was defined by the New York *Times* as "the control of manufacturing and data processing by machines.")

In a speech to the House of Representatives on May 5, 1955, Congressman Davidson declared, "I feel an analysis now is necessary with regard to the effect of automation on the American economy. . . . [If we] neglect the labor and industrial situation and the helpless condition of the millions of American employees . . . the Communists may be counted upon to seize upon every dislocation and resultant period of unrest and unemployment to further their own plans. And please, let us not deceive ourselves: automation has arrived and will continue to expand with ever-increasing rapidity. . . . Certainly, in the long run, automation will prove highly beneficial to all. . . . Before we reach this pleasant state, however, we must face the problem which automation is now creating."

To consider some of the unemployment problems raised by automation, hearings were held in the fall of 1955 by a joint Senate-House subcommitte of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Among those who testified before the committee were representatives from the leading business and labor groups in the country. Varying opinions were stated as to whether automation would be a danger or a boon to the economy of the country.

In the same session of Congress, Davidson was one of the proponents of an increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75c to $1.25 an hour. He pointed out that statistics indicate that a family of four actually requires a minimum $2-an-hour income. He characterized the 90-cents-an-hour wage, proposed by the Eisenhower Administration as "not only inadequate, but insulting."

Another issue with which Davidson became identified in his first term in Congress was that of the development of the United States' share of the power resources of Niagara Falls. As co-sponsor, with Senator Herbert H. Lehman, of a bill to provide a state power authority, Davidson in June 1955 introduced their measure, one of five offered to Congress for solution of the power problem.

A strong advocate of public power, Representative Davidson vigorously protested the sale of atomic power by the Atomic Energy Commission to an upper New York state privately owned utility (New York *Times,* September 10, 1955). Other bills and resolutions sponsored by Davidson have been concerned with housing, immigration, labor, and with control of narcotics, reorganization of the Department of Justice, outlawing of the poll tax, and relief against discrimination in interstate transportation. Severely criticizing what he characterized as Secretary of Health and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby's lack of planning for the (Dr. Jonas E.) Salk polio vaccine, Davidson sponsored a bill in May 1955 "to provide authority to establish a system of priorities, allocations and ceiling prices for Salk poliomyelitis vaccine."

In the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress, Representative Davidson introduced measures to alleviate the "critical shortage of trained scientific personnel in America." He advocated the provision of $250,000 to cover

DAVIDSON, IRWIN D.—*Continued*

the cost of preparation, publication and distribution of science-teaching texts and laboratory manual supplements for public elementary and secondary schools and the institution of a national program of ten college scholarships per state each year for needy students who qualify in a nation-wide examination.

Measures on which Davidson voted "yea" during 1955 included the joint resolution for the defense of Formosa, the extension of the universal military training act, the increase in salary for members of Congress and the Judiciary, and for the Armed Forces, the sale of Government-owned rubber plants, the increase in salaries for the Post Office Department and the resolution to consider statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

He was one of the fifteen Democratic Representatives from New York who called on the Administration to ship jet planes and tanks to Israel to offset the arms Egypt is getting from Czechoslovakia. They also urged a pact to guarantee Israeli-Arab borders (New York *Times,* October 14, 1955).

Davidson's professional associations are the Bar Association of the City of New York (member of the law reform committee), the New York County Lawyers Association, and the Metropolitan Trial Lawyers Association. Hebrew by religious affiliation, he is active in Jewish affairs; he is a trustee of Rodeph Sholom Temple, a trustee of the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society, a member of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Charities and of HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society), and chairman of the speakers' bureau for the United Jewish Appeal and of the Manhattan Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Other trusteeships he holds are of the Holy Name Center, the New York Philanthropic League for Crippled Children, and the Grand Street Boys' Foundation.

John C. Devlin has described Congressman Davidson as "a quiet, serious individual with a humorous side that makes him sought after as an after-dinner speaker." He was married on June 4, 1936 to Berenice Feltenstein, and is the father of two sons, James Sylvan and Mark Lewis.

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DAVIS, JESS H(ARRISON) July 29, 1906-
Educator; engineer

Address: b. Stevens Institute of Technology, Castle Point, Hoboken, N.J.; h. "Hoxey House," Castle Point, Hoboken, N.J.

The oldest mechanical-engineering college in the United States, Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, has as its fourth president, Jess Harrison Davis, inaugurated on October 12, 1951. Dr. Davis, who believes that the role of leadership today belongs to the engineer, brought to Stevens Institute a varied background as an industrial consultant, specializing in heat-power and hydraulics engineering. His educational experience has been gained as a teacher and then the president of Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York.

The son of Willard Ellsworth and Winifred (Jones) Davis, Jess Harrison Davis was born on July 29, 1906 in Columbus, Ohio. He attended public grade school in Columbus, and Gallia Academy in Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1928 he was graduated from Ohio State University with a B.S. degree in mechanical engineering. (He received his M.Sc. degree there in 1933.) After graduation, he was employed by the Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Columbus, Ohio as a student engineer and assistant to the maintenance superintendent. There followed a brief period as mechanical engineer for the Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation, Hopewell, Virginia.

Beginning the educational phase of his career in 1929, Davis joined the faculty of Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York as an instructor in mechanical engineering. Two years later he was appointed assistant professor, and after five years was advanced to associate professor. Davis was named full professor of heat-power and experimental engineering in 1940.

In 1944 he left Clarkson temporarily to assume a new responsibility as head of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Louisville's Speed Scientific School. He remained at the University of Louisville for two years before returning to Clarkson College as dean of administration. He became acting president in June 1947 and president the year after. Davis later remarked, "Clarkson College and I were 'going together' seriously, if intermittently, for a period of some sixteen years."

Meanwhile, industry was not forgotten. Exemplifying his own belief that education and industry should work hand in hand, Davis had been working for, as well as with, industry while pursuing a career in education. As a mechanical engineer he was associated with the Alabama Power Company in 1936, the American Locomotive Company in 1937, the Central New York Power Company in 1940, and with the Foster Wheeler Corporation in 1941. He later had the position of consulting engineer for Hydraulic Controls, Inc., in 1942 and the New York Air Brake Company from 1943 to 1945. In the next two years Davis acted as a consulting engineer for both D. M. McBean and DeWolfe Furnace Corporation. The Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation elected him to its board of directors in 1950.

Davis had been president of Clarkson College for three academic years when the trustees of Stevens Institute of Technology made their selection in May 1951 "ending a year's search for a new president that covered the entire country" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 13, 1951). He moved to New Jersey to accept the presidency of Stevens, founded in 1870. It was the first college to confer the degree of M.E., mechanical engineer, which is academically equivalent to the bachelor's degree. The Stevens campus, on a bluff overlooking the

Hudson River, was the site on which Colonel John Stevens and his three sons made engineering history in the early 1800's. They perfected the twin-screw propeller which they used successfully three years before Robert Fulton's *Clermont*; and Robert Stevens, one of the colonel's sons, invented the T-rails used by railroads today. The first locomotive built in America ran on the Stevens estate near the present campus.

Inauguration ceremonies installing Davis as president of Stevens Institute were held on October 12, 1951. At the age of forty-five, Davis became fourth president in the eighty-one-year history of the college. He succeeded Harvey N. Davis, to whom he is not related by blood, but is related in educational philosophy (according to *Newsweek,* October 22, 1951). Both men advocated that a full course of study in the humanities should be a part of the engineer's education.

Jess Davis further believes that specialization, in itself, is dangerous and that an engineer is best able to meet the challenge of today's problems when equipped with the fundamentals of his profession and the ability to think. Fittingly, Stevens Institute continues to offer a program which allows specialization in the senior year only. After a junior-year non-credit course to assist in job selection, the student is allowed to choose a "technical elective" in his last school year.

Innovations made during Davis' presidency include the initiation of a pay-as-you-go plan, believed to be the first of its kind. The plan, financed with the assistance of leading banks, provides the opportunity for students with limited means to make monthly payments for tuition and other college expenses. In 1953 Stevens Institute published and began distributing a booklet to assist high school vocational counselors on engineering as a course of study. Davis announced four new degree programs for graduates. Three lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry, mathematics and physics; the fourth is one leading to the degree of Master of Science in civil engineering. Most graduate classes are held at night or on Saturday mornings for the convenience of those working in the industrial area.

Since his inauguration Davis has reiterated his conviction, expressed at the June 1952 commencement, that engineering is the "vital link" between "pure science and utility." He has stated that an engineering program of study should be constantly re-evaluated and that the college should assist industry to improve and criticize itself. "Science and industry," he stated, "make a good team." They need each other, he believes, and should work together, as they have done in various research programs at Stevens and other colleges.

He further believes that industry should help to fill the engineer shortage by dramatizing the role of the engineer and he is convinced that industry is in the best position to give the instruction necessary for specialized areas. Davis pointed out at the 1952 commencement that the institute began recognition of the engineer for the leading role in industry when it initiated courses in the economics of engineering. The engineer's "familiarity with the whole development process," he said, "makes the engineer a natural choice for the decision-making role in industry."

Stevens Inst. of Technology

JESS H. DAVIS

Carrying the engineer's role still further, Davis declared, "Public life, once the domain of the lawyer, the economist and the professional politician, is a natural arena for the man with the engineering mind. His training has taught him to approach problems dispassionately, to assemble facts in logical order, then, salting reason with imagination, to arrive at a workable solution." The enlarged program at Stevens is in keeping with this philosophy.

"For outstanding achievement in mechanical engineering," Davis was chosen by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to receive the Richards Award in 1952. He was given the honorary D.Sc. degree by St. Lawrence University in 1949, and Clarkson College of Technology honored him with the Eng.D. degree in 1951. He is a member of the board of managers of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, and is a director of the First National Bank of Jersey City and of Devenco, Inc. He also serves on the board of directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America and is a commissioner of the Port of New York Authority.

Davis is a member of a committee organized by the U. S. Army in establishing a new Land Locomotion Research Laboratory. The laboratory, according to a report in the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 12, 1955), is expected to study "terra-dynamics," a new science devoted to the relationship between a vehicle and the surface over which it passes. In 1944-1945 Davis was chairman of the Louisville advisory committee on smoke abatement. He is a licensed professional engineer in New Jersey, New York and Kentucky.

(Continued next page)

DAVIS, JESS H.—*Continued*

The New York State Association of Engineering Colleges selected Davis as its president in 1950. He served the Engineers' Council for Professional Development in various capacities—on the committee on professional development beginning in 1946, the committee on engineering schools, region two from 1947, and at present as chairman of region one of the education committee. A member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he was the director of the Louisville section in 1945 and 1946 and acted as chairman of the committee to celebrate the society's seventy-fifth anniversary in 1955.

His other societies are the American Society for Engineering Education, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers, Tau Beta Pi and Pi Mu Epsilon. He also belongs to the Newcomen Society, Century Association, Engineers Club and University Club (New York City). He and his wife, Dorothy Catherine (Carrigan) Davis, who were married on September 1, 1928 in Columbus, have one daughter, Sarah Louise.

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DAVIS, ROY H(ENRY) June 15, 1885-June 24, 1956 Canadian industrialist; chairman of board and former president of Atlas Steels, Ltd., largest company of its kind in British Commonwealth; established it in 1928; pioneered in production of stainless steel and titanium; was general manager of Firth Sterling Company, McKeesport, Pennsylvania (1917-23); manager of Park Works, Crucible Steel Company of America (1923-28). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Je 25 '56

DAVIS, SAMMY JR. Jan. 1926- Actor; singer; dancer

Address: b. c/o Wm. Morris Agency, Inc., 1740 B'way., New York 19

After twenty-six years in vaudeville, burlesque and night clubs, Sammy Davis, Jr., made his debut in musical comedy at the Broadway Theatre in New York on March 22, 1956 as the star of *Mr. Wonderful,* a Jule Styne-George Gilbert production. Most of the critics called Sammy's performance "dynamic" but said that the show was "not for Broadway." A few weeks later, Barry Gray (New York *Post,* April 15, 1956) declared that it was an "audience show," credited the public with doing a "great public relations job," and criticized the critics. A number of radio disk jockeys interviewed Sammy on the air and started to "plug" records from the show and earlier Davis recordings by Decca Records. He was featured on the Steve Allen Show on NBC-TV on June 24, 1956.

Sammy became part of a family vaudeville act at the age of four, but it was not until 1946 that the Will Mastin Trio headed by Will Mastin, an adopted uncle, Sammy Davis, Sr., and starring Sammy Jr., began to attract the top night clubs of the country. Commenting on the Trio's appearance at New York's Copacabana, Robert W. Dana (New York *World Telegram and Sun,* April 17, 1954) called Sammy "an actor, a singer, a pantomimist, an impressionist, a dancer and a drummer," and said that he was often better than the originals he mimicked.

The turning point in his career, according to *Time* (April 18, 1955) came after an automobile accident in November 1954, in which Sammy lost his left eye. The following January, he filled an engagement at Ciro's in Hollywood, joked about his eye-patch, and his "comfortable popularity suddenly changed into a major fad." His night club earnings skyrocketed and his records have sold in the millions.

Sammy Davis Jr., was born in New York City in January 1926, the son of Sam and Elvira (Sanchez) Davis. Sam and Elvira were dancers, members of the Will Mastin vaudeville act called *Holiday and Dixieland* which was popular during the Texas Tommy dance craze that swept the country in the early 1920's. The act had seven men and five women and offered songs, dances, skits and comedy. They broke records on the Keith, Pantages and Loew's circuits. According to the New York *World Telegram and Sun* (July 25, 1953) Sammy spent his first birthday in a crib in the dressing room of the Hippodrome in New York City.

A year later, when Mastin had formed another unit called *Creole,* Sammy kept busy mimicking the various members of the act while the piano player tossed off cues. Mastin cut the act to a total of five which included Sammy Davis, Sr., and his four-year-old son. His mother had left the cast when his sister Ramona was born. Hollywood offered an opportunity in 1931 and Sammy appeared with Ethel Waters in *Rufus Jones for President* and with Lita Grey Chaplin in *Season's Greetings* (both produced by Warner Brothers).

Sometimes the boy went to school, but much of his education was through correspondence courses. During the height of the depression years, Mastin made the act a trio. They played in cities and small towns wherever they could get an engagement in vaudeville, burlesque or cabarets. They were often stranded and broke, but they managed in one way or another to get to the next date. The experience sharpened Sammy's talents.

At a theatre in Michigan, the late Bill "Bojangles" Robinson saw the act and was impressed with Sammy's ability and asked Mastin to bring the boy to him. For countless hours, thereafter, Sammy absorbed the skill and showmanship that had made Robinson a success. Within a year Sammy became a perfectionist, in Robinson's opinion.

In 1943 Sammy was called into the U.S. Army and assigned to Special Services, where he wrote, directed and produced several camp shows. He was discharged late in 1945 and rejoined his father and Mastin in the trio. Early in 1946, Mastin decided to challenge the big-time night clubs and the trio was booked into Slapsie Maxie's in Hollywood as "unknowns" and appeared as the opening act. Mastin and Sammy Sr., were content to remain in the background with brief solo soft-shoe and tap specialties, while Sammy Jr., mimicked popular screen stars, sang and danced. His reception was so deafening that the trio was signed for a return engagement as headliners.

They were engaged for a two-week run on the same bill with Mickey Rooney in September 1947 at a Los Angeles theatre and remained for six months. Later, they played the Palace in Columbus, Ohio, where they were headlined with Jimmy Dorsey, the Capitol in New York on the same bill with Frank Sinatra, and the big police show in Los Angeles, featured with Bob Hope. In 1950, they were on the same bill with Jack Benny, Dennis Day and other top names in the entertainment world. When the act was booked into Ciro's in Hollywood, Sammy was earning $300 a week, which after the lean years, seemed like a fortune.

In the fall of 1953, ABC-TV spent $20,000 on a pilot film called *Three's Company* for a comedy situation series, with an inter-racial setting, Sammy's "first" on the TV format. But the project was abandoned after a year because of failure to get a sponsor. However, his debut at New York's Copacabana in April 1954 had such enthusiastic press notices that Decca Records put him under contract. He made two albums, each with eleven titles. *Starring Sammy Davis Jr.,* featured his impersonations of Martin and Lewis, Jimmy Durante, Johhny Ray, Frank Sinatra, Arthur Godfrey, Bing Crosby and others. *Just For Lovers* was a collection of his own songs. Disk jockeys liked him and he was soon popular with radio audiences.

While playing at Las Vegas' Last Frontier, Sammy was called to a recording session in Hollywood, and while driving there on November 19, 1954, he collided with another car and was taken to a hospital in San Bernardino. Three days later, his left eye was removed. When he filled an engagement at Ciro's in Hollywood a few weeks later with a battered face and an eye-patch, the crowd gave him a ten minute standing ovation.

On his next date at Copa City in Miami Beach, *Variety* (February 16, 1955) reported that Sammy came on to a several minute ovation that went into a series of "salvos" as he unwound his "considerable repertoire." Later at the Copacabana in New York, Frank Quinn (New York *Mirror,* March 17, 1955) commented on Sammy's "remarkable showmanship" and said that the act was "polished to perfection" as he recreated Frankie Laine, Tony Bennett, Vaughn Monroe and Billy Daniels among others.

Friedman—Abeles

SAMMY DAVIS, JR.

Television appearances on Ed Sullivan's *Toast of the Town,* the *Milton Berle Show* and the Colgate *Comedy Hour* added to Sammy's popularity. He was signed up by Frank Sinatra to co-star in the musical comedy movie *The Jazz Train* by Mervyn Nelson for Sinatra's Oxford Productions (United Artists release) scheduled for production in March 1957. The delay was made necessary because of the many commitments of the two actors. (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 2, 1955.)

A movie contract with MGM for *St. Louis Woman* was relinquished by Sammy in order to star in the Broadway musical *Mr. Wonderful* by Joseph Stein and Will Glickman, and featuring the Will Mastin Trio. In a review of the opening, Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* March 23, 1956) wrote that it was "a spectacular noisy endorsement of mediocrity" that came alive only when Sammy "rocks and rolls, tapdances. or does imitations." Walter F. Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune*) called it "an impersonation of a musical comedy." All of the critics made caustic remarks about the title and Wolcott Gibbs (*New Yorker,* March 31, 1956) titled his review "Mr. Who?" and said that Sammy was "one of the foremost exponents of a kind of vocal delivery that takes a new step toward pandemonium in popular music; a tapdancer of formidable agility; and a pleasantly accomplished mimic."

Variety (March 28, 1956) reported that Sammy was interviewed on March 24 on the radio program (WMCA) of Barry Gray who was "beating the drums strenuously" for *Mr. Wonderful,* in his column in the New York Evening *Post.* Earl Wilson in the same newspaper was also boosting the show. Radio disk jockeys took up the cause by putting Sammy on the air and playing songs from the show, which

DAVIS, SAMMY, JR.—*Continued*

included "Mr. Wonderful", "Too Close for Comfort," "Without You," "I've been too Busy" and "Ethel Baby."

Sammy is a wiry five feet six inches tall and weighs 124 pounds; he has a broken nose, but no longer wears an eye-patch. He makes his home in Hollywood. Rumors of romance are frequent. His mother is a Catholic and his father a Baptist, but Sammy told Sidney Fields (New York *Mirror,* April 2, 1956) that he had only learned to pray after his accident.

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N Y World Telegram Mag p22 Jl 25 '53
Time 65:65 Ap 18 '55 por

DE CHIRICO, GIORGIO *See* Chirico, Giorgio de

DE KAUFFMANN, HENRIK *See* Kauffmann, Henrik

DELLA CASA, LISA Feb. 2, 1921- Opera singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 149 W. 39th St., New York 18; Columbia Artists Management, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. Schloss Gottlieben, Thurgau, Switzerland

When the Metropolitan Opera's gold curtain descended at the close of Lisa Della Casa's debut in the role of Countess Almaviva in Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* on November 20, 1953, the critics reported that the Swiss soprano's voice was "velvety and vibrant, one of great natural beauty" (New York *Herald Tribune*) and her arias were "perfect gems of phrasing and flowing sound" (New York *World-Telegram*). Already established in Europe as a leading member of the Vienna State Opera (since 1947) and the Munich State Opera, she has also sung at summer festivals at Bayreuth, Salzburg and Edinburgh, at Covent Garden, London, and in other leading concert halls and opera houses throughout Europe. Her recordings on London Records have proved very popular in the United States.

Her operatic repertoire is considered most comprehensive, but it is as a singer of Richard Strauss' roles that she occupies a unique position. As Arabella in Strauss' opera of the same name, as the Countess in *Capriccio,* as Ariadne in *Ariadne auf Naxos,* and as Marschallin in *Der Rosenkavalier,* she has won critical and audience acclaim. Equally at home in modern operas, Miss Della Casa sang a leading role in Gottfried von Einem's *The Trial* at the Salzburg Festival in 1953.

Lisa Della Casa was born on February 2, 1921 at Burgdorf, near Berne, Switzerland, daughter of Dr. Francesco Roberto Della Casa, a Swiss-Italian opthalmologist, and the former Margareta Müller of Bavaria. She was educated at the local Gymnasium and later attended the College Conservatorium in Berne. She was initially inspired by her father's interest in the stage to become a dramatic actress, but when he took her to her first opera, *Salome,* she immediately decided to become an opera singer.

She studied with Mme. Doctor M. Haeser at Zurich for seven years and at the age of twenty-two started her professional career with the Municipal Opera House in Zurich, where she made her debut as Mimi in *La Boheme.* Her outstanding successes, particularly in Richard Strauss' operas, brought her invitations from opera houses all over Europe and in 1947 she was engaged by the Vienna State Opera, of which she is still a leading member.

For two years (1950 and 1951) she appeared at La Scala in Milan under the baton of Herbert von Karajan, singing in *Fidelio* and *Der Rosenkavalier.* In 1951 she sang in *The Marriage of Figaro* at the Glyndebourne Festival in England under the baton of Fritz Busch. She was also widely heard in the title role of Richard Strauss' *Arabella.* Other appearances were at the Salzburg, Bayreuth and Edinburgh Festivals and at London's Covent Garden under the baton of Rudolf Kempe.

Introduced to American audiences on November 20, 1953 when she sang the role of the Countess Almaviva in Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro* at the Metropolitan, Miss Della Casa received a cordial welcome. Virgil Thomson noted in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 21, 1953) that "her voice, velvety and vibrant, is one of great natural beauty. . . . All the same, both of her arias, the 'Porgi amor' and the 'Dove sono' were a touch disappointing for lack of a grand line. Note by note they were lovely, but the notes did not assemble. . . . Miss Della Casa seems to be a great find. One does hope that she will get her confidence quickly." Olin Downes in the New York *Times* of the same date wrote that she has "youth, beauty and personal distinction and an unusually beautiful voice and a fine sincerity and taste in interpretation."

In her first season at the "Met" she also sang in Mozart's *Don Giovanni* the role of Donna Elvira. "Her impersonation of the beleagured Donna is musical, efficient and appropriately dignified," wrote Jay S. Harrison (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 21, 1953). "Unfortunately, however, it is rarely more than that. . . . Only in ensemble work—the trios and the quartets—did her performance take fire. The New York *Times* critic also thought that her voice was "deficient in intensity and dramatic power" despite her technical ease.

She received more acclaim in her next season at the "Met" when she sang her first Eva in *Die Meistersinger* in November 1954. "Miss Della Casa was an affecting Eva," wrote Paul Henry Lang (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 12, 1954). Harriett Johnson in the New York *Post* (November 21, 1954) liked her singing as Cio-Cio-San in *Madama Butterfly* but felt that, despite her beautiful tones, "especially in the top voice," and "many sumptuous notes, there were evidences of lack of vocal confidence and freedom. . . . She gave evidence that she will work well into the role as she gains more experience." Olin Downes in the New York *Times* described her portrayal of Eva as "lovely and youthful to look upon; she has a voice that also is clear and lovely, and for characterization gave life and conviction and appeal to the figure of Pogner's daughter."

Making her concert debut in New York on January 23, 1955 at Town Hall, Miss Della Casa gave a recital of Handel, Bach and Strauss songs in which she revealed "not only the richness of a beautiful voice but also a feeling for line and text" (New York *Journal-American,* January 24, 1955); "the real thrill of the program was the incredibly fresh and pure voice of Miss Della Casa," noted the New York *World-Telegram and Sun.*

Her initial appearance with the Dallas (Texas) Symphony Orchestra under Walter Hendl's baton in Dallas and Fort Worth in January 1955 in *Arabella* brought praise from the Dallas *Times Herald's* critic, Dr. Jack F. Kilpatrick: "Her voice . . . has soaring liquidity, floating ease, marvelous carrying power and singularly touching timbre which make it a perfect implement with which to re-create Strauss." George Anson in the *Fort Worth* Press, John Rosenfield in the Dallas *Morning News* and E. Clyde Whitlock in the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* also acclaimed her artistry and described her voice as "exciting and lovely in all registers."

Musically, the most satisfying performance in Richard Wagner's *Die Meistersinger,* presented at the Metropolitan Opera House on January 11, 1956, was that of Lisa Della Casa in the role of Eva, in the opinion of Howard Taubman (New York *Times,* January 12, 1956). "She sang with sensitivity and feeling, and she made an appealing-looking heroine."

In the Metropolitan Opera production of *Der Rosenkavalier* by Richard Strauss on February 6, 1956, Miss Della Casa was singled out for praise by several critics, including Paul Henry Lang (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 7, 1956). "By tradition," he wrote, "the Marschallin is supposed to be a somewhat mature woman, although the tradition is owing to the maturity of the sopranos who venture to sing this exacting role. Miss Della Casa cannot hide her radiant youth no matter what they do to her; it is not only in her person but in her voice. Her rueful hesitation to look into the mirror was not, and could not be convincing. But she gave a most distinguished performance. Let them be young if they sing as she does."

"Singing her first Marschallin at the Metropolitan," wrote Howard Taubman (New York *Times,* February 7, 1956), "Miss Lisa Della Casa added another enchanting characterization to her repertory. Her voice was never more accurate or more responsive to musical and tonal demands. She looked so young and beautiful that it was hard to believe that she could be worrying about growing old."

Irving Kolodin in the *Saturday Review* (February 25, 1956) pointed out that Miss Della Casa has sung the other two female roles in *Der Rosenkavalier* and that she has now become "if not yet a great Marschallin, let us be thankful that she is a very good one. She is, of course, a handsome woman, and her beauty is more than skin deep. She radiates charm and elegance . . . vocally she provides a lovely blend of warm middle-register sound and shimmering top."

Fayer

LISA DELLA CASA

For London Records she has recorded arias from two Richard Strauss operas, *Arabella* and *Ariadne auf Naxos,* and two versions of his "Four Last Songs"; Franz Lehar's operetta *Zarewitsch* in which she sings the role of Sonia; Mozart's *Cosi Fan Tutte* (the role of Fiordiligi); *Le Nozze di Figaro* (the role of the Countess); and *Don Giovanni* (the role of Donna Elvira).

On December 5, 1949 she was married to Dragan Debeljevic, a Yugoslavian art historian. They have a young daughter, Wesna. Their home on Lake Constance, Switzerland is a 700-year-old half-Gothic, half-Romantic castle of thirty rooms. They enjoyed furnishing the castle with modern combined with antique. "Our house shows a little bit of every era from the thirteenth century until today," Miss Della Casa said. Keenly interested in sports, she excels at skiing, swimming and ice skating and is an expert horsewoman. She also likes to sew and has made some of her own operatic costumes. Her specialty in the kitchen is cooking such Swiss-Italian specialties as spaghetti, risotto and fondus. She loves to drive fast cars at top speed. Her pets are two pointers, Adrianne and Dick.

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DENDRAMIS, VASSILI May 1883-May 9, 1956 Former Greek Ambassador to U.S. (1947-50); held diplomatic posts since 1912 in the Near East, Europe, and Latin America; represented Greece at League of Nations (1923-27); chief of Greek delegation to U.N. (1946-1950); wrote political articles in Greek periodicals. See *Current Biography* (June) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 May 10 '56

DENEBRINK, FRANCIS C(OMPTON) June 22, 1896- Former U. S. Naval officer

Address: b. Matson Navigation Co., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20; h. 255 Obispo St., Long Beach, Calif.

At a Pentagon news conference in September 1955 Vice-Admiral Francis C. Denebrink, U.S. Navy, Commander of Military Sea Transportation Service (M.S.T.S.), announced that for the first time in history the Northwest Passage—between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—was used as a passage to move men and supplies. Admiral Denebrink had personally supervised the three-month expedition in the Arctic region. Petroleum products, general supplies and equipment were unloaded at depots along 1,500 miles that will eventually stretch from Alaska to Greenland in a chain of radar defenses, jointly controlled by the United States and Canada, and known as the Distant Early Warning (D.E.W.) Line.

Admiral Denebrink's retirement from the Navy became effective on August 1, 1956. He was succeeded by Vice-Admiral John M. Will as Commander of M.S.T.S. Admiral Denebrink then became a vice-president of the Matson Navigation Company.

A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Denebrink was advanced through grades to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1944 and to Vice-Admiral in 1952. He holds many distinguished service awards for action in the European and Pacific theaters of war. During World War II Denebrink, as commander of the cruiser U.S.S. *Brooklyn*, directed the rescue of 1,500 survivors of the burning transport U.S.S. *Wakefield*.

Francis Compton Denebrink was born in Chicago, Illinois on June 22, 1896, son of Frank Denebrink, a doctor, and Myrtle (Compton) Denebrink. A younger brother, Gerald Compton Denebrink, is a prominent business executive in New York City. The family lived in Sheridan, Wyoming during Francis' early years and he attended elementary school there. By the time he was ready for high school, the family had moved to Long Beach, California. After graduating from high school, he entered the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and was graduated and commissioned an ensign in 1917.

During World War I Denebrink served on the destroyer U.S.S. *Warrington* based at Queenstown, Ireland and at Brest, France. For the next twelve years he alternated between sea duty on destroyer type vessels and land duty as aide to the superintendent of the Naval Academy in 1922-1923, and from 1926 to 1928 as officer in charge of the Navy Department press section. He also served for a short period as Naval aide at the White House during the Coolidge Administration. During 1930 he was in command of the U.S.S. *McCormick* in Chinese waters. He completed the Naval War College course in 1932.

Four years of sea duty on the staffs of the scouting force, battle force and the U.S. Fleet was followed by a shore tour from 1936 to 1939 as head of the department of navigation at the Naval Academy. In 1940 and 1941 he was executive officer on the U.S.S. *Brooklyn*, a light cruiser. He then served a brief period of land duty with the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) and as aide to the Chief of Naval Operations.

In command of the U.S.S. *Brooklyn*, Denebrink was on the scene when the transport U.S.S. *Wakefield* (formerly the luxury liner S.S. *Manhattan*) caught fire on September 3, 1942, enroute from Europe to New York. Denebrink directed the rescue of all 1,500 men aboard the burning vessel. Later he was engaged in the Allied operations off Casablanca, Morocco.

He reported for duty in 1943 as chief of staff to the Commander of the Fleet Operational Training Command of the Atlantic Fleet. With his promotion to Rear-Admiral in 1944, Denebrink was transferred to the Pacific Fleet as commander of the Fleet Operational Training Command. Before the war ended, Admiral Denebrink commanded the cruiser division five in the Aleutians. He was also Commander of the Naval forces engaged in the occupation of northern Japan and later commanded service squadron ten and three in the Orient.

Taking part in Operation Sandstone in 1947-1948, Denebrink commanded a Naval task group at Eniwetok for atomic tests. He was back in Washington the following year as Navy director of the Munitions Board's military council. He then commanded the Pacific Fleet service force from December 1949 to December 1952. Promoted to Vice-Admiral on December 20, 1952, he assumed duties as Commander of the Military Sea Transportation Service. The M.S.T.S. had been organized on October 1, 1949 and replaced the Army and Navy transport services in the armed forces unification plan. It was charged with providing sea transportation for Defense Department materiel and personnel and the coordination of commercial shipping with its own vessels.

The Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (the Hoover Commission) had recommended fiscal reforms in military operations in 1948 and caused the establishment of a "performance budget" in 1949 to account for functional programs and activities. After four years of slow progress a Senate Armed Forces subcommittee, headed by Senator Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont, was appointed to investigate. Hanson W. Baldwin (New York *Times*, November 6, 1953) reported that a tangle of archaic laws and the "fiscal inexperience of many military officers" had resulted in "erroneous estimates,"

U. S. Navy

VICE-ADM. FRANCIS C. DENEBRINK

over-stocking and wastage. The outstanding example of the "performance budget" in practice was offered by M.S.T.S. Commander, Admiral Denebrink, and had shown the way toward the saving of millions of dollars.

Pressure on Congress to cut M.S.T.S. activities as an encroachment on the private steamship industry resulted in an investigation by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, the General Accounting Office and the Hoover Commission. George Horne (New York *Times,* August 24, 1954) commented that Vice-Admiral Denebrink spent almost as much time "under the fluoroscope of survey committees" as in running his command. The M.S.T.S. report revealed that private shipping had received 70 per cent of the agency's costs during the fiscal year ending June 1954. As a consequence of the investigations, the cargo preference bill—usually referred to as the "fifty-fifty law"—was passed, requiring that at least half of all government-financed cargo be shipped in privately owned commercial U.S. vessels. The New York *Times* (October 19, 1954) disclosed that Admiral Denebrink said that he had "ordered the lay-up" of eleven M.S.T.S. tankers operated for the Naval agency by private contractors on behalf of the government and not considered to be in the category covered by the law.

"We won a great victory in the Arctic Circle over the real enemies of ice, fog, cold and snow," Denebrink said in reporting on the D.E.W. Line operation of the summer of 1955 (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 22, 1955). He explained that for the first time the Northwest Passage was used to move men and supplies. (After the discovery of America there was much talk of a Northwest Passage connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and explorers sailed up the bays and rivers seeking this passage. Henry Hudson was set adrift by a mutinous crew refusing to continue the search.) *Saturday Night* (October 29, 1955) noted that the Canadian ship "*St. Roch* pioneered the Passage, and has steamed through it both ways, eastbound in 1940, westbound in 1944."

Vice-Admiral Denebrink disclosed that 18,647 crew members manned the 126 ships of the U.S. Navy, Canadian Navy, civilian Merchant Marine and the M.S.T.S. taking part in the D.E.W. Line operation. He showed pictures that illustrated the "constant threat of bad weather and crushing ice" in below freezing temperatures, and explained that 500,000 tons of materials for building "early warning radar stations" were unloaded along a shoreline of 1,500 miles. Additional supplies and equipment for other military outposts in north-eastern Canada and Greenland were unloaded before the Arctic winter closed in.

During the twenty-ninth annual Merchant Marine Conference held in New Orleans, George Horne (New York *Times,* October 16, 1955) reported, leaders of the shipping industry aimed a barrage of criticism at the M.S.T.S. This was countered by the 1955 "dramatic story of M.S.T.S. operations in the Arctic," told in detail by Vice-Admiral Denebrink and Rear-Admiral Walter C. Ford, Deputy Chief of the Maritime Administration. In November 1955 it was announced that contracts to several shipbuilders for seven ships—specially strengthened for operation in icy waters—intended for use by M.S.T.S. in the Arctic area, were awarded.

In addition to being awarded several decorations by the U. S. Government, Denebrink holds the Chevalier Royal Order of Cambodia from France, Special Collar Order of Pao Ting, Breast Order of Yun Hui and the Yun Hui Medal from China. The bronze "A" American Defense Service Medal is among his commemorative medals.

Denebrink was married on October 10, 1933 to Fanny McCook of Long Beach, California. They have a daughter, Joyce Ann. The tall, heavily built Vice-Admiral has gray hair and blue eyes. His favorite recreations are golf and tennis. George Horne described him as "a crusty sea-dog who thrives under assault and who has many friends and admirers among the merchant marine leadership."

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DESSÈS, JEAN (dĕ-sĕs') Aug. 6, 1904-
Fashion designer

Address: 17, ave Matignon, Paris 8, France; 1 rue Rabelais, Paris 8, France

Born in Egypt of Greek parents, Jean Desses is now one of the leading fashion designers in Paris and is considered largely responsible for the trend in 1954-1955 toward Egyptian styles. Since his first visit to the United States in 1949, when his evening gown won the Knickerbocker Ball "Oscar" for the "Gown of the Year," Dessès has sent collections annually to America for reproduction by two manufacturing concerns.

(Continued next page)

Georges Saad, Paris

JEAN DESSÈS

Although trained for a diplomatic career, he abandoned his legal studies at the age of twenty-two to become chief designer at Madame Jane's house of fashion. Ten years later in 1936 he opened his own establishment, and in 1946 scored a "tremendous hit" with an Egypt-inspired collection. He followed this in 1948 with Grecian designs and graceful draperies that have become his hallmark in the fashion world. In rising to the top ranks in his field, Dessès has demonstrated his business astuteness and enterprise; he is active in the French chambers of commerce of America, France, Italy, Great Britain and Belgium.

Jean Dessès was born on August 6, 1904 in Alexandria, Egypt, the son of Jean Demitri and Virginia (Benachi) Dessès. His parents, members of prominent Greek families, had lived in Egypt for many years. Their son attended the Alexandria Greek School. As a child he admired Italian film stars Francesca Bertini and Leda Borelli, going to see their films repeatedly in order to study the fabulous garments they wore. When Maria, the family seamstress, came to sew for his mother, Jean watched carefully to see how materials were cut, draped and pinned. He liked to shop with his mother, helping her select silks, velvets and brocades for her new wardrobes. His favorite books were the fashion magazines of Paris.

When he was ten years old, Maria made a dress from his design—a full-skirted white organdy gown edged with beige lace and tied with a narrow *moiré* ribbon sash. His mother wore it to a garden party with a large black hat and was immediately besieged by friends who wanted to know which Paris couture house had created it. When she admitted that her little son designed it, they asked him for advice on fashions. It became a privilege to be Jean's friend, for he designed clothes for the women he liked, helped them select fabrics and told them how to dress in the most flattering modes.

His family wanted him to pursue legal studies, and although his real interest lay in fashion design, he enrolled in the Alexandria branch of the University of Paris. After receiving the LL.B. degree in 1926, Jean Dessès went to Paris with his mother to continue his legal education in preparation for a diplomatic career. He enrolled at the Faculté de Droit de Paris, but from the moment he entered the French capital he knew that fashion designing, not law, was his career. As he studied briefs and torts, he filled his notebooks with designs for women's clothes.

One day he noticed that some of these sketches were missing. Soon afterward he received a letter from Madame Jane, head of a well-known couture house on the rue de la Paix, saying she liked his sketches but would like to see some of his clothes. A friend then confessed that he had stolen the sketch-books and shown them to Madame Jane.

Within forty-eight hours Dessès had rounded up thirty-five models from the wardrobes of his girl friends and his mother to show to Madame Jane—but she was too busy to look at them. Discouraged, he left the place determined never to enter it again. Next day, however, Madame Jane and her daughter viewed the collection and soon afterward offered him a position as designer at 10,000 francs a month. This was considered an enormous wage in 1926. Before long, his employer put him in charge of the designing end of the establishment and for the next ten years Dessès created Madame Jane's collections.

In 1936 Dessès obtained financial backing for his own fashion house from his cousin, Constantin Salvago, for whose bride in Egypt Dessès designed "a lavish dress with a crinoline . . . which became the sensation of Alexandria. As a token of appreciation toward his talented . . . kinsman, the cousin sent Dessès a check to buy his own fashion house" (New York *Times*, April 13, 1955). The following year Jean Dessès opened his *maison de couture* at 37 avenue George V, a modest establishment that grew steadily in popularity. After the war it became the favorite fashion house of Egyptian and Greek social leaders.

Upon his return to Egypt in 1946, Dessès found there a rich source of new fashion ideas that he used in his fall collection. Soon after this, Queen Frederika of Greece became his client and commissioned him to design her wardrobe for attending the wedding of Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain in 1947. In 1948 he made his first trip to Greece, where he was royally received and where he found inspiration for new fashions in the national costumes exhibited in the Benachi Museum, owned by his uncle. He also found the embroidered dress of the natives on the Aegean Islands a source of fashion ideas for his spring line in 1948.

As his popularity and success grew, his staff increased and in 1948 he moved to a splendid private mansion (formerly belonging to Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, builder of the Eiffel Tower) at the corner of avenue Matignon and rue Rabelais, in the heart of the fashion center of Paris. His clients now included such fashion leaders as the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Windsor, Princess Olga of Yugoslavia, Mrs. David Bruce, Mrs. Averell Harriman, the Comtesse de Paris, the Marquise de la Falaise, as well as many film and stage stars.

Jean Dessès made his first trip to the United States in the fall of 1949, accompanied by his partner and cousin, Constantin Salvago, and Salvago's wife and daughter. They toured the country; "For how am I to design dresses for Americans," said Dessès, "unless I learn first how you live and the things you do?" (*Christian Science Monitor,* November 25, 1949).

At the Knickerbocker Ball in November, where society women modeled gowns by fourteen top dress designers in a competition to select the "Gown of the Year," Dessès' white lace frock won the "Oscar" (a small gilt dressmaker's dummy), even though Dior's gown received louder feminine applause. *Life* (December 5, 1949) reported: "It was a triumph for Dessès, who had never been in the United States before and had never before exhibited a dress here." The three male judges (Basil Rathbone, Richard Aldrich and Morton Downey) also "demonstrated the inflexibility of male taste which always falls hard for something sweet, something white and something simple. Jean Dessès' dress was all three."

As a result of his trip, Dessès entered into agreements with two American firms for the manufacture of his clothes. Deitsch and Conti make his suits and coats, and Nanty produces his evening gowns. Since 1952, when his American business became a large-scale operation, Dessès has made two trips yearly to New York to present his collections. He is often asked to design special gowns of cotton, nylon, celanese, or other fabrics for fashion shows staged by the industry involved.

In Paris, Dessès presents four collections each year—two in his salon and two in his *Bazaar,* for which he draws some 1,000 designs. At each major show about 175 original models are presented in the gold-gilt salon on the main floor of his fashion house. Carefully chosen mannequins, both petite and tall, demonstrate that his creations can be worn by all types of women. In addition to the main collection, Dessès designs ready-to-wear clothes for his *Bazaar* on the ground floor of his establishment and also for leading department stores in Europe and the United States.

The designer works quickly, turning out as many as 110 creations in a month. Sometimes he builds a collection around a romantic notion, such as "La Belle du Nuit," which featured for daytime wear a closed-bud silhouette with straight sheathed lines and tight jackets, opening out at night into full-blossom gowns with sweeping skirts. He has recently used cowboy and Mexican themes in his sport clothes.

Jean Dessès was credited with giving impetus to the Egyptian trend in American fashions by Murray Robinson in an article in *Collier's* (November 26, 1954). "As in the 1920's, Paris took the first step. Designer Jean Dessès showed an Egyptian collection [in] July. His gowns emphasized the clinging qualities of the Empire school." In 1955 Dessès gowns featured harem pants beneath their swirling draperies, and harem-draped skirts with freedom for the wearer to walk or dance.

As in his childhood, Jean Dessès still is fascinated by the clothes worn by movie stars and enjoys designing them. In 1955 he created costumes for the Twentieth Century-Fox picture, *Can-Can.* He also designed a wardrobe for Ludmila Tcherina for the British production of *Oh Rosalinda,* based on *Die Fledermaus,* the Johann Strauss operetta. Film stars among his regular clients include Marlene Dietrich, Rita Hayworth, Danielle Darrieux, Michèle Morgan, Claudette Colbert, and Anne Baxter.

The designer has wide-spread business and commercial interests. He is a member of the council of direction of the Chambre Syndical de la Couture Parisienne, Cercle des Echanges Artistiques, American Chamber of Commerce in France, French Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Inc., Chambre de Commerce Française d'Italie, Chambre de Commerce Française de Grande-Bretagne, Chambre de Commerce Française de Belgique, and American Society of Composers. He is also a member of the Club Internationaux (Paris) and the Yacht Club (Alexandria).

Dessès has brown eyes and hair, weighs about 140 pounds, and is five feet ten inches tall. His religion is Greek Orthodox. "Although I am a bachelor," he told one reporter, "I have a delightful family to share all my enthusiasms." He was referring to his cousin Constantin Salvago and Mrs. Salvago and their part in his success. As hobbies, he enjoys golf, sailing, swimming and dancing; he collects paintings *objets d'art* and rare rugs. He discovers continual excitement and pleasure in his work. "Fashion is in a constant process of evolution," he once said, "and each season I pay my tribute to it."

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DE VOTO, BERNARD Jan. 11, 1897-Nov. 13, 1955 Author; literary critic; won the Pulitzer Prize in history in 1948 for *Across the Wide Missouri;* edited "The Easy Chair" page in *Harper's Magazine* for the past twenty years; wrote many books on American literature and social history, biographical and critical studies, and fiction including *We Accept With Pleasure; The Year of Decision: 1846; The Course of Empire; Mark Twain's America;* and several novels under the pseudonym of John August. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 N 14 '55

DIAL, MORSE G(RANT) Aug. 29, 1895-
Industrialist; organization official
Address: b. c/o Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., 30 E. 42d St., New York 17; h. 1107 5th Ave., New York 28

The man with final responsibility for the operation of one of America's largest industrial organizations, the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, is Morse G. Dial, president since 1952, when he succeeded Fred H. Haggerson. Working his way up through the ranks, Dial rose from sales supervisor of the Pyrofax division of Union Carbide and Carbon in 1929 to the position he now holds in what has been called "the community" of Union Carbide and Carbon. Much of the business experience that he brought to his early work at Union Carbide and Carbon had been acquired as sales manager of Morse & Rogers, New York branch of the International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

MORSE G. DIAL

To keep a leading place in chemicals and metals development, Carbide spends over $100,000,000 a year on expansion. "No sooner did Dial put his new $17,000,000 Seadrift, Texas plant (ethylene oxide, polyethylene) on stream [in 1955] than he announced: 1) a new polyethylene plant at Torrance, California, 2) another in Scotland . . . and 3) an expansion to double the productive capacity of his Texas City vinyl acetate plant. Elsewhere, Dial was . . . finishing off his $31,000,000 Ashtabula, Ohio titanium plant," among other construction projects (*Forbes*, January 1, 1956).

Born on August 29, 1895, in Chicago, Illinois, Morse Grant Dial is the son of Grant Dunnigan and Frances (Newman) Dial. His father was in the shoe business. From Chicago, the family went to Fargo, North Dakota, where Morse was reared. He was graduated from the Fargo High School in 1914, and received his M.E. degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in 1919. In college he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, manager of the crew, and a member of the Quill and Dagger society.

During World War I Dial served two years (1917-19) as an ensign in Naval Aviation. On leaving the service, he took his first position, sales manager for Morse & Rogers. In 1927 he became vice-president of the Brownville Board Company, Brownville, New York, where he remained until 1929.

Following a year as sales supervisor for the Pyrofax division of Union Carbide and Carbon, he was made manager of this operation. He moved to the Vinylite division in 1934. After holding the offices of assistant treasurer (1938-45) and assistant secretary (1939-45), Dial was appointed treasurer and secretary. During this time, one of his achievements was the reorganization of methods that resulted in improvements of the accounting controls which bind together the many parts of Union Carbide and Carbon. From 1949 to 1951 he served as vice-president, and in 1949 was elected a director. He became a member of the executive committee in 1950 and executive vice-president in 1951. He succeeded Fred H. Haggerson as president in April 1952.

"Research is our lifeblood," states Dial, whose company spends millions each year on research and has developed an average of one new product a month for the past twenty-five years (*Time*, May 12, 1952). The fields of research and development undertaken by Union Carbide and Carbon include nearly every known science. Thousands of basic products are manufactured (these may be divided into the five main classes of alloys, carbons, chemicals, gases and plastics) by the 300 plants—factories, mills, mines and laboratories—in the United States and Canada.

Founded in 1917 as the amalgamation of five different yet interdependent companies (the Union Carbide Company, Electric Metallurgical Company, National Carbon Company, Inc., Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc., and the Linde Air Products Company), Union Carbide now employs over 70,000. The company's long-range policy of expansion and experimentation has been continuous. During the past decade, this corporation has spent $968,000,000 for construction. Of this, as reported by the New York *Times* (February 21, 1955), more than half was for the production of chemicals and plastics, 28 per cent for alloys and metals, 11 per cent for industrial gases and carbide, and 7 per cent for carbon products.

Union Carbide and Carbon is also one of the largest producers of uranium in the Colorado Plateau area, through its subsidiary United States Vanadium Company. One of the corporation's divisions, Union Carbide Nuclear Company, operates four major atomic energy installations in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission, under a contract which was renewed in 1955 and extends to 1960.

Still another project is the production of chemicals from coal as a direct raw material, through a process in use since 1952 at the corporation's $11,000,000 plant at Institute, West Virginia. Although the future of these new coal-hydrogenation chemicals has not yet been determined, Dial and his chemists are confident that "once the new chemicals are here in quantity, they will find jobs for themselves, perhaps as brand-new plastics" (*Business Week,* November 12, 1955). This is no new problem for Union Carbide which "produced chemicals from petroleum gases which had no known use but which now sell in quantities totaling more than two billion pounds a year. . . . More than a third of Carbide's earnings comes from products and processes that did not even exist in 1939" (*Time,* March 12, 1952).

In March 1955 Dial announced that Union Carbide had established an educational fund providing $500,000 annually "to enable deserving students interested in business careers to obtain a college education, and at the same time to help some liberal arts and technical colleges meet financial squeezes" (New York *Times,* March 8, 1955). In addition to making grants-in-aid to a number of small institutions of "traditionally high standing," the fund awards a total of 400 scholarships annually. By this means, Union Carbide is trying to encourage graduates of liberal arts, as well as technical schools, to seek administrative and executive positions in the business and industrial worlds.

On the international scene, Union Carbide is also active. In February 1955 Dial signed a contract with Enrico Mattei, president of Italy's Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, which supplies 90 per cent of Italy's natural gas, for the purpose of developing the synthetic rubber industry in Italy. Union Carbide will provide management assistance in the planning, design and construction of a $75,000,000 plant at Ravenna.

A mid-year report released in July 1955 showed that Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation achieved record sales and earnings during the first six months of the year. Net income reached $63,614,898—a 52 per cent increase over the $41,803,203 earned in the corresponding period of 1954. Sales rose to $554,267,447 as compared with $435,156,792 in the first half of 1954 (New York *Times,* July 21, 1955).

"It is very hard," Dial has said, "to identify the accomplishments of this corporation with any individual." He emphasizes that his own ideas are discussed with other executives of Union Carbon and their ideas are shared in group discussion.

Dial is a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Prudential Insurance Company of America (since 1952) and trustee of the Hanover Bank. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York and the Cornell University Council and a director of the Boys Clubs of America.

He married Ethelwyn Gamble on September 20, 1924. Their son, Morse Grant Dial, Jr., who is also with Union Carbide, works in the administration of finance division. Among Dial's favorite means of relaxation are golf, fishing and boating. He is a member of the Links Golf Club, the Links Club, the National Golf Links of America, the American Yacht Club and the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island. He enjoys music and is a member of the Metropolitan Opera Club. Other organizations to which Dial belongs include the Uptown Club, Union League Club, and the Rolling Rock Club. He attends the Reformed Church of Bronxville, New York.

In 1954 Dial was awarded the honorary Eng.D. degree by the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. He stands five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, and has blue eyes and graying brown hair. Appreciative of the abilities of others, he feels that "good judgment comes down to confidence in men and what they can do" (*Fortune*).

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DIDRIKSON, BABE *See* Zaharias, Babe D.

DINGELL, JOHN D(AVID) Feb. 2, 1894-Sept. 20, 1955 United States Representative from Michigan; represented the Fifteenth Michigan District since 1933; member of House Ways and Means Committee; sponsored Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill to extend Social Security and to institute compulsory national health insurance; was a foe of waste, particularly in the armed services; despite his known antagonism to communism, he opposed both the setting up and the perpetuation of the House Un-American Activities Committee. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Herald Tribune p16 S 21 '55

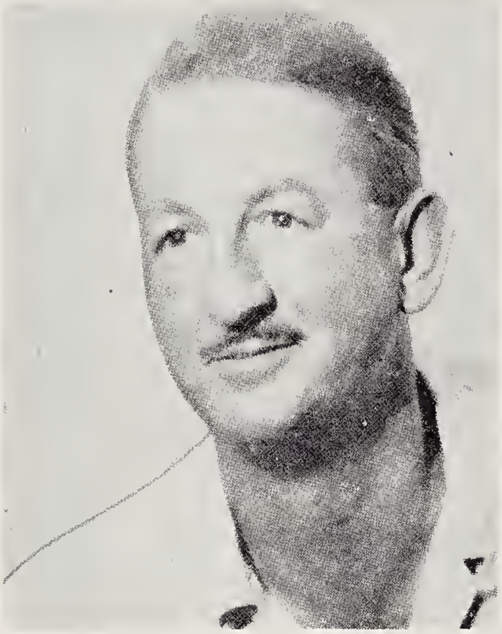
DODGE, DAVID (FRANCIS) Aug. 1910- Author

Address: b. c/o Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. 706 Kingston Rd., Princeton, N.J.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* March 1956.

David Dodge should be a happy man. He likes to travel and live abroad, and has found the ideal occupation to make this possible—free-lance writing. "Some writers," he says, "travel to gather material to write about, while I find that the end and aim of life is to write about things, so as to gather money to travel." Dodge readers benefit with a number of lighthearted but informative travel books and a string of mystery-detective books that often incorporate travel backgrounds.

(Continued next page)



DAVID DODGE

David Francis Dodge was born in Berkeley, California in August 1910. His father, George Dodge, was a San Francisco architect. His mother, Maude Bennett Dodge, was the daughter of an early western newspaper crusader. He and three older sisters were reared principally in California.

Having attended Lincoln High School in Los Angeles, Dodge came to maturity during the depression and "scrabbled for a living, as everyone did, at odd jobs, temporary employment, relief." He was a Los Angeles bank clerk for a time, then a ship's fireman on a South American run, and a social-service worker in San Francisco, where he also was associated with amateur theatricals. His first writing experience was as the author of one-act plays for San Francisco's Macondray Lane Theatre and Bohemian Club.

But his writing career began in a roundabout way. In 1935 he took a job as a public accountant which, in his own words, seemed preferable to death by starvation. (Today, he qualifies as a certified public accountant in California, self-educated and self-trained.) This work lasted seven years, during which time he specialized as an income-tax consultant and gathered enough business and financial background material to win a bet: a $5 wager by his wife—former Macmillan Company editorial representative Elva Keith, whom he married on July 17, 1936—that he could write a better mystery novel than the ones he was reading during one rainy vacation.

The two resulting detective stories, *Death and Taxes* (1941) and *Shear the Black Sheep* (1942), were followed by a third, *Bullets for the Bridegroom* (1944), all published by Macmillan.

Meanwhile, Dodge had been commissioned in the Naval Reserve after Pearl Harbor. Upon his release from active duty in 1945, he set out with his wife and daughter, Kendal, for Mexico and Guatemala and told of their misadventures in the ensuing best seller, *How Green Was My Father* (Simon & Schuster, 1947), Dodge's first venture into the field of travel writing. The book exhibited the irreverent but informative style that Dodge readers have come to expect.

It Ain't Hay (Simon & Schuster, 1946), titled with grim facetiousness, was a thriller portraying marijuana as a very nasty weed. Virginia Kirkus described the narrative as "hard-mouthed, hardhitting . . . superior." *The Long Escape* (1948 marking Dodge's switch to Random House) was a detective story with a South American background. *How Lost Was My Weekend* (also 1948) continued the travel diary begun in *How Green Was My Father,* the weekend lasting about a year and a half, which the Dodges spent in Guatemala and Honduras.

Dodge continued to alternate mystery and travel with the publication in 1949 of *Plunder of the Sun*—a travel-mystery with a Peruvian backdrop—and *Crazy Glasspecker; or, High Life in the Andes,* "a brash and breezy travelog" of the year or so the Dodge family spent in Arequipa, Peru.

In 1950, the well-received mystery, *Red Tassel,* came out, also with Spanish-American setting, and was tagged by the *Saturday Review of Literature* (October 7, 1950) as "lively and literate." With his other hand, Dodge was meanwhile turning out another brisk, seriocomic travelog, *20,000 Leagues Behind the 8 Ball* (1951), describing travels across South America in search of cheaper living—and ending up in southern France, the scene of *To Catch a Thief* (1952), since made into an Alfred Hitchcock motion picture. This was greeted in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (February 17, 1952) as "cleverly original" with "sprightly characterization, swift and deft movement, and surprise climax."

The Poor Man's Guide to Europe (1953) was welcomed enthusiastically by reviewers. Included is information, said Virginia Kirkus, by "an inveterate itinerant and conscientious nickel-nurser" on "hitting the road on less than $45 a month" and many other subjects. A revised edition was published in 1956, as in 1954 and 1955.

Still itinerant, Dodge turned his attention to a European Iron Curtain country with the suspense novel, *Lights of Skaro* (1954), praised by the New York *Times* (February 28, 1954) for its "pure virtuosity of narrative excitement." Commenting on *Time Out for Turkey* (1955), a book of description and travel that took the Dodges through the Balkans and Turkey, the late Joseph Henry Jackson perhaps epitomized opinion on all of Dodge's writing: "Dodge tells the whole story in his special style, which conceals very nicely the fact that he's giving you a surprising amount of information along with his kidding and intimate chitchat."

Dodge stands 6′ 1″ tall, weighs 190 pounds, has hazel eyes and brown hair. He is trilingual, speaking French and Spanish as well as English. He is a Democrat. His recreations include guitar-playing, tennis, reading, and "always travel." He recently completed his book "Angel's Ransom," a melodrama with a Monte Carlo background. He is also a prolific magazine writer. When at home, Dodge lives in Princeton, New Jersey, where his wife works with him as amanuensis.

DOLAN, D(ANIEL) LEO Feb. 14, 1895-
Canadian government official; journalist

Address: b. Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Kent Bldg., Kent & Albert Sts., Ottawa, Canada; h. 216 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Canada.

Canada as a vacationland has been extolled by D. Leo Dolan in many foreign countries. He has witnessed a rise in Canadian tourist revenues from $117,000,000 in 1934, when he became the first director of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, to over $300,000,000 in 1953. Much of this growth, in the opinion of many, is largely attributable to Dolan's persuasive oratory. He has made over 2,000 speeches describing Canada's mountains, lakes and streams, winter sports and historic attractions.

Dolan came to his present post after three years of conspicuous success as head of the Province of New Brunswick's Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, and twenty years of experience as a sports writer and news reporter for various Canadian newspapers.

An Irish-Canadian of the third generation, Daniel Leo Dolan was born to James and Catherine (Mulligan) Dolan at Fredericton, New Brunswick on February 14, 1895 and is one of five children (four are deceased). He was brought up in Fredericton, where his father was a lumber and deputy land surveyor. Early indications were toward a musical career; his voice was described as of "rare beauty and quality," he became a chorister and soloist at the local St. Dunstan's Church. At the Fredericton High School his prominence in hockey, baseball and football led to his engagement, at the age of sixteen, as a part time school and sports reporter for the Fredericton *Gleaner*, with which he already held a newspaper delivery route. He soon resolved to make journalism his career, and in 1912 he left school to join the permanent staff of the *Gleaner* as a sports reporter.

In his choice of a profession "D. Leo" (as he is familiarly called) was strongly influenced by the late J. Douglas Black (news editor of the *Gleaner* and later organizer of the New Brunswick Travel Bureau) whom he regards as "one of the most brilliant newspapermen of that time." He rose to the assignment as the *Gleaner's* Parliamentary correspondent with the New Brunswick Legislature, and for a brief period in World War I, while Black was in service as a major with a Canadian Highland battalion, was his successor as news editor.

In 1917, after a short period with the *Fredericton Mail*, Dolan became news editor of the Sydney (Nova Scotia) *Record*, then in 1918 he moved to Western Canada to join the W. F. Herman newspapers, the Regina (Saskatchewan) *Post*, the Saskatoon (Saskatchewan) *Star* and the Windsor (Ontario) *Border Cities Star*. On the Saskatoon *Star* he was Parliamentary representative with the Saskatchewan legislature and later news editor before being sent to Ottawa in 1919 to cover the Dominion House of Commons for the three Herman papers. Returning to Nova Scotia in 1921, Dolan spent a year on the Sydney *Post* as night editor before rejoining the *Record* as sports editor and industrial reporter.

National Film Bd.
—Garnet Hollington

D. LEO DOLAN

The Conservative Party of Nova Scotia engaged Dolan as publicity writer in its successful campaign of 1925. In the same year he moved to Saint John, New Brunswick, to become sports editor and political reporter of that city's *Telegraph Journal*, and still later in 1925 to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was on the editorial staff of the Halifax *Herald* and *Mail*.

Late in 1927 he was appointed provincial organizer of the Liberal Party in Nova Scotia, and "earned an enviable reputation as a speaker" and helped to raise the Liberal representation from 3 to 20 in a Legislature of 43 members.

During 1929 and 1930 he was a correspondent for Toronto, Montreal and United States newspapers. He was appointed on June 12, 1931 to succeed the recently deceased J. Douglas Black as director of the New Brunswick Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel. A main objective of the bureau was to attract, despite the economic depression, more United States tourists and vacationists to the province and Dolan, trying a new approach, promptly invited "Babe" Ruth and other "greats of the sports world to come up for the hunting" (Frank Croft in *Maclean's Magazine*, July 15, 1953).

At the World Series of 1931 he pulled a notable publicity stunt by presenting a frozen moose to the Philadelphia Athletics, one of the

DOLAN, D. LEO—*Continued*

participating teams; and, although the Athletics lost to the St. Louis Cardinals, "millions of Americans read daily stories of . . . the wonderful hunting to be found in New Brunswick." Presentation by Dolan of a New Brunswick bear cub to the Boston "Bruins" hockey team as a mascot in February 1934 also was effective in advertising the province. He wrote stories about such scenic attractions as the Reversing Falls at Saint John, New Brunswick and Franklin D. Roosevelt's summer home at Campobello.

In Canada as a whole, however, the depression caused a drop in tourist revenue from about $309,000,000 in 1929 to about $117,000,000 in 1933, and in May 1934 a special committee of the Canadian Senate, with W. H. Dennis of Halifax as chairman, was appointed to study ways and means of halting the decline. Called several times as a witness, Dolan made many valuable suggestions to this committee, which recommended the establishment of a Canadian Government Travel Bureau within the Ministry of Railways and Canals with Dolan as its director.

On July 19, 1934 Dolan began his directorship with one assistant and an advertising budget of $100,000; but by 1936, largely as the result of his advertising campaign in the United States, and his numerous talks to organizations and societies on both sides of the border, tourist revenue in Canada had risen to approximately $275,000,000. In 1938 Dolan paid a highly successful promotional visit to Great Britain, and by the outbreak of World War II in September, 1939, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau had increased its staff to thirty-eight and had been empowered to spend about $500,000 for advertising. In April 1939 Dolan headed the Canadian delegation to the first Inter-American Travel Congress meeting at San Francisco, and was elected president of the permanent Congress.

Because of the curbs imposed on pleasure travel during World War II, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau was largely dormant. In the general postwar reorganization of ministries, the Bureau was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce headed by James A. Mackinnon, under whose overall authority its expansion in 1946 and 1947 was rapid. Peace and the end of gasoline rationing combined to give Canada her biggest tourist year to date in 1946. Transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce in January, 1948 and in December of that year to the newly-formed Department of Reconstruction and Supply, the Bureau continued to grow and by 1953 Dolan was spending almost $1,000,000 on advertising annually, and answering more than 400,000 inquiries a year through a staff of eighty at Ottawa and representatives in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. Canadian tourist revenue in 1953 was more than $300,000,000.

In his article "How Leo Lures the Yanks" in *Maclean's Magazine* for July 15, 1953, Frank Croft cited several of Dolan's ideas for augmenting Canada's appeal to visitors. "For nearly twenty years," this writer noted, "he has been needling provincial highway officials to . . . build better and wider highways." Dolan has also been sharply critical of Canadian cooking and coffee-making, as well as indiscriminate flying of the Stars and Stripes ("It's an erroneous idea of hospitality . . . a cheap attempt to lure the American buck"), and he has strongly urged Canadians to place more emphasis on their own history and institutions. His Bureau of eighty has since 1953 functioned under the reconstructed Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Distinctions conferred on D. Leo Dolan have included an honorary colonel's commission from the state of New Mexico (August, 1945) and a honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of New Brunswick (May, 1954); he is an honorary life member of the National Association of Travel Organizations (U.S.A.), a director of the Canadian Forestry Association, and a member of the Canadian Tourist Association and many other similar bodies. Dolan's favorite relaxation is reading; he is still an enthusiastic salmon fisherman, but because of recurrent hay fever he has in recent years followed golf and other sports as a spectator. He was married to Elizabeth Eleanor Macdonald, once champion ladies' golfer of the Maritime Provinces, on June 24, 1925; they were legally separated in 1936. Dolan's faith is the Roman Catholic; as a civil servant he has no present political affiliation. He is five feet eight inches in height, about 170 pounds in weight, and has brown eyes and black hair. "Mr. Canada," who is well known in Hollywood and in sports circles, has convinced thousands of Americans that Canada "has the best travel package in the world."

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DOLBIER, MAURICE (WYMAN) (dōl′ bēr) May 5, 1912- Author; journalist; actor
Address: b. c/o New York Herald Tribune, Inc., 230 W. 41st St., New York 36

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Apr. 1956.

When the Poetry Society of America held its regular monthly meeting in New York in October 1955, Maurice Dolbier was guest reader of the evening. According to the society's *Bulletin* for November: "Dolbier gave a highly spirited performance, infusing the printed lines with vitalizing breath, and transmitting their meaning with the preciseness of one who knows the value of words and the importance of their proper impact on listeners upon whom fell the obligation to judge the poems and (in the case of members) [to vote] on them." A seasoned actor in Shakespeare and a former announcer for WPJB, the FM broadcasting station of the Providence Journal Company, Dolbier could accept this tribute as no more than his due.

Born May 5, 1912 in Skowhegan, Maine, Maurice Wyman Dolbier is the son of Elmer Dolbier and Melissa (Jones) Dolbier. Before graduating from the local high school in 1929, Maurice was an usher in the summer theater at Lakewood, five miles from Skowhegan. Later he had a few small roles, as the Pullman porter in Groucho Marx's production of *Twentieth Century,* and a spear-carrier in Norman Bel Geddes' *Hamlet*—though, as he has since remarked, a spear carrier in a Bel Geddes production was more likely to find himself carrying scenery uphill. After attending the Whitehouse Academy of Dramatic Arts in Boston, he went on the road with Shakespearean companies. Back in Maine, he worked for WABI, a Bangor radio station, as program director.

The first of Dolbier's several books of humorous fantasy for children, *Jenny, the Bus That Nobody Loved,* was performed as an adult work on Columbia Workshop (later repeated on the British Broadcasting Corporation's Home Service), then recast for publication by Random House in 1944. Jenny was a fine bus when forty miles an hour was a good speed, but her day was over when streamlines came in. "Magic and humor are deftly combined in this appealing story, and if you don't think a bus is pictorial material you don't know Tibor Gergely's artistic ingenuity," said Ellen Buell in the New York *Times* (October 22, 1944). Reviewers agreed that children of from five to nine would thoroughly enjoy the tale. Dolbier soon after forsook Maine for Rhode Island, becoming editor and announcer of twice-a-day newscasts, then radio editor, and, upon the retirement in 1951 of Winfield T. Scott, literary editor of the Providence *Journal.* According to the special edition of the *Literary Supplement* of the London *Times,* devoted to American writing, this page has become "the first in New England and is considered by many to be the best in the country."

On October 6, 1956 Dolbier became a member of the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* staff and will write the "Books and Authors" column and help conduct the daily column.

The Magic Shop, illustrated in blue-and-white by Fritz Eichenberg, was published by Random House in 1946. When Dick and Denise go shopping for a magic wand for their father's birthday, they meet an old dealer in white magic, J. Wellington Oberon, and his apprentice, Puck. This "medley of magic spoofing, with a Faustian villain, a magic carpet, and a perfectly plain family of modern New Yorkers" (Virginia Kirkus) seemed to Marjorie Fischer in the New York *Times* (August 4, 1946) "an unconventional tale with most of the attributes of the classic fairy tale.

The Half-Pint Jinni, and Other Stories, illustrated by Allan Thomas (Random House, 1948), collected eight humorous tales for boys and girls of magic in the Orient. The *Saturday Review of Literature* (August 14, 1948) called them "fresh and amusing," while Miss Kirkus thought them "delightful tongue-in-cheek fairy tales with a touch of oriental splendor and a whiff of Charlie Chaplin." Anne Carroll Moore (*Horn Book,* December 1951) predicted "a long life and a merry one" for *Torten's Christmas Secret,* illustrated in bold color by Robert Henneberger (Little, Brown, 1951). Louise Bechtel (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* November 25, 1951) thought it might revive "lots of worries we thought buried" about the logistics of Santa Claus ("how can one sleigh carry all those gifts," etc.). *The Lion in the Woods,* with the same illustrator (Little, Brown, 1955) is a humorous satire on the newspaper world. Jennie Lindquist of *Horn Book* (April 1955) thought that it was "a hilariously funny story, with pictures to match." All characters are animals.

MAURICE DOLBIER

Nowhere Near Everest (Knopf, 1955) is designed for the amusement of adults, with far from childish pictures by Virgil Partch. It is dedicated to the "domitable and vincible spirit of man," according to its author. Robert W. Henderson in the *Library Journal* (March 15, 1955) spoke of its "appeal to general readers . . . [of] recent books on mountain climbing."

The writer-actor has bluish-gray eyes, brown hair, and is a six-footer weighing 205 pounds. Mrs. Dolbier is the former Mary Helen Brown, and they have three daughters: Cordelia, Stephanie, and Mary Melissa. Dolbier has written several plays. *Word to the Wise* was done by the Bar Harbor Playhouse in summer stock, and *Pastime* by the Providence Players. As a member of this group, he has been director as well as actor. Dolbier has appeared twice on *Invitation to Learning* (CBS), to discuss Shakespeare's sonnets and the idyls of Theocritus, and he has written the annual summary of the year's output of books twice for the *Saturday Review,* once for *Publishers' Weekly.* Reading books and acting are "favorite sport, hobby and travel" for the writer.

Reference

Poetry Society of America Bul p29 O '55 por

DONNELLY, PHIL M. Mar. 6, 1891-
Governor of Missouri; lawyer
Address: b. c/o State Capitol, Jefferson City, Missouri; h. Lebanon, Missouri

During his two terms as Governor of Missouri (1945-49; 1953-57), Phil Donnelly has demonstrated an ability to meet thorny problems without vacillation and also to consider the long-range implications of immediate problems. His mettle has been tested in many ways: by natural catastrophes in the form of floods and drought, and by man-made catastrophes in the form of prison riots and labor strikes. His decisive action in meeting a variety of difficult situations is in large measure the product of a long career in public service, including twenty-two years in the Missouri General Assembly.

Wide World

PHIL M. DONNELLY

Phil M. Donnelly was born March 6, 1891 in Lebanon, Missouri. He was educated in the public schools of Lebanon and, after graduating from the Lebanon High School in 1909 studied in the law department of St. Louis University. In 1913 he received his LL.B. degree and began to practice law in Lebanon. He has since maintained that practice, except during his two terms as Governor of Missouri.

When he was elected to the Missouri General Assembly as a representative in 1922, Donnelly had already served a term as prosecuting attorney of Laclede county, and several terms as city attorney of Lebanon. His two years as a representative (1922-24) were followed by twenty years in the state Senate (1924-44), in the course of which he rose to the position of Democratic floor leader and served twice as president pro tem of the Senate.

The range of his interests while in the Senate is indicated by the fact that during one session of the legislature he was chairman of the committees on private corporations, railroads and internal improvements, eleemosynary and penal institutions, reform schools, roads and highways, agriculture, public health, criminal jurisprudence, and appropriations. He was also chairman of Missouri's statute revisions commissions from 1929 to 1939.

In the 1944 gubernatorial campaign, Donnelly opposed Republican candidate Jean Paul Bradshaw, a legal and political rival from his own home town. The contest took on national significance because the outcome of Franklin D. Roosevelt's bid for a fourth term might turn on the results in a few pivotal states, Missouri among them (*Life*, November 6, 1944). When the votes were counted on November 7, 1944, Donnelly had defeated Bradshaw by a plurality of 30,489 votes.

One of Governor Donnelly's first acts on assuming office was to select state senator Frank Parks Briggs, a fellow Democrat, to complete the unexpired term of U.S. Senator Harry S. Truman, who had just been elected Vice-President.

Among the problems confronting Donnelly that attracted attention outside Missouri was a "bonus caravan" in September 1946 of about 200 veterans who demanded that Governor Donnelly call a special session of the legislature to consider their claim for a $400 bonus for World War II service. The Governor told them: "We don't have a government of threats or intimidation or of trying to stampede the Governor into some proposition your own organizations aren't agreed upon." He advised the veterans to return home, to consult their legislators so that their proposals might be presented to the legislature that would convene the following January (New York *Times*, September 29, 1946). Dissatisfied but "abashed," the veterans broke camp and went home (*Time*, October 7, 1946).

When unionization of the St. Louis police force was proposed in the fall of 1945, the Governor expressed vigorous opposition. He asserted that a no-strike pledge by a police union would be valueless because there could be no other way for the union to enforce its demands. By the summer of 1946 the union had gained considerable strength, and on August 16 the Governor signed a bill authorizing police pay increases and a new rank of corporal, but said that he was signing with the understanding that no union member would receive promotion under the new law. This touched off a storm of protest from organized labor, and one of the four members of the board of St. Louis police commissioners resigned. The remaining commissioners then discharged the chief union organizer from the police force and ordered all members of the police union to resign from the union. "The union advised its members to go 'underground' until the Missouri Supreme Court could rule on the right of police to join labor unions" (*Time*, September 9, 1946).

Donnelly commented: "Labor unions should confine their efforts to that great field of industry and commerce where they belong" (*Newsweek*, September 9, 1946). A strike by a police department, he added, "would be a rebellion against government itself" (*Time*, September 9, 1946).

Donnelly was a member of the Missouri Basin Interagency Committee, together with the governors of Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and North Dakota, and representatives of the Federal Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Commerce, the Federal Power Commission, and the Bureau of Reclamation. The committee planned conservation and development measures for the Missouri basin, including flood control, protection of soil fertility and development of hydroelectric power.

At the 1948 Democratic National Convention, Governor Donnelly made the speech nominating Harry Truman for the Presidency and defended the record of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. He hailed Truman for his sponsorship of the Marshall Plan, his support of the United Nations and his understanding of the significance of the atomic era.

Because Missouri law prevents a governor from succeeding himself in office, Donnelly did not stand for re-election in 1948. In 1952, he ran against Howard Elliott and won.

As in his first term, many of Donnelly's problems were of interest to other states. On July 3, 1953 he vetoed an anti-wiretapping bill because the measure seemed so stringent that anyone engaged in "the time-honored practice" of listening in on party telephone lines "could be subject to punishment" (New York *Times*, July 4, 1953).

To match the flood problems of his first term, drought afflicted the Midwest in the summer of 1954. A heat wave with temperatures from 100 to 115 degrees resulted in extensive loss of livestock and crop damage. Donnelly declared his state a drought disaster area and asked President Eisenhower to declare it a Federal disaster area.

When Governor Donnelly was asked in 1954 about Missouri's response to the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation in public schools, he expressed his belief that the citizens of Missouri would "always endeavor to uphold the Constitution of the United States" (New York *Times*, May 18, 1954). Following the Supreme Court's decision on implementation of its original desegregation order, the Missouri State Commissioner of Education reported that, after the original decision, desegregation in Missouri "began almost at once and has been progressing as rapidly as physically possible" (New York *Times*, June 1, 1955).

In September and October of 1954 the inmates of the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City staged a series of riots in which convicts set fire to a number of prison buildings, and five convicts were killed and seventy-one injured. According to *U.S. News & World Report* (November 5, 1954), Governor Donnelly placed much of the blame for the riots on legislative economies. Before the riots, a special session of the General Assembly called by the Governor had refused to grant more funds for prison maintenance, including funds for increasing salaries for the prison guards.

A committee which Donnelly had appointed to study the prison situation reported in January 1955 that conditions in the Missouri State Penitentiary were "shockingly below accepted standards" and urged reforms (New York *Times*, January 2, 1955). Governor Donnelly submitted to the legislature a program for the improvement not only of the prison but of the state charity and higher educational institutions as well. On January 24, 1956 the Governor called a special election and the Missouri voters approved a $75,000,000 state building bond issue. In February 1956 the Missouri Assembly convened in special session to allocate these funds for improvement of penal, charity and higher educational institutions.

In May 1947 the Missouri senate passed and sent to Governor Donnelly a bill to bar strikes in public utilities. A series of penalties was inserted at the request of the Governor. When, in 1955, the legislature passed a bill which revised the state public utility anti-strike law and stripped most of its stringent penalty provisions, Donnelly vetoed the measure on the grounds that elimination of penalty provisions would invite interruption of public utility service and leave the state powerless to prevent it.

Later in the year, on October 10, the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees struck and halted public transportation in St. Louis. Donnelly ordered state seizure of the utility and directed the strikers to return to work. The union members voted on October 12 to ignore the Governor's order and to continue their strike; the State Attorney General, acting on Donnelly's orders, filed a circuit court suit for $30,000 against the union. On October 14 the union members voted to return to work after this first application of the penalty section of Missouri's utility anti-strike law.

Governor Donnelly and Juanita McFadden were married on May 22, 1915, in Maplewood, Missouri. They have one child. The Governor, who has been described as tall, silver-haired and handsome, is a member of the American Bar Association and the Missouri Bar Association. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason.

The Governor holds honorary LL.D. degrees from St. Louis and Washington universities and Culver-Stockton, Westminster and William Jewell colleges, all of which are in Missouri.

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DOUGLAS, ARTHUR F(ISKE) Oct. 14, 1902-Mar. 9, 1956 Hotel executive; lawyer; joined Hotels Statler Company in 1937 as secretary-treasurer and became president in 1945, remaining until 1954 when eighteen-hotel chain Hilton Hotels Corporation purchased control of Statler's eight operating hotels for $111,000,000; formerly practiced law in the New York law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine (1928-1937). See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 Mr 10 '56

DUGGAR, BENJAMIN MINGE Sept. 1, 1872-Sept. 10, 1956 Plant physiologist; educator; discoverer of aureomycin; research consultant Lederle Laboratories; professor of plant physiology and economic botany at University of Wisconsin (1927-1943); author of numerous textbooks. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p35 S 11 '56

DURKIN, MARTIN P(ATRICK) Mar. 18, 1894-Nov. 13, 1955 Labor union official; U. S. Secretary of Labor during 1953; president of United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, AFL, since 1943; Illinois Director of Labor (1933-1941). See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 N 14 '55

DU VIGNEAUD, VINCENT (dōō vēn'yō) May 18, 1901- Biochemist; university professor

Address: b. c/o Cornell University Medical College, 1,300 York Ave., New York 21; h. 41 Cohawney Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.

Some of the most exciting discoveries in recent years in biochemistry have come out of the laboratories of Cornell University Medical College, where Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud heads the department of biochemistry. The foremost achievements have been the discovery of the structure of the vitamin biotin, the synthesis of penicillin, and the synthesis of oxytocin, the principal uterine-contracting and milk-releasing agent of the pituitary gland.

On November 2, 1955 it was announced that Dr. du Vigneaud had won the 1955 Nobel Prize in chemistry (amounting to approximately $36,720) for his work on two hormones which help in child-birth and which keep a check on vital organs such as the kidneys.

The stature of this work is evident when it is realized that the structure of biotin had defied researchers for years. The problem of the synthesis of penicillin was one to which the best chemical minds in Great Britain and the United States had been applied without success during the war years, while the synthesis of oxytocin opened the door to the synthesis of the rest of the pituitary hormones. Dr. du Vigneaud has been head of Cornell's department of biochemistry since 1938. In June 1955 he received the $5,000 Passano Foundation Award for his researches on the hormones of the pituitary gland. The Columbia University Chandler Medal for outstanding scientific achievement was awarded to Dr. du Vigneaud in November 1955.

Vincent du Vigneaud was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 18, 1901, the son of Mary Theresa (O'Leary) and Alfred Joseph du Vigneaud. Like many other famous scientists, he first became interested in his chosen profession when a young boy, setting up a basement laboratory, where he and his youthful co-workers experimented with gunpowder, attempted to grow supersized rats with glandular extracts (which proved a failure), and investigated the technique of cat-stuffing—a line of study frowned upon by his parents.

Du Vigneaud entered the University of Illinois in Urbana in 1918, majored in organic chemistry, and received his B.S. degree in 1923. While working for his M.A. degree, which he received in 1924 under Professor C. S. Marvel, du Vigneaud took Dr. H. B. Lewis' course in biochemistry and through this association he was influenced in his choice of a field of specialization. His thesis, an attempt to synthesize a drug combining both local anesthesia and pressor activity, gave him an abiding interest in the relation between structure and biological activity.

After leaving the University of Illinois in 1924, du Vigneaud spent six months at the du Pont Jackson Laboratories and worked on organic chemicals. This was followed by a year (1924-1925) in the biochemical laboratories of the Philadelphia General Hospital as assistant biochemist to Dr. W. G. Karr. Here he was exposed to the clinical side of biochemistry and was on the staff of the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

When the University of Rochester School of Medicine opened in 1925, du Vigneaud was asked by Dr. John R. Murlin to join his new department and work on the chemistry of insulin. In the atmosphere of this new medical school, stressing the importance of the physiological approach to medicine, du Vigneaud earned his Ph.D. degree in 1927. At this time a National Research Council fellowship was offered him at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and there he continued his insulin studies with Dr. John Jacob Abel for a year.

His next move was to Dresden, Germany, where Max Bergmann, perhaps the greatest of Professor Emil Fischer's students, was studying amino acids and peptides. Du Vigneaud also continued his interest in the sulfur of insulin by studying cystine and cysteine, the amino acids from which the sulfur of insulin is derived (*Chemical and Engineering News*, April 10, 1955).

Although offered a two-year assistantship with Bergmann, du Vigneaud felt the need of returning to America—but not before rounding out his European year with a few months with Dr. George Barger at the University of Edinburgh Medical School and some time in London with Sir Charles Robert Harington at University College.

With several opportunities awaiting his return to the United States in 1929, du Vigneaud elected to join the physiological chemistry staff under Dr. W. C. Rose, of the University of Illinois, where he was given complete independence of research and an opportunity to teach biochemistry and direct graduate work.

In 1932 du Vigneaud accepted the chair as full professor and head of the department of biochemistry at the School of Medicine of

George Washington University. The opportunity of organizing a teaching program for medical students and of designing and carrying through a long range research program was a challenge which he eagerly accepted. In 1938, Dr. du Vigneaud was invited to come to Cornell University Medical College, New York City as professor and head of the department of biochemistry.

Perhaps the insulin problem, more than any other, provided the chain of continuity of much of du Vigneaud's work. His publication on the chemistry of this material, "Some Aspects of the Study of Insulin," (*Washington Academy Scientific Journal,* September 1937), discussed the nature of its sulfur, which ten years later he showed to exist entirely as cystine. He concluded that the hormone contained disulfide linkages arranged in a highly specific order from his observations of its irreversible inactivation by means of cysteine and other sulfhydryl compounds.

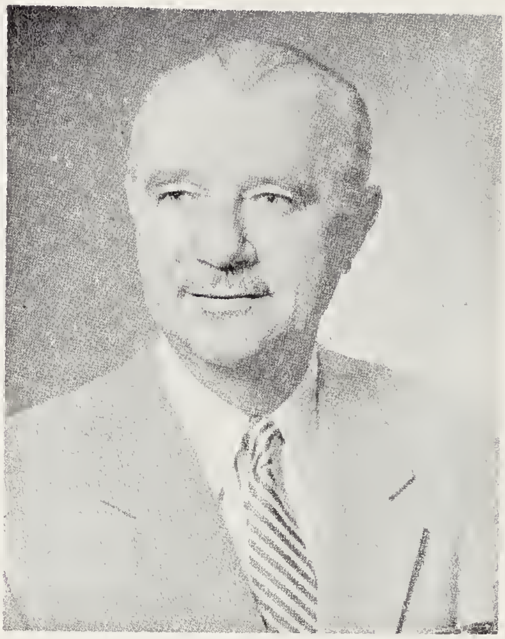
The general principle of biological transmethylation and the recognition of the methyl group as an essential dietary factor were other achievements added to du Vigneaud's list. Studies using compounds with methyl groups tagged by deuterium showed that such groups are metabolically transferred from choline to methionine and that such transfer is also reversible. In addition, it was found that methyl groups can be transferred from these substances to anserine, the methylcarnosine present in avian tissues, and to creatine, an important component of mammalian muscle.

A team of scientists under du Vigneaud at Cornell and another group at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio, headed by Dr. Paul Gyorgy, announced in 1940 that they had been studying a substance known as vitamin H and another known as coenzyme R—needed for the respiration of the legume nodule bacteria—and had found that both were, in fact, the vitamin "biotin." Consequently it was suggested that a better source of the heretofore extremely scarce biotin would be liver, a rich source of vitamin H. Under Dr. du Vigneaud's direction a new technique was developed in a few months.

On September 17, 1941, du Vigneaud announced that he and his colleagues had corroborated the original empirical formula worked out by Dr. F. Kogel for biotin in its methyl ester form. On October 9, 1942 du Vigneaud announced that his group had established the structure of biotin. Du Vigneaud held the Hitchcock professorship at the University of California in 1944.

On November 8, 1946 it was announced that Dr. du Vigneaud and his coworkers had achieved the long-sought synthesis of penicillin G. This allowed industry to dispense with the tedious mold process. "The synthesis is regarded by chemists as one of the greatest achievements in biochemistry, duplicating in the laboratory what hitherto could be produced only by a living mold, penicillium notatum" (New York *Times,* November 8, 1946).

Du Vigneaud was a special lecturer at the University of Buffalo in 1939, for the American Swiss Foundation for Scientific Exchange in Switzerland (1947), at the University of Chicago (1948), the University of Rochester School of Medicine (1949), and at the universities of London and Cambridge in 1949. He delivered the Messinger lectures at Cornell University in the spring of 1950, which were published in book form as *A Trail of Research in Sulfur Chemistry and the Metabolism and Related Fields* (Cornell University Press, 1952) and lectured at New York University in 1952.



DR. VINCENT DU VIGNEAUD

In October 1953 another big discovery came from Dr. du Vigneaud's laboratories at Cornell University Medical College that of the synthesis of oxytocin, a hormone from the posterior pituitary gland, the body's master gland. This hormone makes the uterus contract at the time of birth. The same hormone stimulates the mother's milk (New York *Times,* November 3, 1955). For this synthesis (or "test-tube" production) of the hormone oxytocin du Vigneaud received the Nobel Prize for 1955.

Many honors have been conferred on du Vigneaud during these busy years. They include the Hillebrand Award from the Washington Chemical Society (1936); the Mead Johnson Vitamin B Complex Award of the American Institute of Nutrition (1942); the Nichols Medal from the New York section of the American Chemical Society (1945); and the Borden Award from the Association of American Medical Colleges. In 1948 he was given the Lasker Award from the American Public Health Association and presented with the Award of Merit for war research. In 1953 du Vigneaud was presented with the Osborne and Mendel Award and in 1954, the John Scott Medal Award and the Scientific Award of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

In June 1955 he was awarded the honorary Doctor of Science degree by New York University-Bellevue Medical Center and by Yale

DU VIGNEAUD, VINCENT—*Continued*

University, and received the $5,000 Passano Foundation Award for his investigations of the chemical and physiologic nature of the hormones of the pituitary gland.

Du Vigneaud is a member of the Society of Experimental Biology, the Society of Sciences of Upsala, the Harvey Society (past president), the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, the New York Academy of Science, the Washington Academy of Medicine, and the Academy of Internal Secretions. In 1951 he was made an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1954, an honorary fellow of the Chemical Society (London). He is a past president of the American Society of Biological Chemists and is a past chairman of the board of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

In May 1956 he was awarded the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society's Chicago section for his original contributions to pure and applied chemistry.

He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and the Research Council, the Public Health Research Institute of the City of New York, and member of the advisory council of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation of Cincinnati. His Greek-letter societies are Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and Sigma XI. For relaxation he enjoys playing bridge and riding horseback.

Vincent du Vigneaud and Zella Zon Ford were married on June 12, 1924; their children are Vincent and Marilyn Renée. They live in Scarsdale, New York. Du Vigneaud has been described as a "rather tall man, with sparse gray hair and a trim mustache."

He has frequently stressed the need of the biochemist with intensive training to meet in frank collaboration with the clinical man. Unfortunately, according to du Vigneaud, what usually happens is that the clinical investigator contents himself with the technical help of the routine analyst instead of high level collaboration with a research chemist capable of making significant contributions to the problem. The latter can only furnish this help when he is permitted to engage in fundamental, pioneering research, du Vigneaud contends, and therefore it is necessary to maintain an environment conducive to "scouting" investigations (*Chemical and Engineering News,* March 1, 1948).

He is at present working on synthesization of vasopressin, a substance used in the treatment of diabetes insipidus, a form of the disease not characterized by excessive sugar.

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DWINELL, LANE (dwĭn-ĕl') Nov. 14, 1906- Governor of New Hampshire; manufacturer

Address: b. State House, Concord, N.H.; h. 94 Bank St., Lebanon, N.H.

At the New Hampshire Presidential primary, held on March 13, 1956, that state's Republican Governor, Lane Dwinell, was elected a pro-Eisenhower delegate to the Republican National Convention. He publicly disavowed any participation in an organized effort to promote Richard M. Nixon for renomination as Vice-President, but told voters that Nixon would be his personal choice as a candidate for the second place on the Republican ticket in 1956.

Formerly a businessman and manufacturer, Dwinell advanced rapidly in New Hampshire politics through both houses of the legislature to the gubernatorial seat. Before he was inaugurated as Governor in January 1955 for a two-year term, he had served as chairman of the ways and means committee of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and as president of the Senate.

Lane Dwinell was born on November 14, 1906 in Newport, Vermont, the only son of Dean N. and Ruth (Lane) Dwinell. The young boy and his sister, now Mrs. Eleanor Dwinell Newman, spent their early childhood in the flourishing resort and trading center of Newport, on the border between Canada and the United States. Shortly after World War I, the family moved into neighboring New Hampshire, settling in the industrial town of Lebanon in the western section of the state.

When he had graduated from Lebanon High School in 1924, he became a student of business administration at Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), where he received his B.A. degree in 1928. He remained on the Dartmouth campus to continue his graduate training at the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, the college's graduate business institute. He received his M.C.S. degree in 1929.

Immediately after the completion of his graduate studies, Dwinell took a job as financial analyst in the treasurer's office of General Motors Corporation in New York City. He remained there for six years and then he returned to Lebanon, becoming a partner in 1936 in the firm of Carter and Churchill, sportswear manufacturers. In 1941 he was advanced to the position of general manager of the company, and eight years later he became the principal owner.

Meanwhile he had been made a special justice of the municipal court of Lebanon and held that office from 1944 until he was elected Governor of the state. This participation in civic administration gave him a taste for politics, and after World War II he turned to government and public service. In 1948 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. In 1949 he was elected a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, which with its 399 members is the largest state governmental body in the country. In the House he served as chairman of the ways and means committee and as chairman of the interim fiscal committee. He was speaker in the 1951-52 session.

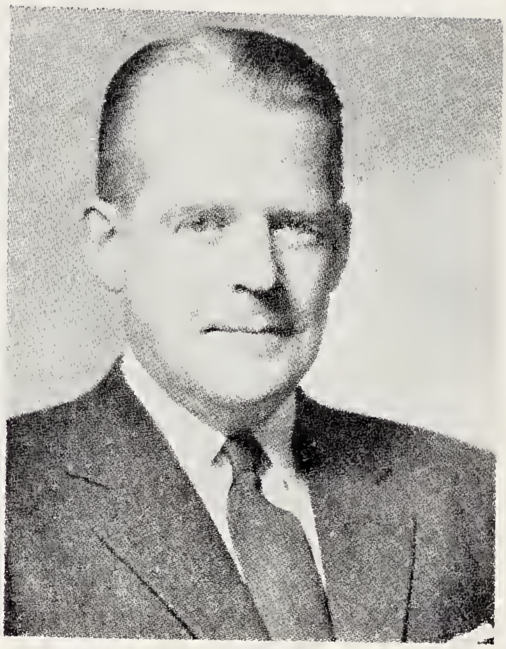
While serving as a representative, Dwinell also held membership on the state Board of Education (1949-52). In 1952 he was named vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. (New Hampshire has fourteen delegate votes.) In 1953-54 Dwinell served as president of the New Hampshire Senate.

Although Dwinell had been in the New Hampshire government for only five years, the Republican party asked him to be its candidate for governor in 1954. In a complete Republican landslide, which returned two U.S. Senators to Washington and elected two Representatives, Lane Dwinell beat his Democratic opponent, John Shaw, mayor of Rochester, by a heavy majority (New York *Times,* November 3, 1954). Inaugurated as the eighty-fourth governor of New Hampshire, Dwinell succeeded Hugh Gregg (see *C.B.,* Jan. 1954), who served only one term before returning to private life (New York *Times,* January 7, 1955).

In his inaugural address Governor Dwinell undertook to clarify New Hampshire's policy on higher education. A report submitted to the Governor and the legislative council by the officials of the University of New Hampshire urged immediate consideration of the tax structure to help pay for expanding enrollments. In addition they suggested the establishment of municipal colleges in some of New Hampshire's larger cities. For the 1955-57 biennium, Dwinell recommended that the state legislature appropriate $4,070,091 for the university budget, just $200,000 less than was requested (New York *Times,* March 27, 1955).

In the summer of 1955 Dwinell acted as moderator of the third United Nations Town Meeting of the World, sponsored by Franklin, New Hampshire. "Against a New England background of town crier, hymn-singing and baked bean supper," reported the *Christian Science Monitor* (July 25, 1955), "rock-ribbed Americans of this community have once more sealed their friendship with the United Nations." At a typical town meeting, Governor Dwinell swore in the U.N. officials as selectmen, so that they might answer citizens' questions before the voting began. According to the New York *Times* (July 25, 1955), "the mood of the meeting was noncontroversial, with the emphasis on fact-finding." At the conclusion of the town meeting, which served the dual purpose of introducing the townspeople to the diplomats on a person-to-person level, and teaching the visitors about "the world's purest form of democratic government," the citizens of Franklin voted to reaffirm their faith in the practices and principles of the world organization.

A bill to establish state-operated horse race sweepstakes was vetoed by Governor Dwinell in August 1955. The measure, which was designed to raise $2,000,000 a year in state revenues, had been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 193 to 80, and it was expected that the Governor would give his approval. However, following protests by church and civic leaders, Dwinell acted against the proposal. In his veto message he explained that he had reconsidered the implications involved in the passage of the act, which would have opened the first official lottery in the United States. He feared the possibility that the sweepstakes would interfere with Federal law, and suggested that "it is contrary to the best interests of the state to become reliant on a sweepstake as a major source of revenue" (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 6, 1955).


LANE DWINELL

During September 1955 Dwinell met with other New England governors to petition the Federal Government to advance funds with which to build flood-prevention projects recommended by U.S. Army Engineers (New York *Times,* September 24, 1955).

New Hampshire citizens showed great interest in the 1956 Presidential primary which served the dual purpose of choosing delegates to the state constitutional convention and to the national political conventions. Two of the main issues which require constitutional clarification are the reduction in the size of New Hampshire's House of Representatives and annual meetings of the state legislature, which now meets biennially. According to the *Christian Science Monitor* (December 24, 1955), Governor Dwinell "favored reduction of the size of the House, but pointed to the practical difficulty of developing a formula to preserve the existing balance between the rural and urban sectors. . . . Regarding annual legislative sessions, the Governor said he would favor such a system only if a definite time limit were placed on the length of the annual session." In addition, Dwinell has advocated that the convention abolish the executive council, which he has called "an outmoded colonial appendage of government," approve a graduated state income tax, and permit the legislature to initiate constitutional amendments,

(Continued next page)

DWINELL, LANE—*Continued*

Governor Dwinell ran in the primary as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, scheduled to meet in San Francisco in August 1956. In December 1955 he had announced his intention of standing for the renomination of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. "I have every hope that the President's health will permit him to continue in office and I am confident that he will again receive the overwhelming support of the people of New Hampshire as he did in 1952" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 13, 1955). Several weeks later Dwinell presented petitions signed by more than 800 Republicans who endorsed the listing of Eisenhower's name in the Presidential primary (New York *Times,* January 17, 1956).

As was expected, the Eisenhower slate of delegates won easily, carrying almost three-fourths of the state's 80,000 voters. The two unexpected results of the primary were the big lead of Senator Estes Kefauver over Adlai E. Stevenson in the Democratic primary and the large write-in vote (22,000) for Richard Nixon for renomination as Vice-President.

Governor Dwinell is a past president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association (1946-47) and a director of the National Bank of Lebanon, the Lebanon Realty Company, the New Hampshire Business Development Corporation, This is New Hampshire, Inc., and the Northeast Council. In 1952 Dwinell received an honorary D.C.S. degree from Suffolk University in Boston, Massachusetts and in 1955 an honorary M.A. degree from Dartmouth College.

The "First Lady" of the state of New Hampshire is the former Elizabeth Cushman of Lebanon, whom Dwinell married on April 16, 1932. New Hampshire's chief executive is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, and has blue eyes and graying hair. For relaxation Dwinell collects quaint articles of railroadiana, especially old and unique timetables. He is a trustee of the Daniel Webster Home for Children, and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, Rotary International, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He is a Congregationalist.

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ECKARDT, FELIX VON June 18, 1903- West German governmental official

Address: b. c/o West German Press Information Department, Bonn, West Germany; h. Bad Godesberg, Am Finkenherd 9, West Germany

"Public opinion in Germany wants a unified country, but only with freedom and security," Felix von Eckardt said upon his arrival in the United States on May 23, 1955 to become permanent observer to the United Nations from the Federal Republic of Germany (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 24, 1955). Von Eckardt was appointed to the United Nations post, which carries the rank of Ambassador, on January 21, 1955 (to succeed Dr. Hans E. Riesser), but was succeeded in July 1956 by Georg von Broich-Oppert; von Eckhart returned to Bonn as head of the West German Press Information Department.

An anti-Nazi, von Eckardt withdrew from his journalistic and diplomatic positions when Hitler came to power in Germany, and during the period of the Third Reich, he wrote more than twenty-five scenarios for the German film industry. After the war he became one of the first German editors to be licensed by the American occupation authorities. As head of the West German Press Information Department—beginning in February 1952—von Eckardt accompanied Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on his visits to the United States in 1953 and 1954. He was also a member of the German delegation which visited Moscow in September 1955, and as Adenauer's spokesman made very explicit at that time the reservations that were part of the decision of West Germany and the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations.

Felix von Eckardt was born in Berlin, Germany on June 18, 1903, the son of Felix and Eva Marianne Victoria (Geffcken) von Eckardt. His great-grandfather founded several newspapers in the eighteenth century and was a distinguished writer of the period. Julius von Eckardt, his grandfather, was editor-in-chief of one of the oldest German daily newspapers and at the time of his death was German consul general in Zurich, Switzerland. Felix von Eckardt, Sr., was editor of *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten* and editor-in-chief of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt.*

Young Felix spent his boyhood in Hamburg and attended school there. The family had planned for him to enter the diplomatic service, but after he had spent three years in the Prussian Cadet Corps—the German Military Academy—he decided on a newspaper career and started as an apprentice on his father's Hamburg paper, *Fremdenblatt,* and later worked on the *Stuttgarter Tagblatt.* He qualified as a journalist in 1927 and went to the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten.* As correspondent for the paper, he covered a number of important international meetings in Geneva and London, and later became diplomatic reporter for the extensive Ullstein publications in Berlin.

During Paul von Hindenburg's government—in 1929—von Eckardt was appointed press attaché at the German Embassy in Brussels. In the fall of 1932 he vacationed in South America and visited Brazil, Argentina and Chile. Adolph Hitler became Chancellor in 1933, and when von Eckardt returned from Germany, seeing an opportunity in the film industry, he resigned from both diplomatic and journalistic posts.

In the early years of the Third Reich—1933 to 1937—he lived in Berlin and wrote scripts for half a dozen operettas, several dramas and mysteries—more than twenty-five in all. His most popular operetta was written especially for a famous German dancer and—translated from the German—was called *Star of Rio.* The picture was said to have grossed more than two million marks. His best known drama was *The Dismissal,* a story based on the career of Germany's first Chancellor, von Bismarck. Among the best remembered von Eckardt "thrillers" were *The Thief of Millions, The Weak Hour* and *One Summer.*

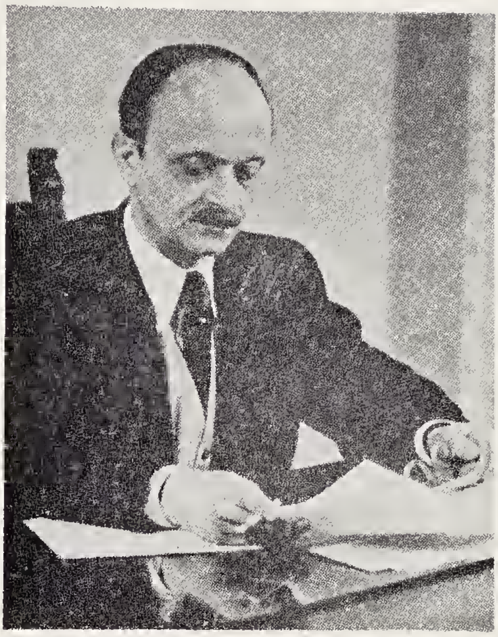
As he became increasingly unsympathetic toward Hitler's regime, von Eckardt left Berlin to live on a farm he had purchased in Mecklenburg and developed an interest in raising race horses. Several of the horses were entered in the Mecklenburg races. When the Russians came in 1945, he managed to escape to Bremen. The American occupation authorities in Bremen licensed him as editor and publisher of the *Weser Kurier,* one of the first German newspapers to be given a "green light" after the war.

Chancellor Adenauer appointed von Eckardt as head of the Federal Press Information Department on February 16, 1952, an office which gave him occasion to travel with, and act as spokesman for the Chancellor many times. During the 1954 official visit to the United States, after Chancellor Adenauer had made an address in German before the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. concerning a plan to end East-West tension, von Eckhard helped clarify his remarks for the press. Adenauer had proposed "eventual accord" with the Soviet Union, and von Eckardt explained that Dr. Adenauer had meant some form of "agreement" with the Soviets rather than a "treaty," as members of the press had first understood (New York *Times,* October 30, 1954).

Von Eckardt was named as permanent observer to the United Nations in January 1955, following the retirement of Dr. Riesser. While von Eckardt was completing his work in Germany, Dr. Richard Paulig filled in as temporary observer until May. In the spring of 1955, after ten years of occupation, the final ratification of the Paris Agreement gave West Germany sovereignty and membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Upon his arrival in New York, von Eckardt announced that recent elections in the Federal Republic had shown "overwhelming approval" of Germany's foreign policy. He expressed regret that his country was not a member of the United Nations and called attention to the fact that West Germany has become a member of thirty-six international organizations.

When Chancellor Adenauer visited the United States during the week of June 12, 1955, von Eckardt accompanied him to Washington, D.C. On June 19 he flew to San Francisco to attend the United Nations tenth anniversary session, which opened on June 20, 1955. At the national convention of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity, in Chicago in November, he gave an address in which he said that it would be "a tragic mistake to believe that real security could be achieved without the reunification of Germany." The people of that country, he added, "are more skeptical of men and motives than at any time" in recent history (New York *Times,* November 13, 1955).



FELIX VON ECKARDT

Felix von Eckardt was married to Edith Peters in 1927. The elder of their two sons, Peter Felix, born in 1929, is now an American correspondent for the *Hamburger Bild.* Konstantin, born in 1934, attends the University of Munich.

Von Eckardt is a small man with dark thinning hair and blue eyes; his thick black mustache is a distinguishing feature. He is said to be popular with his colleagues, and is known among European news correspondents as a "first-rate storyteller" and master of the pun. It was learned that he is fond of wearing colorful vests during the winter season and collects them as a hobby. On his first visit to the United States in 1953, he was so enthusiastic about the assortment of vests displayed in the New York shops that he purchased nearly two dozen. His favorite hobby is collecting rare birds, and he has many of them in Germany.

"I am aware that there are many who remember how recently our two countries were enemies," von Eckardt told a reporter for the *New Yorker* (July 2, 1955). "To talk with them and help them see that the Germany of today is not the enemy of yesterday is my challenging task."

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el-GLAOUI, THAMI el-MEZOUARI, PASHA OF MARRAKECH 1874?-Jan. 23, 1956 Powerful leader of the Berber tribesmen in Moslem North Africa; until shortly before his death, supported France in its Protectorate of Morocco; deposed pro-Istiqlal Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Mulai Youssef in 1953, but favored his return to power in 1955. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ja 24 '56

EL-YAFI ABDULLAH *See* Yafi, Abdullah El-

EVANS, DALE *See* Rogers, Dale Evans

EVANS, DAME EDITH (MARY) Feb. 8, 1888- British actress

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In the course of over forty years on the London stage Dame Edith Evans has played leading roles in Shakespearean, Restoration, and contemporary comedies and dramas. She first appeared at the Old Vic Theatre (Royal Victoria Hall) in 1925. In recognition of her talents and war services she was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1946. A London critic described her as "within her range . . . one of the two or three best actresses in the world." She first attained major stature in 1924 in the role of Millamant in a London revival of Congreve's *The Way of the World.*

British Inf. Services

DAME EDITH EVANS

Her best known Broadway performances were as the nurse in Katharine Cornell's production of *Romeo and Juliet* in 1934 and as Lady Pitts in *Daphne Laureola* in 1950. She played the longest run of her career (835 performances) at the Haymarket Theatre, London from April 19, 1951 to May 2, 1953 in N. C. Hunter's comedy *Waters of the Moon,* opposite Dame Sybil Thorndike. "Dame Edith does not so much take the stage as inundate it," wrote Kenneth Tynan in *Persona Grata,* "like an artificial waterfall. . . . She can bring tears to your eyes by the sheer splendour of her voice, which she brandishes like a string of emeralds . . . and the scene starts to glow."

On American screens she has been seen in the British-made films *The Queen of Hearts, Dolwyn,* and *The Importance of Being Earnest.* In addition, she is known on this side of the Atlantic through Angel recordings of *The Importance of Being Earnest,* scenes from eighteenth century comedy, twenty of Shakespeare's sonnets and "highlights" from *As You Like It.* Following a role in the London production of Christopher Fry's *The Dark Is Light Enough* (1954-55), Dame Edith was engaged early in 1956 to play in the London production of Enid Bagnold's *The Chalk Garden,* which opened on April 11.

Edith Mary Evans, the only daughter of Edward and Caroline Ellen (Foster) Evans, was born in the Westminster district of London, England on February 8, 1888. Her father was a civil servant. At the age of fifteen she left St. Michael's School, Pimlico, to become a milliner's apprentice because she "wanted to handle beautiful things," she has said. At sixteen she joined a drama class. Appearing with her teacher's amateur group, the Streatham Shakespeare Players, in 1912, she was seen as Beatrice in *Much Ado About Nothing* by the director, the late William Poel, from whom, she later said, she learned more than from any other director.

In the performance of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* given by Poel's Elizabeth Stage Society on December 10, 1912, Miss Evans played Cressida; *The Times* noted that she achieved a cleverly "repulsive attractive" creation. In the following summer she repeated her Cressida in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford. In 1914 she was seen under Poel's direction as the Queen in *Hamlet.*

After several roles on the London stage between 1914 and 1917 she joined Ellen Terry for a tour of the variety theatres in scenes from *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and *The Merchant of Venice.* She toured the war front with the Lena Ashwell troupe and returned to London to play roles in a number of contemporary plays ranging from comedy to melodrama.

Her first appearances in Restoration drama were as Aquilina in Otway's *Venice Preserv'd* in November 1920 and as Anne Ratcliffe in the Jacobean tragedy *The Witch of Edmonton* in April 1921. Her first Shavian role was in October 1921 as Lady Utterword in the first London performance of Shaw's *Heartbreak House.* At the Birmingham Repertory Theatre in October 1923 she created the roles of the Serpent, the Oracle and the She-Ancient in *Back to Methuselah.* In London on February 7, 1924 she scored as Millamant in Nigel Playfair's revival of Congreve's *The Way of the World.* London *Times* critic James Agate wrote that her Millamant had "the very genius of humour," while Arnold Bennett noted in his diary that "Edith Evans gave the finest comedy performance" he had "ever seen on the stage."

In contrast to the elegance of her Millamant, the actress's Suzanne in *Tiger Cats* (June 1924) "had a quality of rawness which was electrifying." Miss Evans was also seen as Helena in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at Drury Lane before joining the Old Vic company for the season 1925-26, where she set a record by appearing in every Shakespearean play in that year's repertory. Her other characterizations were Kate Hardcastle in *She Stoops to Conquer*, the Angel in *The Child in Flanders*, and Dame Margery Eyre in *The Shoemaker's Holiday*.

In other theatres between 1926 and 1929 she played Rebecca West in *Rosmersholm*, Mrs. Sullen in *The Beaux-Stratagem*, and Maitre Bolbec in her own presentation at Wyndham's (September 29, 1927) of the Gallic comedy *The Lady in Law*.

In 1929 she attracted enthusiastic audiences with what Ivor Brown has described as her "half feminine, half administrative fanatic" study of Florence Nightingale in Captain Reginald Berkeley's biographical drama *The Lady With a Lamp*. At the Malvern Festival in 1929 Miss Evans created the role of Orinthia in Shaw's *The Apple Cart*, and subsequently played it in London.

As Florence Nightingale in *The Lady With a Lamp*, Miss Evans was introduced to New York playgoers at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on November 19, 1931. Brooks Atkinson commented in the New York *Times* that there was "an aura of genuine greatness about the tempo of her playing," but the drama closed after twelve performances. At the Old Vic in London in March 1932 she added Emilia in *Othello* and Viola in *Twelfth Night* to her Shakespearean repertory.

She enjoyed a long-run success as the aging opera star Irela in Beverly Nichols and Edward Knoblock's *Evensong*. She brought the same part and play to New York on January 20, 1933; although Brooks Atkinson noted that she personally reaffirmed "the great impression . . . made two seasons ago," this play also failed to please American audiences.

In London she played Gwenny in the Emlyn Williams adaptation of *The Late Christopher Bean* and in New York she revealed, as the nurse in Katharine Cornell's production of *Romeo and Juliet*, opening at the Martin Beck on December 20, 1934, a characterization that the New York *Herald Tribune* called "a jewel of humor and pathos." She left the play to return to London because of her husband's death.

The actress's "terrifying" portrayal of Agatha Payne in Rodney Ackland and Hugh Walpole's *The Old Ladies* in London, beginning in April 1935, was called "a slow nightmare of macabre genius" by *The Times* critic Charles Morgan. Later in 1935 Miss Evans played the nurse in John Gielgud's production of *Romeo and Juliet*; in 1936, Irina in the Gielgud revival of Chekhov's *The Sea Gull*; and in January 1939, Lady Bracknell in Gielgud's production of Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*. Early in 1942 she played Kitty Markham in John van Druten's *Old Acquaintance* and also acted in a film version nine years later.

During World War II Miss Evans entertained the troops, playing Hesione Hushabye in *Heartbreak House* and Gwenny in *The Late Christopher Bean*. In recognition of these services she was created a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (D.B.E.) as one of the New Year honors of 1946.

Dame Edith received her title during the run at the Criterion in London of Sheridan's *The Rivals*, in which she portrayed Mrs. Malaprop. In December 1946 she co-starred with Godfrey Tearle in *Antony and Cleopatra*; she spoke the lament "with exquisitely moving grace" (*The Times*) but in other scenes lent support to the view that "the tragic roles . . . continue to elude her" (*The Stage*). That she was preeminent in comedy was, however, demonstrated again in November 1948 when the Old Vic company revived *The Way of the World* with Dame Edith playing Lady Wishfort. "Her rages and affectations lit the stage," J. C. Trewin reported. The chief reservation in regard to her Madame Ramevsky in Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* was that she seemed "neither weak nor feckless."

During 1948 she acted in the Associated British Pictures film *The Queen of Spades*, based on a story by Alexander Pushkin. When it opened in New York, Bosley Crowther wrote in the New York *Times* (July 1, 1949) that she was "wonderful" as the aged Countess. As Merri in the London Film Studios *Dolwyn*, Emlyn Williams' tale of a doomed Welsh village, she seemed "always just right, never too quaint" (Eileen Creelman in the New York *Sun*, August 30, 1949). On Broadway on September 18, 1950 she enacted Lady Pitts in James Bridie's *Daphne Laureola*, a role which she had played in London for a full year. As "the bewildered Lady Pitts, who drinks too much because she cannot bear to contemplate the full horror of living," she gave what at least one London critic regarded as "next to Millamant her most enchanting performance."

Dame Edith spoke the prologue at the reopening, on November 20, 1950 of the Old Vic Theatre in Waterloo Road, which had been bombed out in the blitz of 1941. At the Haymarket, London from April 19, 1951 to May 2, 1953 the actress enjoyed the longest run (835 performances) of her career as Helen Lancaster in N. C. Hunter's *Waters of the Moon*.

On April 30, 1954 Dame Edith portrayed the Countess Rosmarin Ostenburg in the London production of Christopher Fry's *The Dark is Light Enough*, giving "a magical performance in a minor key" (*Stage*, May 6, 1954). She was awarded a D.Litt. degree by London University (1950), by Cambridge (1951) and by Oxford (1954). Edith Evans was married in 1927 to George Booth, who was for many years the resident manager in South America of British-controlled oil fields; he died in January 1935.

Edward R. Murrow in *This I Believe* quotes this statement of Dame Edith Evans: "I believe that good is stronger than evil. I have found

EVANS, DAME EDITH—*Continued*

that if applied with complete faith, it can obliterate evil. . . . People are people wherever you meet them. They are all the children of God. I can't bear classing people together nationally, and liking or disliking them."

Walking, boating and driving are among her hobbies. Theodore Strauss wrote in the New York *Times* (January 25, 1939) that "Edith Evans is not unlike the Restoration dames who have been her favorite roles. She has the Hogarthian heartiness, the same sudden directness of her prototypes, an alarming honesty of disposition, and even her physical features . . . bear resemblance to the paintings of the period . . . her phrases are linked by the chuckles of a woman who finds a great many things comic."

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EXETER, DAVID GEORGE BROWNLOW CECIL, 6th MARQUIS OF *See* Burghley, David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord

FABRAY, NANETTE Oct 27, 1922- Actress-

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Two generations of American audiences have made friends with the captivating personality of actress Nanette Fabray—in 1927, as a child star in the Our Gang comedies, and in 1955, as the feminine foil to TV comedian Sid Caesar on NBC's *Caesar's Hour*. In the interim she had starred in the Broadway musical comedies *Make a Wish, Love Life, Arms and the Girl, By Jupiter, Bloomer Girl,* and *High Button Shoes,* and had won the Antoinette Perry and Donaldson awards for her performances.

Initiated into television as early as 1942 by appearing in color tests, Miss Fabray made only guest appearances in that medium until Sid Caesar chose her as his partner in the fall of 1954. She sometimes dances, acts in parodies of old movies, sings, and plays the role of Nan Victor in the sketches entitled "The Commuters." In this role, wrote Al Hine in *Better Living,* "she is near comic perfection as a younger, more modern neighbor of those suburban matrons Helen Hokinson used to immortalize in her cartoons. . . . The character is warmly recognizable." Miss Fabray appeared in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture, *The Band Wagon,* in 1953.

On June 18, 1956 Miss Fabray made her final appearance on the Sid Caesar show. She was succeeded by Janet Blair on the Caesar program.

Youngest in a family of five children, Nanette Fabarés, who eventually Anglicized her name to Fabray, was born October 27, 1922, in San Diego, California. Her father, Raoul Fabarés, a native of New Orleans, was a railroad engineer. Her mother, the former Lillian McGovern—a Southern belle who had once been interested in amateur theatricals—encouraged her theatrical ambitions.

Early training in tap dancing enabled Nanette Fabray to make her debut at the age of three in a children's contest at the Los Angeles Orpheum Theatre, which booked her for a two-week engagement, subsequently stretched to twenty-six when she won first prize. Booked into a Fanchon and Marco unit, the child performer toured much of the West Coast as "Baby Nan" in a troupe headed by Ben Turpin. From him, she learned how to cross her eyes, the first of a number of gestures she learned by watching such noted performers as Danny Kaye, Ray Bolger and Willie Howard, according to Henry La Cossitt in *Collier's* (February 11, 1950). From vaudeville, in which she also appeared for a time on the Keith circuit, Nanette went into the Our Gang comedies in 1927. (The reissuance of a number of these films on television has made Miss Fabray's five-year-old self familiar to present-day child audiences as well.)

After losing her front teeth Nanette retired from screen acting and entered school. She also studied ballet, piano and singing. At Hollywood High School she appeared in plays with her classmates Alexis Smith and Lana Turner. She had begun a premedical course at Los Angeles Junior College when a two-year scholarship granted to her by the Max Reinhardt Dramatic Workshop changed the direction of her career. She played leads in many productions opposite Robert Ryan, directed by Reinhardt.

Through her work in the Reinhardt workshop, Miss Fabray became known to the film scouts—one from Warner's signed her to a twenty-six-week contract which enabled her to play small roles in *A Child is Born* and *Elizabeth and Essex* in 1938, before her option was dropped. She then joined the cast of the shoestring revue *Meet the People,* which toured the country for two years. It opened at the Mansfield Theatre in New York on December 25, 1940, where it ran for six months. (*Cue* reported that Artur Rodzinski, passing the theatre one night, overheard Miss Fabray's coloratura take-off and persuaded her to enroll at New York's Juillard School of Music for further voice training.)

Miss Fabray played the role of Jean Blanchard, supporting Danny Kaye, in *Let's Face It,* which opened at the Imperial Theatre in October 1941. During her audition for Richard Rodgers, when Constance Moore left the cast of *By Jupiter* some time later, Miss Fabray's mind went blank, and she sang the same song over and over in different styles. Rodgers, roaring with laughter, proclaimed it the worst audition he had ever heard—but chose her as Miss Moore's replacement in the role of Antiope, which she first played at the Shubert Theatre in February 1943, with Ray Bolger. This led to another film contract with Twentieth Century-Fox but no suitable role could be found. Miss Fabray's chief sources of income for almost two years were unemployment insurance and an occasional radio assignment.

In September 1943 Miss Fabray played Jean in the short-lived production of *My Dear Public* at the Forty-Sixth Street Theatre. *Jackpot,* "a big musical and a bad one," in which she opened at the Alvin in the role of Sally Madison in January 1944, inspired Louis Kronenberger of *PM* to remark: "There isn't much you can do except look at Nanette Fabray when she is on stage and snooze quietly when she is off." With Celeste Holm's departure for Hollywood, Miss Fabray took over her starring part of Evelina in *Bloomer Girl* in June 1945.

Miss Fabray's subsequent starring role, that of Sara Longstreet in *High Button Shoes,* which made its debut at the Shubert in October 1947, "established her as an exciting addition to the new generation of musical stars," wrote Henry La Cossitt. Robert Garland, in *Pictorial Review,* described her as "lovely" and "sparkling." Her acting brought her two Donaldson awards, for the best feminine performance of the year and for the best supporting performance, the first time that two such awards had been made to the same person. She also received the 1948 Antoinette Perry award.

Love Life, a musical chronicle of the married life of an American couple over more than a century of changes, found Miss Fabray in the role of the wife, Sara Cooper, when it opened at the Forty-Sixth Street Theatre in October 1948. Besides the tight rope walking involved in the show's finale, *Love Life* presented other problems to its star, she reported to Charlotte Barclay of the New York *Herald Tribune:* "I have to keep the same personality, basically, yet go from quiet housewife to suffragette, flapper to career woman."

"Custom-made" for Miss Fabray by Dorothy and Herbert Fields, the Theatre Guild's musical adaptation of the 1933 comedy, *The Pursuit of Happiness* under the title *Arms and the Girl,* brought her what the New York *World-Telegram* called "billing commensurate with her unique talents." Financially, as well, she benefited from the production, which opened at the Forty-Sixth Street Theatre in February 1950, since she received 5 per cent of all profits over $30,000. Co-starred with French actor Georges Guetary, Miss Fabray played a sort of American Joan of Arc, roused to patriotic endeavors by the Revolutionary War. Howard Barnes of the New York *Herald Tribune* found her "more assured and attractive than ever."

In April 1951 she played the French orphan Janette in *Make a Wish,* a musical comedy adaptation of Ferenc Molnar's *The Good Fairy.* Under Preston Sturges' direction, Miss Fabray, according to Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times,* was able "to clown her way through some grotesque situations and sing . . . the best romantic songs in the show." William Hawkins wrote: "Nanette Fabray lends her impish good spirits, and both her dancing and singing ability with generosity to the whole evening." The play ran for 103 performances after which Miss Fabray returned to Hollywood, where she appeared in the 1953 M-G-M production of *Band Wagon,* with Fred Astaire and Jack Buchanan.

NANETTE FABRAY

Her television experience began in 1942 in a demonstration of color television presented by CBS for the Federal Communications Commission. "Probably the original live-test-pattern girl," reported *TV Guide,* "Nan has logged well over 1,000 hours of color TV work." In 1949 she appeared in the RCA color demonstrations which led to the acceptance of compatible color by the FCC.

Originally booked to play the first of two guest appearances on *Caesar's Hour* on November 8, 1954, Nanette Fabray impressed Caesar so favorably that he obtained a release from her existing contract with producer Max Liebman for a color TV series. Inevitably, comparisons with Caesar's former partner were made: Harriet Van Horne of the New York *World-Telegram* commented, "Miss Fabray is not a comedienne with the inventive genius of Imogene Coca. She can dance and sing very nicely. She has lovely legs and a pretty face. But her work is one-dimensional." The actress told Don Ross of the New York *Herald Tribune,* "I'm not trying to do the things that Imogene did so well. I'm me. I'm different. . . . It seems I've developed into a pretty good comedienne and ad libber. I can even double talk in foreign languages à la Caesar."

It was her ability to improvise and pick up lost cues that had impressed Caesar—a skill Miss Fabray had acquired under Max Reinhardt's tutelage. Caesar himself characterized her assets as "warmth, vitality and talent." By April 17, 1955, when Miss Fabray had put in six months as Caesar's feminine protagonist, crying at will for such sketches as "The Commuters," and turning in a variety of characterizations for the satires and comedies envisaged by Caesar, Louis Berg of the New York *Her-*

FABRAY, NANETTE—*Continued*

ald Tribune was able to declare: "Unquestionably the most satisfying new female face on TV this year has been Nanette Fabray."

"By some miracle, this is a show where I can use all my past training," she told Al Hine. "This was the right time for television and me to get together." Philip Minoff commented in *Cue* (February 5, 1955): "Never have her singing, dancing and comedy skill been shown to such advantage."

She won two "Emmy" awards from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for best supporting actress and best comedienne for 1955. Although she was reportedly receiving $3,750 a week from Sid Caesar, she resigned from the show in June 1956 because she did not want to sign a long-term contract (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 21, 1956).

Miss Fabray is about five feet five inches tall, has brown hair, and weighs about 120 pounds. Her 1947 marriage to press agent David Tebet was subsequently terminated by divorce. Needlework, photography, collecting rocks, and fishing provide her with relaxation during her respite from *Caesar's Hour*, one week out of every four, often spent in short visits to her six-room house in California. "I like to have a real house to walk around in," she told *Look*'s interviewers. She has a black dachshund named Rover.

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FAGG, FRED D(OW), JR. July 30, 1896-
University president; lawyer

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The sixth president of the seventy-seven-year-old University of Southern California, oldest and largest private university in the West, with an enrollment of nearly 17,000 students, is Dr. Fred D. Fagg, Jr. He is a "strong defender of athletics as a part of college life," and since he became president in 1947 he has worked on an extensive development program of the university's buildings and facilities, the expansion of its radio, motion picture and television departments, the "streamlining" of its curriculum, and the initiation of summer programs for business executives.

For three decades Fred Fagg has had experience as a university professor and administrator and as a legal counsel on aviation legislation. He was the founder and director of the Air Law Institute of Chicago from 1929 to 1939, was director of the U.S. bureau of air commerce in 1937 and was vice-president and dean of faculties at Northwestern University from 1939 to 1947.

Fred D. Fagg, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, New York on July 30, 1896, the son of Fred and Ida Alzina (Chase) Fagg. After preparing for college at the San Diego Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, California, he entered the University of Redlands in Redlands, California. In his sophomore year he left college to enlist in the U.S. Army Signal Corps and serve in World War I. He received flight instruction from the same man who taught General James Doolittle, and after only forty-three hours of flying time was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 92nd Aero Squadron of the American Expeditionary Forces. In September, 1918 he flew night patrols across the English Channel in small planes that had been discarded by the French and British air forces.

Upon his return to the United States Fagg re-entered the University of Redlands to complete his undergraduate studies. Active in extracurricular activities, he played two years of intramural basketball and one of varsity football, and was an excellent debater. The university awarded him the A.B. degree in 1920. He then undertook postgraduate study at Harvard University, receiving the A.M. degree in 1921.

Fagg began his teaching career as an assistant instructor in economics at Harvard University in 1921, a post he held two years. In 1923 he accepted an instructorship in economics at Northwestern University, Illinois. When an opening occurred in the department of economics in 1927 at the University of Southern California, Fagg took a position there as assistant professor and later became associate professor of economics. Concurrently, he was assistant dean of the university's School of Commerce and lecturer in the School of Law. Northwestern University awarded him a J.D. (Doctor of Jurisprudence) degree in 1927.

During 1928 Fagg taught at the Institute of Air Law at Königsberg, Germany as an exchange professor. Upon his return to the United States in 1929 he was appointed professor of law at Northwestern University, a post he retained until he became president of the University of Southern California in 1947.

In his supplementary career as a lawyer, specializing in the field of aviation, Fagg founded and became managing director of the Air Law Institute in Chicago in 1929. He headed this institute—called "the nation's first authority on air law"—for ten years and was engaged in codifying and revising air commerce regulations. From 1931 to 1937 he was a member of the Illinois Aeronautics Commission and helped write the Illinois aeronautics legislation used as a model for the Uniform State Aeronautical Regulatory Act.

He was legal adviser to the Federal Aviation Commission in 1934 and 1935 and to the U.S. Senate subcommittee on aircraft investigation in 1935 and 1936. As secretary of the National Association of State Aviation Officials from 1932 to 1937, he urged in 1934 that the government subsidize experimental work on aircraft.

Fagg was appointed director of the bureau of air commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce in 1937. The bureau was then being investigated by a U.S. Senate committee, because of frequent air crashes in the nation. *Time* (October 18, 1937) stated that Fagg "went quietly to work," and "in seven months . . . transformed that division from an Administration headache to a smile." He set up a safety and planning section to discover and study improved safety devices for pilots, and he helped to write the Air Commerce Act of 1938, on which later commercial and private flying regulations were based.

Following his appointment as dean of the School of Commerce at Northwestern University in 1938, Fagg resigned his directorship of the bureau of air commerce. In his new office he gave particular attention to the training of aviation executives. In 1939 he was promoted by Northwestern University to the offices of vice-president and dean of faculties, in which he served until 1947. Also in 1939 he was awarded an LL.D. degree by the University of Redlands.

While dean of faculties, he began to "streamline" Northwestern University's liberal arts program. According to *Time* magazine: "Fred Fagg believed that the faculty knew better than the student what makes a well-balanced education, and chopped away at the student elective system" (July 28, 1947).

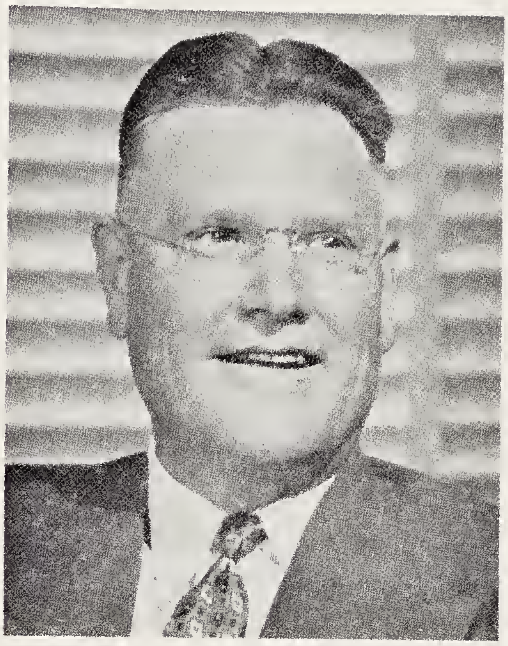
Dr. Fagg was director of Northwestern University's Institute of Aeronautics during 1946 and 1947. He was called back to the University of Southern California to take the position of president in July 1947, succeeding Rufus von Kleinsmid. The University of Southern California, incorporated in 1879, includes fifteen colleges and schools. It is a private, nondenominational, coeducational institution situated in metropolitan Los Angeles.

Pursuing a program of expansion, Fagg advised the trustees of the University of Southern California in his annual report in January 1949 that $15,000,000 were needed for new permanent buildings and $5,000,000 for additional campus land, in order to provide teaching and research facilities required "in service to the rapidly expanding community" (New York *Times,* January 16, 1949).

Under his administration, a new graduate program in radio studies was instituted in 1948, plans made for a home study course conducted by radio, and expansion of the movie department accomplished in 1949. One of the nation's pioneer university television stations (KTHE) went on the air in December 1953, financed by the Allan Hancock Foundation. The station conducted a series of lectures, forums, and courses, developing a potential audience of 65,000, but in July 1954 the foundation dropped its subsidy and Dr. Fagg announced it would continue to operate on a limited basis. Through the Allan Hancock Foundation the university has carried on an extensive program in the study of marine life and submarine geology, using as a classroom an oceanographic research ship.

Dr. Fagg helped create a course at the University of Southern California on the relation of the railroad industry to U.S. economy and free enterprise, given in the summer of 1952 to executives of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

Convinced that athletics are an integral part of college life, Dr. Fagg in March 1952 endorsed postseason major football games at the Los Angeles bowl, in opposition to the view expressed by the American Council on Education. He is a member of the executive committee of the Western College Association, which is the accrediting agency in most of the California area for the A.C.E.


Univ. of So. California

FRED D. FAGG, JR.

Fagg has contributed articles to publications in the legal field, and he was managing editor of the *Journal of Radio Law* in 1930-1931. He founded the *Journal of Air Law* in 1930 and was its editor in chief until 1937. In 1954 he became chairman of the Southern California Air Pollution Foundation and announced in May of that year that it had resources of $750,000.

His organization memberships include the Order of the Coif, the American Bar Association, the Illinois State, Chicago and Los Angeles bar associations, and the State Bar of California. From 1934 to 1940 he was American member of the Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens, and in 1937 he was a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. In 1939 he was consulting expert to the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and from 1947 to 1949 he was chairman of the California Aeronautics Commission. He is also a director of the Freedoms Foundation.

His clubs are the California and the University in Los Angeles and the Law and Legal clubs in Chicago. Fraternities of which he is a member include Delta Theta Phi, Pi Kappa Delta, Delta Sigma Rho, Alpha Kappa Psi, Phi Kappa Phi and Blue Key. *Time* described him as "big and affable" and six feet two inches tall. His religious affiliation is Baptist.

On August 25, 1924 Dr. Fagg married Vera Wilkes, whom he met at the University of Redlands. Their children are Barbara Louise (Mrs. William Buchanan) and Fred. For recreation, he enjoys swimming in the Pacific, climbing mountains and fishing. Edward R. Murrow in

FAGG, FRED D., JR.—*Continued*

his book *This I Believe,* wrote of Fagg as "a staunch believer in the American system of free enterprise."

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FAIRBANKS, DOUGLAS (ELTON), JR.

Dec. 9, 1909- Actor; producer; organization official

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. "Westridge," 1515 Amalfi Dr., Pacific Palisades, Calif.; "Boxwood Farm," Hot Springs, Va.; 28 The Boltons, Kensington, London, S.W. 10, England

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

More readily than any other popular actor of the Hollywood and London screen, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., has lent the publicity value of his name, as well as his considerable administrative skill, to help achieve better international understanding during the past twenty years. "If [he] had not been the son of the well-known actor [Douglas Fairbanks, 1883-1939], he undoubtedly would have made a name for himself in the diplomatic service," a New York *Herald Tribune* (June 12, 1955) critic remarked in his review of *Knight Errant,* Brian Connell's full-length biography of Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

One of many honors conferred on him for his public-spirited activities was Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (March 1949) awarded in recognition of his work in behalf of Anglo-American relationship, especially as chairman of the CARE fund-raising committee. He has served more than fifteen years in the U.S. Naval Reserve, with five years of active duty during World War II, and in which he now holds the rank of captain.

Since January 1953 Fairbanks, Jr., has been seen in the United States as a host on the WRCA-TV *Rheingold Theatre* in a series of filmed stories some of which he produces in various Continental cities, and others in London, where he has made his home for the past four years. Long familiar to movie audiences, he built his reputation as an actor over a period of some thirty years on fifty or more motion pictures, including *Little Caesar, Catherine the Great, The Prisoner of Zenda* and *The Corsican Brothers.*

The only son of Douglas Elton and Anna Beth (Sully) Fairbanks, Douglas Elton Fairbanks, Jr., was born in New York City on December 9, 1909. His grandfather, Daniel J. Sully, had been as "spectacular in the world of business and industry" as his father was to become in motion pictures. After the divorce of his parents when he was about nine years old, young Douglas lived with his mother. He attended the Bovée School and Collegiate Military School in New York and belonged to the Knickerbocker Greys; he later studied at the Harvard Military School in Los Angeles and the Pasadena Polytechnic School in Pasadena, California. Contributing also to his education were private tutors in London and Paris, where he spent several years of his boyhood and studied painting and sculpture from 1922 to 1924.

When he was thirteen years old, in 1923, and his father was at the height of his motion picture fame, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., made his acting debut in the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation film *Stephen Steps Out.* The picture was unsuccessful, but after a brief return to Paris, the young actor went back to Hollywood to resume his apprenticeship in acting. At that time his relationship with his father was somewhat strained, but he occasionally visited Pickfair and there met many of the world-famous people whom Douglas Fairbanks and his second wife, Mary Pickford, entertained at their home.

Stella Dallas (1925), the Ronald Colman-Belle Bennett film, in which Fairbanks, Jr., had the role of Richard Grosvenor, brought the young actor his first significant recognition. Besides appearing in many silent movies, he was employed in writing the titles for a number of films, including his father's *The Gaucho* (1927). A major advance in his career came in the fall of 1927 when he won critical acclaim on the Los Angeles legitimate stage for his part in the John van Druten play *Young Woodley.* Among the other stage successes in which he afterward had a part was the Los Angeles presentation of Maxwell Anderson's drama *Saturday's Children.*

With the introduction of talking pictures, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., prospered, gradually establishing himself as a star with Dorothy MacKail in *The Barker* (1928), with Greta Garbo in *A Woman of Affairs* (1929), with Loretta Young in *The Forward Pass,* Joan Crawford in *Our Modern Maidens* (1929), and with Richard Barthelmess in *Dawn Patrol* (1930). For Warner Brothers, which put him under a long-term contract in 1930, he acted in *Outward Bound* (1930) with Leslie Howard, *Little Caesar* (1931), and *Union Depot* (1932) with Joan Blondell. He was loaned to RKO for *Morning Glory* (1933) with Katharine Hepburn.

During the 1930's Fairbanks, Jr., made several trips to England and on a prolonged visit appeared opposite Elisabeth Bergner in Alexander Korda's film *Catherine the Great* (1934), playing Peter III of Russia, one of his best-known roles. He made his first appearance on the English stage in Manchester in *The Winding Journey* (1934), with Gertrude Lawrence, with whom he also performed on the London stage in *Moonlight is Silver* and on the screen in *Mimi* (1935). He was a director of the Criterion Company in England from 1935 to 1937.

On his return to Hollywood in 1937, he starred as Rupert of Hentzau in David Selznick's *The Prisoner of Zenda,* which received excellent reviews. "There followed his three most successful years as a film actor," Connell wrote in *Knight Errant* of the period in which Fairbanks, Jr., entertained American audiences in *Having a Wonderful Time* (1938), *The Young in Heart* (1938) and *Gunga Din* (1939), among other notable pictures. One of his last films before turning his full attention to interests other than motion pictures was *The Corsican Brothers* (1941).

His travels in Europe and his association with cultural and political leaders of foreign countries had given Fairbanks a deep interest in international affairs. At the outbreak of World War II he was much concerned about the part that the United States would take in the conflict against the Fascist powers and especially about Anglo-American cooperation. In 1940-1941 he served as national vice-chairman of the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, in 1941 as a member of the Fight for Freedom Committee, and from 1939 to 1941 as a member of the British War Relief Association. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him in April 1941 to be his envoy on a special political mission to Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Panama.

Shortly before the United States entered World War II in late 1941, Fairbanks was called to active sea duty as a lieutenant (j.g.) in the Naval Reserve. He advanced through the grades to the rank of commander and for his part in naval operations in the Mediterranean and elsewhere received a number of decorations, including the Silver Star, American Defense Medal with Atlantic Clasp, Europe-Africa-Middle East Medal with six campaign stars, the British Distinguished Service Cross and the French Légion d'Honneur. In February 1946 he was relieved of active service, but he has remained in the Naval Reserve and was promoted to captain in 1954.

The RKO Technicolor release *Sinbad the Sailor* (1947) presented in the swashbuckling tradition of his father, was Fairbanks' first postwar film. In his review for the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (January 22, 1947), Alton Cook praised the actor for having "captured all the flavor of his father's headlong verve, gallant flourish and dauntless spirit." Following somewhat the same tradition, Fairbanks next was seen as Charles Stuart in his own screen play, *The Exile* (1947), produced by the Fairbanks Company, Inc., in association with Universal-International Pictures.

Costarring with Betty Grable, he appeared in 1948 in Twentieth Century-Fox's *That Lady in Ermine,* the last picture produced and directed by Ernst Lubitsch. "The suavity, grace and subtle satire which Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., gives to the role of the dashing Hungarian conqueror are thoroughly captivating," Bosley Crowther wrote in the New York *Times* (August 25, 1948). The second production of Universal-International and Fairbanks' own company was *The Fighting O'Flynn,* a story about Napoleon's attempt to invade Ireland in 1797. In 1947-1948 he was a member of the board of directors of Pathé Industries.

Fairbanks spent much of his time serving in a voluntary capacity on organizations concerned with postwar world problems. He became national vice-chairman of the American Association for the United Nations and wrote articles and made speeches in support of the U.N. Unofficially he undertook several missions for the E.C.A. (Marshall Plan), was a member of the Refugee Defense Committee, a sponsor of the War Memorial Chapel of the Washington (D.C.) Cathedral, and a trustee of the Pacific War Memorial.

One of his greatest interests was in the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE), which has sent over $150,000,000 worth of food parcels and other goods to war-devastated countries. From 1946 to 1950 as chairman of the fund-raising Share through CARE Committee, he did much publicity work for the organization and frequently went to Europe to take part in the distribution of parcels.

He received many foreign decorations for his contribution to international understanding, particularly in connection with his CARE activities, including Commander of the Royal Order of Orange-Nassau and the Republican Order of the Star of Italian Solidarity. In 1953 President Syngman Rhee made Fairbanks an honorary citizen of Korea in recognition of his achievements as national chairman of the American Relief for Korea from 1950 to 1954.

Meanwhile, in England Fairbanks acted in Sir Alexander Korda's thriller *State Secret* (1949), filmed in the Dolomites, and in a light lampoon on British civil servants and the international contest for atomic supremacy *Mister Drake's Duck* (1950, released in the United States in 1952), which he also helped produce. In 1952

FAIRBANKS, DOUGLAS, JR.—*Continued*

he set up residence in London and became chiefly engaged in producing a series of short story films, largely for American television.

The televised series *Terry and the Pirates,* a production of the Dougfair Corporation, has been seen over the DuMont network since November 1952. His series for the *Rheingold Theatre,* presented by the National Broadcasting Company, received the *Billboard* magazine annual TV film award in 1954. Fairbanks, who also appears as host for the program, was praised by Jack Gould of the New York *Times* (January 16, 1955) for his skill in delivering commercials. During a visit to the United States in October 1955 he took a comedy role on the WRCA-TV *Martha Raye Show.* It was announced in November 1955 that Associated Rediffusion, which supplies programs for Great Britain's Independent Television Authority, had bought seventy-eight of Fairbanks' filmed dramas to be shown on British television.

Fairbanks is a director of the English Speaking Union and a member of the Foreign Policy Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the St. George Society, and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Among his clubs are the Lambs and Century in New York, the Metropolitan Army-Navy in Washington, D.C., the Masquers and British United Services in Los Angeles, and White's and Buck's in London.

Early in his motion picture career, on June 3, 1929, Fairbanks married film star Joan Crawford. They were divorced in 1933. He married Mary Lee Epling of Bluefield, Virginia on April 23, 1939, and they have three daughters, Daphne, Victoria, and Melissa.

In a brief article for *This Week* (March 6, 1955) he discussed the problem faced by those who have a famous father and are expected to be a "chip off the old block." He revealed that in his youth he did not want to emulate his father but to be something of his own. "Today I am grateful," he wrote, "that my father was able to transmit . . . a very great love of life and of people, a gregariousness, an appreciation of the fun that people can be—all kinds of people, all sizes, shapes and types."

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FAUBUS, ORVAL E(UGENE) (fô'-bŭs)
Jan. 7, 1910- Governor of Arkansas; publisher

Address: b. State Capitol, Little Rock, Ark.; h. 18th and Center Sts., Little Rock, Ark.

The Governor of Arkansas, elected in November 1954 to a two-year term ending January 1957, is Orval E. Faubus, a Democrat and publisher of a weekly newspaper in the northwestern part of the state. He was formerly state highway director and administrative advisor to Governor Sidney McMath during his 1949-53 administration. In the matter of racial integration in the public schools, Governor Faubus has expressed a personal belief that the "problem should be solved on the local community level." A proponent of the Virginia "interposition plan," he advocates the submission of measures affirming the principle of "interposition" to the Arkansas electorate in November 1956 and empowering local officials to assign students to specific schools.

An Ozark Mountains boy by origin and upbringing, Orval Eugene Faubus was born on January 7, 1910 at Combs, a village in northwestern Arkansas; his parents were John Samuel and Addie (Joslen) Faubus. He became an expert hunter, trapper, tracker and all-around woodsman long before he had finished his elementary school education. Because of insufficient revenue from taxes the grade school of his community was rarely open for more than four months in the year, and he was seventeen years old when graduated. Hired to teach seventy-four pupils in all eight grades in a one-room building at Pinnacle, Madison County, he would teach one term and then attend high school. Between terms he worked as an itinerant fruit worker, picked strawberries, and rode freight trains to jobs. He taught ten terms in the six years which preceded his graduation from the state Vocational High School at Huntsville.

For two years Faubus worked in the forests of the state of Washington, first as a "faller" and later as woods superintendent for a lumber concern. In 1936 he sought the Democratic nomination for local representative in the Arkansas General Assembly and lost at the primary by only four votes. Elected in 1938 to a two-year term as Madison County circuit clerk and recorder, he was re-elected in 1940. Towards the end of this second term he was nominated for the office of county judge, but joined the Army for World War II service prior to the election. (His wife finished out his term as circuit clerk.)

An infantry lieutenant at the time of the Normandy landings, the backwoods-trained Faubus was used during the advance on St. Lô as a "guide to fresh troops" and as a leader for patrols. He was decorated with the Bronze Star for "helping to take out an enemy machine gun nest." A captain by the time his division reached the Elbe River, Faubus was with the occupation forces in Germany and later was commander of two American camps in France. Upon his return to the United States in May 1946, he was assigned as assistant judge advocate at Camp Campbell in Kentucky.

Wearing a major's insignia at the time of his return to civilian life, Faubus was appointed acting postmaster at Huntsville. In March 1947 he bought the local newspaper, the Madison County *Record* and became its editor as well as publisher. The population of Huntsville, when the 1950 census was taken, was only 1,010 and that of Madison County as a whole only 11,734; yet within four years Faubus had built up the circulation of the *Record* to 3,750, the third largest among the weeklies of Arkansas.

During the 1948 campaign Faubus and his paper supported the successful gubernatorial candidacy of Sidney Sanders ("Sid") McMath, the racketbusting prosecuting attorney of Hot Springs and a liberally inclined proponent of the Truman "Fair Deal." In March 1949, not long after he had begun his first two-year term, Governor McMath named the Huntsville publisher to the state highway commission. Subsequently Faubus was also appointed to a salaried position as the Governor's administrative advisor, and in March 1951 (early in McMath's second term) to that of director of highways. After McMath was defeated in the 1952 primary by Francis A. Cherry (see *C.B.*, July 1954), Faubus returned to Huntsville to publish his newspaper and to become postmaster.

In 1954 Faubus and three others filed as gubernatorial candidates against Governor Cherry, thus defying an Arkansas tradition that a governor is automatically entitled to a second consecutive term. Since Cherry did not secure a majority of all the votes, a "run off" in August became necessary. During an extremely bitter campaign Faubus charged that Cherry was "the tool of special business interests" (*Time*, August 23, 1954) and the Cherry forces spread the story of Faubus' brief visit to Commonwealth College in Mena, Arkansas in 1935 (later declared a "Communist line" school by the U.S. Department of Justice). Faubus said he had not enrolled in the school. Faubus won the primary run-off. At the election on November 2, Faubus defeated his G.O.P. opponent, Mayor Pratt Remmel of Little Rock, by 188,513 votes to 114,673. (Remmel's vote was the largest ever received by any Republican in Arkansas.)

Inaugurated in January 1955, Governor Faubus recommended to the General Assembly a reorganization of the state's department of finance, "relaxation of provisions that penalize welfare recipients" who obtain work, repeal of the old-age lien law, and the creation of a board to encourage industry (*State Government*, February 1955). These suggestions were all adopted by the legislature which sat from January 10 to March 10 and appropriated $420,000,000 for the fiscal biennium, and enacted a total of 429 measures (*Americana Annual*, 1956). A geological and conservation commission and a single state medical board were created, along with a commission to recommend policy in regard to the use of water resources; an Arkansas "colony" for mentally retarded children was authorized; and, responding to the Governor's opposition to the existing 100 per cent assessment law, a complete property reappraisal at 20 per cent of value was ordered by 1957. Governor Faubus named Winthrop Rockefeller to the chairmanship of the new Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, which was to be assisted by a committee of one hundred citizens, each "pledging at least one week per year of his time to promote the industrialization of the state" (*Americana Annual*).

Wide World

ORVAL E. FAUBUS

In compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation ruling all but one of the seven state-supported Arkansas colleges have opened their doors to Negroes; segregation has ended in the public schools of Fayetteville, Hoxie and Charleston, with Little Rock planning to follow suit by 1957; and the Arkansas Senate allowed to die in 1955 a House-adopted bill to continue segregation. The Governor, who in his 1954 campaign had merely asserted that "the problem . . . should be solved at the local community level," managed through his first year in office to avoid further commitments, and "declined comment" when in November 1955, two militant pro-segregation organizations demanded recall of the Arkansas delegation from the White House Conference on Education.

However, a "statewide survey of Arkansas attitudes" undertaken for Faubus by an opinion analyst in the same month appeared to show that "approximately 85 per cent of all people" in the state were opposed to integration (New York *Times*, January 29, 1956). "I cannot be a party to any attempt to force acceptance of a change to which the people are so overwhelmingly opposed" the Governor declared on January 28, 1956. On March 24, after a five-member gubernatorial commission had returned from a study of Virginia's "interposition plan," he further announced that petitions "aimed at preventing full racial integration of Arkansas public schools would be circulated throughout the state" (New York *Times*). "Initiated acts" proposed for submission to the electorate in November would "declare the doctrine of interposition" and "set up a . . . system under which school officials would assign students to specific schools" (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 21, 1956). However, on August 28 a gradual integration plan for schools in Little Rock, Arkansas was upheld by a Federal district

FAUBUS, ORVAL E.—*Continued*

court. Integration would begin as soon as a new high school is completed (perhaps as early as 1957). About 25 per cent of students in Little Rock schools are Negroes.

Faubus, who attended the forty-eighth annual Governor's Conference at Atlantic City, New Jersey in June 1956 and is a candidate for reelection, was reported as "favorable" to Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination. At the Democratic National Convention, held in August, Arkansas' twenty-six votes went to Stevenson, who became the standard-bearer.

Faubus served as the rural Boy Scout commander for northwestern Arkansas for fourteen years beginning in 1924, was the secretary-treasurer of the Huntsville Lions Club in 1939, and was president of the Madison County Chamber of Commerce in 1953-54. His service organizations are the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans; he is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk, and a Baptist. Mrs. Faubus is the former Alta Haskins and is the daughter of a Church of Christ minister. The couple, who were married on November 21, 1931, have one son, Farrell Eugene.

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Address: b. c/o Chandler Records, 277 W. 12th St., New York 14; h. 299 W. 12th St., New York 14

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Apr. 1956.

NANCY FAULKNER

When Nancy Faulkner was a small girl she was haunted by a lively ghost. "The slight young figure of Nathaniel Bacon came out of a thin, gray-green textbook on Virginia history," she says. He was a persistent ghost and to get rid of him Miss Faulkner eventually wrote her first book for young people, *Rebel Drums*. In its pages is another ghost, even livelier, that of a direct ancestor, Colonel Thomas Hansford, first Englishman born in Virginia to be hanged. Into the book went all the sights, sounds, and smells of the Tidewater and Tuckahoe country from the mind and memory of that young girl growing up in the Old Dominion State.

Anne Irvin Faulkner was born on January 8, 1906, in Lynchburg, Virgina. Her father was a lawyer, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. Winters were spent in school in Lynchburg, while vacations, dull and sultry, as she recalls, were spent in the country. Miss Faulkner went North to college, and after receiving her B.A. degree (1928) at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where she majored in English, took her M.A. degree (1933) at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York in history, while she had two assistantships and an Andrew White fellowship. Her first job after college was in the tax collector's office in her home town. Then she went to Sweet Briar College in Virginia as an instructor in history and also as academic secretary to Caroline L. Sparrow, head of the history department.

"I can't remember when I started to write," Miss Faulkner declares. "I've written 'off the top of my mind' for as long as I can remember. At Wellesley a professor of English composition told me I'd never be a writer because my vocabulary was too large!" Nancy Faulkner set a slow fire of determination to prove her wrong some day. As a child, her mother read Dickens, Scott, and Thackeray to her, as well as the Bible and children's classics. With that start, Miss Faulkner went on to read everything she could find. "At Sweet Briar," she recalls, "when I was a young and inexperienced teacher, it was Miss Sparrow who gave me an entirely fresh idea of the exciting sweep of history."

From Sweet Briar Miss Faulkner went to the University of Virginia in Charlottesville as head of the extension division's bureau of school and community drama. Later, she went to New York as assistant editor, and later editor, of *Recreation Magazine*. There she had her first real experience in writing. "Doing articles and pamphlets on recreation activities taught me the necessary discipline of writing for space limitations and specific audiences," she says. It was during that time, too, that she became acquainted with modern books for children. She wrote a number of radio adaptations for *Books Bring Adventure*, the first enterprise launched by Gloria Chandler, with whom she has been associated since 1944. "Adapting full-length books for dramatization on radio is tremendously valuable," Miss Faulkner remarks. "You have to learn to handle dialogue and to make a few words evoke sights, smells, and tastes. You also have to write tightly in order to pack as much as possible into a small space."

In 1954 came *Side Saddle for Dandy*, the transformation of a 1762 Carolina tomboy into the mistress of her father's plantation. The *Library Journal* (January 15, 1955) recommended it "for use in study of colonial home life in the South." *Pirate Quest* (1955) was again a story of colonial Virginia, of a doctor's apprentice who runs away to sea to fight against pirates but finds at last that doctoring is a wonderful profession. A fifth book, a Junior Literary Guild selection, will be published in March 1957, "Undecided Heart," the story of a Tory girl in Amherst county, Virginia, in 1780-1781.

Although her articles on radio and television for children appeared regularly in a number of magazines, it was not until 1952 that Nancy Faulkner's first book was published by Doubleday. *Rebel Drums* told of a young drummer boy in Bacon's Rebellion, that abortive effort of the early colonists, a hundred years before the American Revolution, for freedom, justice, and self-government. The *Horn Book* (August 1952) noted that both period and characters were convincing, while the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 11 1952) called it exciting, making the old days very much alive.

The West Is on Your Left Hand (1953) is the story of a family who left their worn-out Virginia farm in 1753 to join relatives in a settlement of the Ohio Company. The New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 17, 1953) noted that the opening was too slow, but "the story is packed with action . . . even better than this writer's first book." The Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (August 23, 1953) found it "a fine pioneer tale for boys" with "good characterization, plenty of action and suspense, and a genuine flavor of early day America."

Miss Faulkner is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 146 pounds, with blue eyes, and hair that is now mostly gray. Her hobbies are chess and needlepoint. She is alert to the threat of comic books. "The story must be exciting," she says, "if you're going to write an approved novel for children that will compete for their interest in the more lurid comic books. I feel it is a real challenge but I'm sure our side will win."

Her six nieces and nephews, ranging in age from eight to seventeen, furnish an excellent and critical audience for unpublished stories.

FEININGER, LYONEL (CHARLES ADRIAN) July 17, 1871-Jan. 13, 1956 Pioneer in modern American painting; gave first exhibition in Berlin in 1904; taught art in the Bauhaus school in Germany, Mills College in California and Black Mountain College in North Carolina; represented in major U.S. museums. See *Current Biography* (July) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ja 14 '56

FELDMANN, MARKUS May 21, 1897- President of Switzerland; journalist

Address: b. Palais Fédéral, Bern, Switzerland; h. 3A Münsterplatz, Bern, Switzerland

Active in Swiss politics for three decades, Dr. Markus Feldmann was elected President of the Confederation of Switzerland for 1956 by the Federal Assembly (Parliament) on December 15, 1955, succeeding Max Petitpierre (see *C.B.*, December 1953). The office of president rotates among the seven members of the Federal Council, the executive branch of government, to which Feldmann was first elected in 1951. Switzerland took possession of a U.S. nuclear research reactor on August 20, 1955 at a cost of $180,000, thus becoming the first country to receive a reactor under the U.S. atoms-for-peace program.

Dr. Feldmann is the leader of the Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class party, which favors agrarian reforms, tariff protection for agricultural interests and small industry, and strong national defense. He is his party's single representative in the Federal Council, whose other members represent the Radical Democratic party and Catholic Conservative party. A journalist for many years, Feldmann served as president of the Bern Press Society and the Swiss Press Union.

Markus Feldmann was born in Thun, Switzerland on May 21, 1897, the son of Markus F. and Maria (Zurlinder) Feldmann. His father was a staff colonel. Markus attended the Progymnasium in Thun, the Free Gymnasium in Bern, and the University of Bern, where he majored in jurisprudence. In 1921 he was graduated and admitted to the bar. Three years later he was awarded the Doctor of Laws degree from the university.

A member of the editorial staff of the *Neue Berner Zeitung* as early as 1922, Feldmann worked for this newspaper for twenty-three years, from 1928 to 1945 as editor in chief. From 1929 to 1931 he was president of the Bern Press Society and from 1933 to 1935 he was president of the Swiss Press Union, which elected him an honorary member in 1944.

In 1921 Feldmann had become secretary of the Bürgerpartei in Bern. He was elected to the National Council (lower chamber of the Federal Assembly) in 1935, a post he held until 1945, and again from 1947 to 1951. In the National Council he was president of the parliamentary press division from 1938 to 1945. In this period he also played a significant role in politics in Bern canton (state). He was president of the Bern Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class party from 1943 to 1945. Dr. Feldmann was a member of the executive council of Bern canton from 1945 to 1951, and its president from 1947 to 1948. He directed the canton's administrative and health departments (1945-46) and the education and church departments (1946-51).

On December 13, 1951 the Federal Assembly elected Feldmann to the Federal Council for a four-year term, as chief of the Department of Justice and Police, to replace Edouard de Steiger. Federal Councilors do not hold mem-

MARKUS FELDMANN

bership in the Federal Assembly, but they initiate legislation and participate in debates on proposed measures; they have no veto power.

The Federal Council announced on February 24, 1953 that it would in certain cases, upon the requests of foreign governments, permit them to raise the rank of their legations in Switzerland to the status of embassies, although traditionally Switzerland has been represented abroad (except in France) by ministers, and vice versa. The Federal Council's statement noted that such requests were "all the more valuable" for Switzerland since she is not a U.N. member and is thus "missing some opportunities of closer contacts with leading foreign statesmen" (*Kessing's Contemporary Archives*).

The Swiss government in July 1954 refused to permit hearings on Swiss soil by the U.S. International Organizations' Employees Loyalty Board concerning the loyalty of approximately fourteen Americans working for international organizations in Geneva. On July 27, 1954, on recommendation of the U.S. Tariff Commission, U.S. tariff rates were increased up to 50 per cent on imports of watch movements of seventeen jewels or less. Rodolphe Rubattel (see *C.B.*, December 1954), then President of Switzerland, protested the raise. In compensation for the rise in duties on watch movements, the United States agreed in a trade treaty of June 1955 to decrease duties on hat braids and handkerchiefs by 50 per cent and levies on movie cameras and parts by 25 per cent.

In December 1954 Dr. Feldmann was elected Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1955. In accordance with Swiss procedure, both the Vice-President and the President of the Federal Council serve one-year terms, and the Vice-President is generally elected to the Presidency. On December 15, 1955 Feldmann was re-elected to the Federal Council.

In February 1955 the Federal Council was confronted with a diplomatic problem when six young Romanian anti-Communist exiles seized the Romanian legation in Bern and held it for two days. They also removed code books and lists of persons selling information to the Romanian legation (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* March 18, 1956). The Romanian government threatened to abrogate diplomatic relations if Switzerland did not extradite the offenders. The Federal Council refused extradition upon the expressed desire of the exiles for asylum, and instead put four of them in jail (two later escaped) and scheduled a trial for April 1956. (The incident was dramatized for the American television audience on NBC's *Circle Theater* in March in "Five Who Shook the Mighty" and again in June.)

On June 21 the four exiles were convicted of having seized the Romanian legation and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from sixteen months to four years to be followed by a period of banishment.

On June 23, 1955 on a motion introduced by the Catholic Conservative party in the Council of States (upper chamber) requesting the repeal of constitutional provisions outlawing the Society of Jesuits, Feldmann stated that freedom of religion and conscience are no longer questions of theological dogma, but a political principle. The Swiss Roman Catholics, he continued, were participating fully in the development of the country's free and liberal institutions (*Kessing's Contemporary Archives*). He announced that the Federal Council, following the acceptance of the motion by the Federal Assembly, would prepare legislation for the amendment of the constitutional limitations "as quickly as possible" (New York *Times,* June 24, 1955). (Approximately 41 per cent of Switzerland's population is Roman Catholic; 57 per cent is Protestant.)

Upon succeeding to the head of the Federal Council and Presidency of the Confederation of Switzerland on January 1, 1956, Feldmann became the official representative of approximately 5,000,000 people in a country 15,940 square miles in size. As described by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe in an annual survey in 1956 of European economy, Switzerland is the only country in Europe maintaining full employment and at the same time avoiding inflation and experiencing a satisfactory rate of economic growth (New York *Times,* March 26, 1956).

Since Feldmann took the President's office, Switzerland has continued to demonstrate her policy of "active neutrality" by refusing in January 1956 to allow a meeting in Geneva of European Zionist leaders for public discussion and formation of resolutions relating to Arab-Israeli issues. Switzerland has traditionally rejected suffrage for women in canton referendum votes, and on March 4, 1956 an amendment to the Bern constitution granting women the right to vote was defeated by 62,971 nay's to 52,929 yea's.

On June 30, 1922 Markus Feldmann was married to Margrit Beck; they have one son. The Swiss President is of medium height. He enjoys singing and is an honorary member since 1945 of the Berner Liedertafel (Bern Glee Club). From 1941 to 1945 he was president of the Swiss branch of the Interparliamentary Union. He is the author of *Grundlagen und Grenzen der Pressefreiheit in der Schweiz*, 1935 (Foundations and Limits of the Freedom of the Swiss Press) and of *Zur Reform des Pressercchts* (On Reform of the Rights of the Press).

In 1931 he wrote a treatise entitled *Kartelle, Trusts und Monopole im Verhältnis zur Handels- und Gewerbefreiheit* (Cartels, Trusts and Monopolies relating to Trade and Craft Freedom) and won first prize from the Swiss Society of Jurists. He won first prize in 1934 from the Economic Society of Bern canton for his book *Eingemeindungen* (Corporations).

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FERGUSON, HARRY (GEORGE) Nov. 4, 1884- Inventor; industrialist

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Once widely known as the late Henry Ford's "only partner," Harry Ferguson caused much interest and conjecture in the automotive industry in late 1955 and 1956 when newspapers reported his development of a "revolutionary" turbine-driven car based on a new system of transmission, braking and suspension. The Irish-born designer and inventor of the Ferguson System of mechanical farming was formerly called Great Britain's "tractor king."

The Ferguson tractor, which Ford was the first to manufacture, was part of the inventor's dream of farm modernization. After his separation from Ford in 1947, Ferguson produced tractors in his own plants. He launched the largest patent suit in U.S. history against Henry Ford II, the Ford Motor Company and affiliates. The case lasted four years before a settlement was reached in 1952.

The third son of James and Mary (Bell) Ferguson, Harry George Ferguson was born in Dromore, County Down, Northern Ireland on November 4, 1884. His father, a fairly prosperous landowner, was somewhat interested in agriculture. The boy received a private education, and at sixteen he joined his elder brother who had an engineer's shop in Belfast. It was 1900; the motor car industry was coming of age, and young Harry Ferguson, who was just beginning to learn about motors, set up a small motorcar and motorcycle sales agency and repair works. As a side interest, he raced motorcycles and cars which had high-speed engines and camshafts designed by him. He won trophies in hill-climb and endurance races.

Temporarily weaned away from automobiles by the new airplane development, Ferguson sold his thriving automobile business in 1909. On a trip to Paris he attended the first international aviation meeting. That year he built a small monoplane and made the first airplane flight over Ireland—hedgehopping and landing upside down. He improved the design so that he was able to earn money in show flights, but his aviation career was terminated when he was bedridden for six months following a serious crash. In 1911 Ferguson and several associates took an automobile distributorship in Belfast, which eventually became the largest in Ireland.

British Inf. Services
HARRY FERGUSON

Having gained recognition as a motor expert, Ferguson was chosen by the Irish Department of Agriculture in World War I to supervise the operation of farm equipment to achieve maximum production. The high cost, time-wasting breakage, and efficiency of the limited machinery available made a lasting impression. The fact that farmers continued to depend on animals, since there was no machine which could handle a job as well, indicated to Ferguson a lack of advancement from medieval times.

During the war period he conceived the need for a low-cost tractor which could work as a unit with a plow or other implements. After the war he and his associates began to carry out the idea. In 1920 Ferguson showed his first crude model for such a tractor to Henry Ford, who encouraged the designer to develop his ideas further and return. For almost two decades Ferguson devoted time, money and effort to experimentation with this concept. By 1925 he had a single hand-operated plow. The Ferguson System of tractor-implement integration was substantially developed by 1936.

It was in October 1938 that Ferguson, seeking an American manufacturer for his new designs, demonstrated his tractors and implements for the elder Ford. The immediate reply from

FERGUSON, HARRY—*Continued*

Ford was, "You've got it! I'm with you as far as you want to go" (*Newsweek,* January 19, 1948).

What Ferguson had developed was "an entirely new principle" (*Steel,* July 3, 1939) in tractor-implement combination. A three-point linkage firmly attached the implement directly to the tractor, so that tractor and implement might work as a unit, rather than allowing the tractor to drag the implement as in previous combinations. This Ferguson hitch made a mechanical unit so compact that corners of land, which were too small for horses, could be completely worked. Close coordination was achieved by two lower links which pulled the implement, and one upper link which was fulcrumed to hydraulic valves. The Ferguson hydraulic control system, regulated by hand levers to avoid any necessity for leaving the driver's seat, raised and lowered implements, and kept an implement at a desired depth regardless of ground irregularities.

In addition to providing maneuverability and ease of operation, the new design offered a highly important safety factor. Up to this time, a farmer had reason to fear his implement's striking a root in the ground, since the usual tendency of the tractor was to rear, a prevalent danger to machine and driver. Under the Ferguson system, when an implement hit an obstruction, the linkage transferred the load to the tractor, the front wheels were forced more firmly onto the ground, and the rear wheels were raised to spin freely, with no resulting damage. Also, the point of attachment to the tractor was such that an increased load was automatically compensated for by an increase in the pressure of the front wheels, so that a lightweight tractor could do a heavy job. The light weight, made possible by the stability of the machine, was made practicable by the introduction of the wide use of steel and magnesium alloys in construction.

Actually the Ferguson tractor was manufactured and sold in the British Isles previous to its introduction in the United States, but Europe was not a fertile sales ground. The official announcement of the new tractor in the United States was made on June 29, 1939, when a demonstration for the press, agricultural and business leaders was given at the Ford estate at Dearborn, Michigan. Ferguson expressed his hope that the new tractor might make farming profitable and might eliminate the incentive to wage war by dissolving the need for additional land. The tractor made its debut with an eight-year-old boy demonstrating the ease of implement manipulation.

On this same occasion, according to Rupert Le Grand (*American Machinist,* July 12, 1939), Ferguson declared, "This tractor was not built to compete with other tractors; it was built to compete with the horse." The British government had taken Ferguson's theory of supplanting farm animals quite literally when it offered loans for the purchase of tractors, with the price received from the sale of two horses as the sole down payment required. In America, however, the tractors did successfully compete with other tractors.

In the highly unusual business arrangement between Ferguson and the elder Ford, no written contract existed. Ford had agreed to manufacture the Ferguson tractor, because Ford's own tractor had been dropped from production in the 1920's. A new company, the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation, was established to deal with sales and distribution of the Ford tractor unit. Since Ferguson owned no plants, he subcontracted with firms throughout the country, close to the specialized market, for the manufacture of various implements.

Ford hailed the new tractor as "the most revolutionary step that mechanical farming has ever taken" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 10, 1952). Ferguson and Ford worked together in the joint sponsoring of the National Farm Youth Foundation at Dearborn, as well as in business. For eight years, beginning in 1939, the Ford Motor Company manufactured tractors for Ferguson. Within the first few years, the tractor had climbed to one of the top three in its field. The implement line was rapidly extended.

Ferguson looked beyond the American market. With the advent of World War II he saw the need for American mechanization to aid postwar reconstruction. He also believed, as he told the delegates to the International Food Conference in 1943, that the backward countries of the world could be helped by the establishment of assembly plants in their own countries. He was zealous on the subject of agrarian reform.

With operations in Harry Ferguson, Inc., at Dearborn running smoothly, he went to Coventry, England in 1945 to arrange with Standard Motor Company, Ltd., to manufacture his tractors in a relationship similar to that with Ford. The English company started making the tractors the following year.

An announcement was made in November 1946 by Henry Ford II, grandson of the elder Ford, that Ford manufacture of the Ferguson line would be terminated after July 1, 1947. Ferguson began making arrangements for manufacturing on his own. Following an unsuccessful attempt at taking over a Cleveland, Ohio plant, he had "one of the most radically modern of the postwar factories" (*Life,* May 30, 1949) built in Detroit, Michigan in 116 days. Ferguson oversaw tractor production from his home in England.

Meanwhile, in January 1948, less than a year after the death of the elder Henry Ford, Ferguson filed suit against the Ford Motor Company, three affiliates and eight individuals, including Henry Ford II. He charged patent infringement and breach of the anti-trust laws. The case was settled in April 1952 by a consent judgment, involving three of the patent claims. The anti-trust part of the suit was dismissed. The agreement granted Harry Ferguson, Inc., $9,250,000, the "biggest patent settlement ever paid in a United States suit" (*Time,* April 21, 1952).

The following year Harry G. Ferguson, Ltd., and Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., were merged. In the new combination, Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, Ferguson served as chairman and was in charge of product development. He sold out his financial interests and severed his management connections in July 1954. "I promise it will not be long," Ferguson said, "until the farmers of the world have really low cost transport for themselves and their goods over good roads, bad roads, and where there are no roads, over their land" (*Business Week*, July 17, 1954).

In the fall of 1955 stories in the London newspapers about a revolutionary automobile design caused so much speculation that the London *Economist* remarked that Ferguson "is not without talent or expert assistance for backing into the limelight." Later reports seemed to verify that "the nub of his creation is an unconventional automatic drive and transmission system" (*Business Week,* December 3, 1955). A new braking principle is said to prevent skidding.

In England, he holds membership in the Institution of Automobile Engineers and Royal Aeronautical Society. His clubs are the Royal Automobile and British Racing Drivers. Married to Mary Adelaide Watson on April 21, 1913, he has one daughter, Elizabeth.

Probably because of his spare build and rimless glasses, Ferguson is often referred to as scholarly in appearance. Louis Bromfield described him as "a small man with very bright eyes, enormous resources of nervous energy and a passionate belief in the thing he is trying to accomplish."

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FITZGERALD, ELLA Apr. 25, 1918-
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As she has been chosen many times in the past, Ella Fitzgerald in the 1956 annual polls of both *Down Beat* and *Metronome* magazines, was again voted top female vocalist in the United States. On the occasion of her nineteenth year as a singer of popular music, in 1954, which was celebrated at Basin Street in New York City, she received a total of eighteen awards. Among the organizations which sent representatives to honor her were Le Jazz Hot of France, Musica Jazz of Italy, Club Deritmo of Spain, Bladid Jazz of Iceland, Blue Rhythm of India, and Tempo of Australia. Also present to pay homage to her were innumerable national jazz clubs. Her first recording, "Love And Kisses," made in 1935, was played as well as her 237th recording for Decca Records, "Who's Afraid?"

"The First Lady Of Song," as she is respectfully heralded in the entertainment world, has in the course of her career sold over 25,000,000 recordings. She is admittedly the favorite of Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore, Benny Goodman and countless other professional musicians. Her interpretative renditions of such songs as "A-Tisket A-Tasket," "Stone Cold Dead In The Market," "That's My Desire," "Flying Home," "Oh, Lady Be Good," and "How High the Moon," all recorded for Decca Records, have assured her a permanent place in the annals of American music. Touring with Norman Granz' "Jazz At The Philharmonic" group (with which she has frequently appeared at Carnegie Hall) and night club, theatre, television, and motion picture appearances all fall within the purview of her unique talent. She was one of the star singers at the Newport Jazz Festival in Newport, Rhode Island in July 1956.

Ella Fitzgerald was born in Newport News, Virginia on April 25, 1918 and became an orphan in early childhood. She later came to New York and attended school at an orphan's home in Yonkers, New York. When she was about fifteen years old, Ella entered an amateur contest at the Apollo Theatre. Although she had listed herself as both singer and dancer, she was far too nervous to do any dancing but instead restricted her performance to singing. Chick Webb, famous jazz drummer and band leader, who was in the audience that evening, promptly hired her as a vocalist with his band, and in a short while, under his direction and guidance she became a polished entertainer.

From an old nursery rhyme recalled from childhood, she, in collaboration with Chick Webb, wrote "A-Tisket A-Tasket" in 1938. The immediate success of the recording of this song propelled her into national prominence. The death of Chick Webb in 1939 was a deep and heart-rending loss to her; he had been her closest friend and patient mentor. His final gesture was to leave her his band. Ella kept it together for three years before going out on her own.

Subsequently she played almost every major theater and night club in the United States and Canada, and also toured Japan and Europe, never failing to attract large audiences. For the past eight years she has been with the Norman Granz "Jazz At The Philharmonic" aggregation. In 1955 she made her Hollywood debut at the Mocambo; after a hold-over engagement she went to the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, where she became the first jazz performer ever to entertain in that hotel's Venetian Room. While on the coast she appeared before the cameras for her feature role in the Jack Webb-directed film *Pete Kelly's Blues* (released by Warner Brothers), in which she sang "Hard-Hearted Hannah" and the original title song "Pete Kelly's Blues." The

ELLA FITZGERALD

New York *Times'* critic commented on her role in the film: "the wonderful Ella Fitzgerald . . . fills the screen and sound track with her strong mobile features and voice" (August 19, 1955).

A member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) since 1940, she has composed, either by herself or in collaboration with others, the following songs: "A-Tisket A-Tasket," "You Showed Me the Way," "I Found My Yellow Basket," "Please Tell the Truth," "Oh! But I Do," "Spinnin' the Webb," and "Chew, Chew, Chew." Other songs which she made famous by her style are "Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall," "I'm Thrilled," and "He's My Guy."

Newsweek (June 7, 1954) described Ella Fitzgerald's singing: "Other popular songstresses tend to become identified with a particular musical groove. Ella Fitzgerald plays the field, exerting a talent which, in addition to its unmatched pliability, has demonstrated an uncommon staying power. . . . Through the sundry demands of swing, Dixieland, calypso, ballad and pop, Miss Fitzgerald has moved with an imperturbable ease. Her small voice is somewhat more comfortable with the amplification of a microphone but, like a sensitively played instrument, it is sure and true in any style. . . . 'I just like music—period,' she explains. 'I always try to picture something in every kind of music. To me it's a story.'"

Carter Harman (New York *Times,* September 9, 1951) observed: "Like any sensitive performer, she immediately feels what kind of an audience she has before her. When she sees that her listeners are pleased she smiles her winsome smile and gives them what they like. . . . One time she sang ballads 'all night' for a receptive crowd. On other occasions she indulges in her delightful talent for mimicry. She can growl a chorus that sounds for all the world like Louis Armstrong, or twitter and chirp in devastating imitation of Rose Murphy, the 'chee-chee girl.'"

Her breathless, nonsense-syllable style is best known as "scat" singing. The quality and versatility of her voice, which she can seemingly use without strain to reproduce the rich guttural sounds of a musical instrument, the rhythmic off-beat chant of calypso song, or the saccharine phrasings of a ballad, has in no way diminished during the span of two decades. Since she has not permitted herself the luxury of a single style or method of song presentation, it is not surprising that she is acclaimed by devotees of almost every aspect of popular music.

At the Newport Jazz Festival in 1956, Ella scored another smashing success. Melvin Maddocks of the *Christian Science Monitor* noted: "Singing in her astoundingly vivacious manner which—combined with exact diction and true pitch—make her a phenomenon among jazz singers, she quickly captured the crowd's fancy. They had what they came for, and they refused to let her go" (July 10, 1956).

Among her more popular albums recorded for Decca are: "Ella Sings Gershwin," "Ella—Songs in a Mellow Mood," "Lullabies of Birdland," and "Sweet and Hot." Miss Fitzgerald severed her longtime association with Decca in 1956 to join the new Norman Granz recording company, Verve Records. In June 1956 her new "Cole Porter Song Book" was released on the Verve label and was listed by *Down Beat* (July 23, 1956) as second on the list of top best-selling jazz albums. The album has two twelve-inch long-playing high-fidelity records which contain twenty-six Cole Porter song hits from stage shows. The New York *Herald Tribune* commented: "she handles . . . them [the songs] with a fine straightforward style, spiced here and there by nice little personal touches" (July 22, 1956).

When not on tour or making discs, Ella enjoys spending her time with her young son Ray Brown, Jr. Her first marriage to Bennie Kornegay in 1941 was annulled two years later. Miss Fitzgerald's 1949 marriage to Ray Brown, Sr., ended in divorce in 1953.

In stature she is a large prepossessing woman, with dark eyes and a round face continually creased by a wide smile. She finds pleasure and relaxation in cooking, seeing movies, and collecting phonograph records and dolls from foreign countries. But aside from the time spent with her son, she believes, with the natural conviction of a true artist, that "the only thing . . . better than singing is more singing."

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FLECK, SIR ALEXANDER Nov. 11, 1889- Industrialist; chemist

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The chairman of the $1.2 billion Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., is Sir Alexander Fleck, who was known early in his career for important research work in the chemistry of radioelements. For fourteen years he was the managing director of the world's largest chemical plant, Imperial's Billingham division. Fleck's predecessors in the chairmanship of Imperial, which is exceeded in size as a chemical manufacturer only by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company of the United States, have been Lord McGowan and John Rogers.

Alexander Fleck, the only son of Robert and Agnes Hendry (Duncan) Fleck, was born in Glasgow, Scotland on November 11, 1889. He was educated at the Saltcoats Public School in his native city and the Hillhead High School. Compelled to leave school at the age of fourteen, he became a "lab boy" in the Glasgow University laboratories. The knowledge he acquired there enabled him to enroll two years later as a full-time student in Glasgow University's Royal Technical College. Awarded a degree in chemistry in 1911, Fleck was for the next two years a member of the Glasgow University teaching staff.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in 1913 in Birmingham, Fleck read a paper on the chemistry of radioelements. He reported that the chemical nature of some fourteen radioelements had been "worked out experimentally" with results establishing that uranium X was identical with thorium, radio A with polonium, radio B with lead, and radio C and E with bismuth.

Named physical chemist to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Radium Committee in 1913, Fleck was in charge of his own research laboratory for the next four years. He has been credited with preparing the groundwork for Frederick Soddy's alpha and beta ray periodic table. Fleck received the D.Sc. degree from Glasgow University in 1916.

In 1917, after British chemical and pharmaceutical imports from Germany had been cut off, the government of David Lloyd George drew extensively on academic scientific talent to assist in the expansion of the domestic chemical industry. Among those assigned as "qualified chemists," Fleck worked at the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company during World War I and remained with this company after the Armistice was signed.

Fleck became the manager in 1919 of Castner-Kellner's factory in Wallsend, Northumberland, a position he filled until 1926. At that time the four major concerns of the British chemical industry, Brunner, Mond & Company (controlling Castner-Kellner), Nobel Industries, Ltd., British Dyestuffs, and the United Alkali Company combined to form Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. This merger, undertaken to make Britain self-sufficient in chemical production and to meet world competition, soon accounted for half the British chemical output.

British Inf. Services
SIR ALEXANDER FLECK

Following the establishment of I.C.I. (Imperial Chemical Industries) in 1926, Dr. Fleck served for four years beginning in 1927 as manager of the alkali division of the Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates Company, an I.C.I. subsidiary. From 1931 to 1937 he was managing director of the General Chemicals division, I.C.I., and later chairman of I.C.I.'s Fertilizer & Synthetic Products, Ltd. (renamed the Billingham division). Under his guidance the Billingham division became the world's biggest chemical complex, with five square miles of factories, manufacturing 2,000,000 tons of chemical products a year, including fertilizers, sulfuric acids, and 100,000 tons of synthetic high-octane gas from coal and creosote oil (*Time,* March 8, 1954).

Appointed a director of I.C.I. in 1944, Fleck was charged with special responsibility for the Billingham division and I.C.I.'s Central Agricultural Control. He participated in the formulation of the $600,000,000 domestic expansion program launched by I.C.I. in 1945. In the following year, when work was begun on a new 2,000-acre site at Wilton, supervision of the project was added to Fleck's assignments.

For four years, beginning in 1947, Fleck also held the chairmanship of the I.C.I. subsidiary Scottish Agricultural Industries, Ltd. On December 28, 1950 he was appointed deputy chairman of the entire I.C.I. Dr. Fleck's election to the chairmanship, announced on May 15, 1953, came as the result of the retirement of John Rogers, who had succeeded Lord McGowan in 1951.

At Glasgow University in 1947 Dr. Fleck delivered a series of lectures commemorating the 200th anniversary of the beginning of chemical teaching in the Scottish University,

FLECK, SIR ALEXANDER—*Continued*

and the annual Hamilton Castner Memorial lecture. In an address before the Society of Chemical Industry in 1950, Fleck revealed, according to *The Times* of London, that his firm had discovered in Yorkshire "a working field of potassium chloride sufficient to supply the needs of the United Kingdom for 140 years." He was selected in 1952 to deliver the third annual Tennant memorial lecture and chose as his topic the British sulfuric acid industry. In 1953 he was the recipient of honorary degrees from the University of Durham and Glasgow University.

Because of the prewar agreement with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Imperial did not engage in manufacturing in the United States until after World War II. In 1944 the U.S. Department of Justice brought a civil suit in the Federal court under the antitrust law against Imperial and certain U.S. corporations. At that time du Pont and I.C.I. canceled most of their mutual agreements.

On September 28, 1951 Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan held that du Pont, I.C.I., and the Remington Arms Company, Inc., had conspired to divide markets in munitions, chemicals and small arms in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act (New York *Times*, September 29, 1951). In due course du Pont "opened foreign branches to compete with I.C.I.'s markets" (*Time*, October 8, 1951), and early in 1950 Imperial entered the U.S. market by acquisition of the Arnold, Hoffman & Company of Providence, Rhode Island, a dyestuffs firm. In July 1954 Fleck announced that he had visited the United States twice in the last year, and he stressed that the creation of I.C.I. markets outside the British Comonwealth was vital to the national economy.

Today I.C.I. (its 1954 sales were $985,000,000 compared with $1,700,000,000 by du Pont) has assets amounting to about $1,215,000,000. Since 1948 its net sales have increased 115 per cent and gross profits 130 per cent. The British chemical combine employs in Great Britain about 112,000 people in 121 plants and offices and thirteen operating divisions and 103 subsidiaries.

Imperial now controls almost 100 per cent of British alkali production, has a monopoly in nylon polymer and Nitro-Chalk, produces 60 per cent of all British dyestuffs, and 90 per cent of its chlorine. Fleck has said, "Private enterprise has enabled our organization to grow in a way which is vigorous, resilient, progressive, and effective."

Each year the company spends about $22,000,000 on research and development. Its research projects brought about the discovery of polyethylene, one of the great innovators of the plastics age, and developed Terylene (called Dacron in the United States). At present it is involved in the science of automation; its engineers are delving into every possible application of electronics, pneumatics, and hydraulics. "All told," I.C.I. "makes and markets some 12,000 products" ranging from aluminum and copper tubes and plates, telephone cables and carburetors, to general chemicals, dyestuffs and plastics (*Business Week*, December 3, 1955).

Fleck is the deputy chairman of the I.C.I.-affiliated African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd., and a director of Imperial Chemical Industries (South Africa), Ltd., Cape Explosives Works, Ltd., Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand, Ltd., Canadian Industries, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Queen Elizabeth II conferred on him the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in June 1955.

Sir Alexander is a fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Geological Society of London, and a member of the Board of Geological Survey, Society of Chemical Industry, and Council of the Durham Colleges. His clubs are the Caledonian and the Royal Automobile.

Lady Fleck is the former Isabel M. Kelly, to whom Fleck was married on July 11, 1917. The white-haired chairman of I.C.I. is of average height and is ruggedly built. For recreation he enjoys walking. *Business Week* noted, "He dislikes committees, abhors large staffs, loves to go and see for himself. His secret is a gift for scientific simplification, extracting a practical decision from a complex affair."

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Who's Who in British Science, 1953

FLEMING, JOHN A(DAM) Jan. 28, 1877-July 29, 1956 Geophysicist; former director, department of terrestrial magnetism at Carnegie Institution of Washington, D.C. (1935-46); served as adviser in international scientific relations; designed instruments for world magnetic survey; former general secretary and honorary president of American Geophysical Union; former president of International Council of Scientific Unions. See *Current Biography* (May) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ag 2 '56

FLEMING, PHILIP BRACKEN Oct. 15, 1887-Oct. 6, 1955 Former United States Government official; Army engineer; wage and hour director, Department of Labor (1939-1941); headed Federal Works Agency (1941-1949); Under Secretary of Commerce for transportation (1950-1951); U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica (1951-1953); earned reputation of "trouble-shooter" for New Deal administration. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 O 7 '55

FLORENCE, FRED F(ARREL) Nov. 5, 1891- Banker; organization official
Address: b. c/o Republic National Bank, 1309 Main St., Dallas, Tex.; h. 6525 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Tex.

The Republic National Bank of Dallas, Texas, which is one of the largest banks in the Southwest, is headed by Fred F. Florence. He has been an active participant on committees of the American Bankers Association for over twenty years and in September 1955 was awarded the A.B.A.'s highest honor when he was unanimously proclaimed its president for a one-year term. He is also active in many community projects and civic organizations.

Appointed president of the Republic National in 1929, he expanded its capital structure from $1,000,000 to $60,000,000 capital and surplus in 1955. He began his banking career as an errand boy with a small country bank in Rusk, Texas. He has been a pioneer in the industrial development of the Southwest; by taking the lead in commodity financing, especially in cotton and oil reserves, he has eliminated the need for Northern credit facilities. He has favored short-term liquid loans, fast turnover and great diversity. "The bank's loss factor—a minute fraction of 1%—testifies to the soundness of this principle" (*Business Week,* October 26, 1946).

Born in New York City on November 5, 1891, Fred Farrel Florence is the son of Mose and Celia (Freedman) Florence, who brought him to Texas when he was an infant. The family kept a country store in Rusk, Cherokee county, in the eastern section of the state. Fred helped in the store and also sold newspapers to earn extra spending money. Reminiscing, Fred Florence thinks he got his newspaper job "because I had a strong voice and was generally regarded as fairly aggressive. A lot of people used to buy papers from me just to hear me holler."

Fred Florence attended the public schools, where he excelled in mathematics. He wanted to be a lawyer, but lack of money made it impossible for him to continue his education beyond the tenth grade. At fifteen years of age, with his formal education completed, he took a job as a check-sorter and errand boy with the First National Bank of Rusk. "From the day I entered the bank," Florence has said, "I never had any thought of anything else except what was related to banking." His career was well chosen, for the youth seemed to have a natural aptitude for banking; by 1911 he was appointed assistant cashier. Florence has attributed much of his early success to John S. Wightman, president of the First National, who taught him the rudiments of banking and encouraged his ambitions.

In 1911 Florence joined the staff of the American Exchange Bank of Dallas, in 1912 became cashier for the First State Bank in Ratcliff, Texas, and in the latter part of the year assumed the vice-presidency of the Alto State Bank. He was appointed president of the bank in 1915, when he was only twenty-four years old.

FRED F. FLORENCE

Putting aside his civilian duties, he enlisted in the U.S. Army, Aviation Division, in 1917. After the Armistice, Florence resumed his duties as president of the Alto State Bank and was elected mayor of Alto. In 1920 he accepted the position of first vice-president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company of Dallas, headed by W. O. Connor, who insisted that banks need a strong capital structure and that bank executives must take a role in civic affairs. Florence has followed both precepts since his own promotion to the presidency in January 1929.

Under Fred Florence's direction the Guaranty Bank, renamed the Republic National in 1937, has expanded its capital structure so that it now ranks among the top thirty-five banks in the nation. Florence's bank was one of the first Texas institutions to extend loans on proven oil reserves and natural gas production. Since the enactment of conservation and oil proration laws in Texas and adjoining states, the petroleum business has been stabilized and petroleum financing has been made a safe form of investment. Frank Langston of the American Bankers Association News Bureau reports that "the bank regularly carries in its own portfolio more than $100,000,000 of oil and gas loans, covering oil properties over most of the United States and Canada."

Republic National has taken the lead in commodity financing; cotton loans are a large part of the bank's operations, and a staff of specialists is maintained to keep abreast of foreign commodity and trade matters. The bank is one of five in America that issues its own traveler's checks and has participated enthusiastically in foreign loans, especially in South America. (See *Business Week,* October 26, 1946 and February 25, 1950.)

Active in the A.B.A. since 1934, Fred Florence served as a member of the banking studies committee and the subcommittee on taxation of

FLORENCE, FRED F.—*Continued*

the committee on Federal legislation. In 1944 he was named a member of the small business credit commission and in 1950 he was appointed to the credit policy commission, serving as its chairman from 1951 to 1954. Florence was elected in 1947 to posts on the administrative committee and the executive council. He was elected vice-president of the A.B.A. in 1954 and president in 1955, succeeding Homer J. Livingston (see *C.B.,* September 1955), at the eighty-first annual convention. According to a New York *Times* report (September 29, 1955), "Texans, who like to do things in a big way, sent Florence a telegram of congratulations twenty feet long, bearing one thousand twenty-five signatures."

As president of the A.B.A., Florence has traveled throughout the United States lecturing to bankers on financial conditions and their role as civic leaders. He believes that "banking is a natural part of the mechanism of our economy," and that our "private banking system . . . is the largest single factor in the development of our nation. A bank always has to be safe, solid, sound. Otherwise it would not be able to perform the functions for which it is inherently responsible." He has urged the banking profession to search out younger talent and to encourage it, to take a greater part in community leadership, and to expand banking facilities.

In January 1956 Fred Florence was one of the featured speakers at the National Credit Conference of the A.B.A. He told his audience that the gains in output and income in 1956 would not match the previous year, for "the rapid upsurge of activity in 1955 has brought the economy to a point where the dangers of both inflation and recession must be kept constantly in mind by leaders in banking, business and government" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 16, 1956).

Florence has striven to keep a middle point between over-optimism and gloom. Recalling that since 1945 industrial firms in the United States added $250 billion worth of new plant and equipment and that private investment approached $500 billion, he nevertheless urged caution. "The present psychology has poured so much fuel into the engine of economic activity that at times it seems about ready to run away from us, thus requiring the cooperation of all groups in applying sufficient braking power to keep us on the course of sound and stable progress. We must never permit ourselves the luxury of assuming that the economic frailty called the business cycle has been cured once and for all" (New York *Times,* February 8, 1956).

He is a director of several local Texas banks, including the Oak Cliff Bank and Trust, Oak Lawn National, and the National City Bank of Dallas. He was a three-time president of the Dallas Clearing House Association and he served as president of the Texas Bankers Association in 1936. He is a director of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, Lone Star Steel, Wyatt Metal and Boiler Works, Dallas Power and Light, Dallas Railway and Terminal, Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, and the Austin Bridge Company.

Cognizant of what he terms "the responsibility of citizenship," Florence is a director of the Dallas Community Chest, Salvation Army, Texas Research Foundation, Southwestern Medical Foundation, chairman and trustee of the St. Paul Hospital, treasurer of the Texas division of the American Cancer Society, lifetime chairman of the Dallas county chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, member of the executive committee of Southern Methodist University, national director of the Camp Fire Girls, a vice-president and director of the Boy Scouts of America, a director of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Citizens Council, and treasurer of the State Fair of Texas.

Fred Farrel Florence married Helen Lefkowitz on February 21, 1928; they have a son, David, and a daughter, Mrs. Eugene E. Gall. He has been described as "a tall, intense, impeccably dressed man." For recreation he enjoys golf and duck hunting. Florence's clubs are the Lakewood Country, Dallas Athletic, City, Variety, Columbian, and Petroleum (Dallas, Houston and Fort Worth). He is a Democrat, a Mason (Shriner) and an Elk. Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri awarded him the honorary LL.D. degree in June 1955.

"Any success is another evidence of the great opportunity that exists in this country," Florence has said. "Opportunity is greater today than ever before. It will be greater still as we move into the future."

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FRANCA, CELIA 1921- Ballerina; choreographer

Address: National Ballet of Canada, Toronto, Ont., Canada; c/o William Morris Agency, 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

The National Ballet of Canada was formed under the directorship of Celia Franca in 1951. Formerly a member of the Sadler's Wells Ballet company in London, England, Miss Franca was recommended for the task of founding a Canadian company by Dame Ninette de Valois, Sadler's Wells founder-director, because of her experience as both a ballerina and choreographer with Sadler's Wells, the Metropolitan Ballet, the Ballet Jooss, and other companies. Although not yet self-supporting, the Canadian company received high critical praise and audience acclaim when it toured the United States and Canada in the 1954, 1955 and 1956 seasons.

Celia Franca, daughter of an English tailor, was born in London in 1921. Her training in ballet began when she was four, and continued during the whole of her childhood, with the aid of scholarships and loans. As an adolescent she studied at the Royal Academy of Dancing and with Madame Marie Rambert, famed London ballet teacher. She also studied with Anthony

Tudor and Stanley Idzikowski (who once shared roles with Nijinsky) and Nicholas Beriosoff (who worked with Fokine). In 1936 (as recorded by Gladys Davidson in her *Ballet Biographies*) she made her debut at the age of fifteen in *The Planets* with the Ballet Rambert. In 1939 she became a member of the Ballet des Trois Arts and created her first choreographic work, *Midas,* to music by Elizabeth Lutyens.

She next danced with the International Ballet and then, for two years, she worked with the Sadler's Wells company, achieving prominence in such roles as the Spider in *The Spider's Banquet* and the Queen in *Hamlet.* Her versatility inspired Dame Ninette de Valois, director of Sadler's Wells, to call her "the greatest dramatic dancer the Wells ever had" (*Maclean's,* August 20, 1955). In 1946 Celia Franca's interest in choreography led her to transfer to the Sadler's Wells Theatre Ballet, the junior group of the parent ballet, with which she remained for two years.

Her second choreographic work was *Cancion,* followed by *Khadra,* to music by Sibelius. This was followed in 1947 by *Bailemos,* a dance piece of Spanish inspiration. Another original ballet created by Miss Franca was *Salome,* produced on television by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

After joining the Ballet Jooss for its last tour of the continent, Celia Franca spent two years as ballerina, ballet mistress and assistant ballet mistress of the Metropolitan Ballet Company in London in which she was praised for her performance of the gypsy girl in *The Dances of Galanta,* and as the street girl in Rosella Hightower's *Pleasuredrome,* in 1949. When the Metropolitan Ballet disbanded, Miss Franca gave her services to the Ballet Workshop, a Sunday night dance group, for which she choreographed *Colloque Sentimental,* based on a Debussy theme, for March 1951 production. She also danced and did choreographic work for television.

In 1950 some Canadian clubwomen and businessmen went to London to confer with the director of the Sadler's Wells on the idea of establishing a first-rate resident ballet company in Canada. Dame Ninette de Valois recommended Celia Franca who visited Canada, traveling more than 5,000 miles through the country watching performances by dancers and interviewing dance teachers. She selected twenty-eight dancers to form the nucleus of a national ballet and in the summer of 1951 began to rehearse them.

In rehearsal they found her, according to *Maclean's,* "a demanding task mistress, a stickler for detail, intolerant of amateurism, and ready to praise serious efforts." Within two months the troupe was ready for its debut, on November 12, 1951, a series of nine performances in Toronto, followed by four in Montreal, and a tour of southern Ontario (on which the dancers paid their own expenses). Wage scales for the dancers were eventually established at $42 a week during rehearsal time, and $47 a week for tours (Toronto *Star Weekly,* February 2, 1952). Her company, Miss Franca told May Weeks Johnstone (*Etude,* July 1955) deserved the name "National," because it truly represented all parts of Canada as well as the many races which go to make up its population. For example, there are dancers of Japanese, Polish, German and Latvian parentage.

CELIA FRANCA

Although the group has been plagued with financial difficulties, each year the deficit has been less. During the 1954-55 tour of the United States and Canada, four-fifths of the funds required were raised by Miss Franca by personal appeals from the stage. The 1955-56 tour of twenty-seven cities is attracting larger audiences. Among the first ballets created by Miss Franca for the group was *Le Pommier,* based on a French-Canadian folklore story. Anthony Tudor and Kay Ambrose have also created new ballets for the company.

The National Ballet of Canada took part in the dance festival in August 1953 at Jacob's Pillow, Massachusetts, where director Ted Shawn observed, "I predict this company is going to make history." Besides the personal success of Miss Franca as ballerina in *The Lilac Garden,* applauded for "the strength and line of her dancing," her work as ballet director was so well appreciated in such offerings as *L'Après-midi d'un Faune,* the *pas de deux* from *Giselle,* and the second act of *The Nutcracker Suite* that the company was obliged to give an extra performance. Although Walter Terry of the New York *Herald Tribune* found certain "technical roughnesses" in the over-all performance of the young troupe, he was unstinting in his praise of the "company's remarkable artistic director, Celia Franca" who "provided the evening with its most polished example of dance performing."

When the National Ballet opened at the Erlanger Theater in Buffalo in February 1954, it was highly praised by *Variety* (February 17, 1954) which added: "Miss Franca . . . is an amazing performer. She possesses the dramatic flair and the gift of lyric physical expression of a fine artist. Her creative directional ability and organizational skill to which the ensemble bears witness would appear to match her choreographic attainments and set her forth as something of a genius in her métier." The 1953-54 coast-to-coast tour of the ballet was sponsored by the Eaton Company of Toronto.

After a successful run in London, England the National Ballet of Canada returned home in January 1955 to begin its Canadian season. "Celia Franca has planned her full-length production with care," said the Toronto *Globe and Mail* of *Swan Lake.* Under the management of the William Morris Agency, the company presented a number of Canadian and American performances, of which *Swan Lake,* at Her Majesty's Theatre in Montreal, was again singled out. "The whole charm of the production," wrote the Montreal *Star,* "lies in its well integrated ensemble for which Celia Franca must take a bow." *Musical America* (March 1955) considered that "a high standard of performance was shown in all of these productions. . . . Each is dominated by the personality of Celia Franca, her presence on stage adding verve to the sound workmanship."

The company started its American tour at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York in March 1955. On the whole, John Martin of the New York *Times* felt that the company's effort was laudable, except for *Lilac Garden.* Walter Terry of the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote that in Anthony Tudor's *Offenbach in the Underworld,* Miss Franca performing the role of the operetta star "emerged as a comedienne of the first rank."

In Washington, D.C. Miss Franca was given the keys of the city by District Commissioner Sam Spencer. The series of performances given there in June 1955 by the National Ballet of Canada at the open-air amphitheater in Rock Creek Park were praised by Paul Hume of the Washington *Post and Times Herald,* although that critic was obliged to state his disapproval of a new ballet, *Lady from the Sea,* based on an Ibsen drama, which even Miss Franca's performance in the title role could not save from mediocrity.

Beginning their 1955-56 season on September 19, 1955, the National Ballet of Canada toured northern Canada, Quebec, and Ontario, appearing, as Kay Ambrose stated in *Dance Magazine,* in "school auditoriums, opera houses, and sports arenas." Their third American tour started in Rochester, New York in February 1956 and concluded in St. Louis, Missouri. The group is scheduled to appear at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York City in the summer of 1956.

From the February 1956 performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music of "three varied and artistically ambitious programs" of *Les Sylphides, Dark Elegies* and *The Nutcracker,* Walter Terry concluded in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 26, 1956) that Celia Franca had "built, trained and disciplined a good-looking and sturdy company" and that she had "devised some agreeable additions to the original choreography and pepped up some of the soggier portions."

When she is not on tour, Miss Franca lives at a Toronto apartment, which she shares with dance historian Kay Ambrose (who has designed a number of sets and costumes for the ballet) and two other members of the company. Detective novels are her form of relaxation. Called a "mite of a creature . . . with lustrous dark eyes and sleek dark hair," Miss Franca fits the classic portrait of a *prima ballerina,* even to having "a pointed flowerlike face" (*Saturday Night,* February 7, 1953).

Commenting on the steady growth of the Canadian Ballet Company, Miss Franca readily admitted when interviewed by Richard L. Coe (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* June 9, 1955) that the group's first season was "amateurish." But the second year, she said, was "a solid improvement. . . Now we're together six months of every year and while this can't provide a full livelihood for dancers, they can eke out the year via television." In the summer months she conducts a ballet school in Toronto where over 250 students are registered from all parts of the United States and Canada.

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FRANCIS, ARLENE 1908- Television personality; actress

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., Dauphin Hotel, Broadway and 67th St., New York 23

Known to television viewers for her warmth, poise and spontaneous wit, Arlene Francis is one of television's busiest personalities. Since March 1, 1954 she has been editor-in-chief of *Home,* NBC-TV's daytime program for women. She is also a regular Sunday night panelist on *What's My Line?* (CBS-TV) and until the fall of 1955 was the star of *Talent Patrol* (ABC-TV). Val Adams (New York *Times,* June 15, 1952) reported that Miss Francis was much in demand as a panelist on television programs because she had mastered the art of being "femininely gay" and had studied "carefree commentary."

In addition to her work on television Miss Francis is a veteran of numerous radio serials and quiz shows including *What's My Name?* (NBC radio) and *Blind Date* (WJZ radio). She has appeared in over twenty Broadway shows including one major success, *The Doughgirls* (1942). Her most recent Broadway venture was in *Late Love* (1953).

Arline Francis Kazanjian was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1908, the only child of Aram and Leah (Davis) Kazanjian. Her father, an Armenian-American, was a well-known portrait photographer. Her maternal grandfather was a Shakespearian actor who, when Arlene was very young, taught her to recite. His applause so delighted her that she sometimes startled guests by reciting "Boots" without warning.

She attended grade school in Boston and was then sent to the Academy of Mount St. Vincent in Riverdale, New York. After a performance in the graduation play, the nuns told her parents that Arlene was meant to be an actress. However they ignored this and sent her to the Finch School in New York, where again she displayed a talent for dramatics. Her parents relented and permitted Arlene to attend the Theatre Guild School for a year. Then her father offered to open a gift shop for her on Madison Avenue and a trip to Europe to buy the stock. In Paris she bought a variety of gifts, but her shop turned into a meeting place for her friends and closed after eight months.

She changed the spelling of her first name to Arlene, dropped her surname and went to Hollywood, California. She played the role of a demimondaine in a picture called *Murders in the Rue Morgue* (1932). When it opened on Broadway, her father ordered her home. She came, and a friend told her of a bit part in radio. The part called for seventy-two sound imitations; she barked, cried, cooed, cackled, clucked and managed all seventy-two so well that she was engaged for *45 Minutes From Hollywood* to do impersonations of film stars. She absorbed the "vocal quirks and mannerisms" of Greta Garbo and other favorites by attendance at the movies. This led to assignments on the *March of Time, Cavalcade of America* and other radio programs.

Miss Francis first appeared on the New York stage in *One Good Year* in February 1936. In the same year she played Princess Tamara in *The Women.* A succession of small parts in other plays followed and her first major role was in George Abbott's *All That Glitters* (1938). She also had featured roles in Orson Welles's Mercury Theatre production of *Danton's Death* (1938) and Maxwell Anderson's *Journey to Jerusalem* (1940).

Her radio assignments increased and in 1941 she acted in such serials as *Portia Blake, Amanda of Honeymoon Hill, Mr. District Attorney,* and *Betty and Bob; What's My Name?* and a five-minute *Shopper's Club* series. Her schedule included appearances on the Jack Benny, Fred Allen and Burns and Allen programs. In addition Miss Francis did the soundtrack commentary for fashion newsreels.

During World War II Miss Francis dropped many of her assignments to sell war bonds, preside over benefit shows and appear in the American Theatre Wing's *Lunch Hour Follies.* Joseph Fields's comedy *The Doughgirls* opened on December 30, 1942 with Miss Francis as Natalia, a Russian lady sniper. *Look* (March 23, 1943) reported that Arlene "walked away with the show." She played in the show for a year and a half.

In the summer of 1944, she took her WJZ radio show, *Blind Date,* on a tour of the country and brought it to the Capitol Theatre in New York in the fall. In this show six servicemen were selected from the audience to compete for the privilege of taking three girls to supper on blind dates. During 1945 Miss Francis was in two Broadway plays: Vincent Lawrence's *The Overtons,* which ran for five months, and the Joseph Fields-Jerome Chodorov comedy *The French Touch.*

ARLENE FRANCIS

When television became popular *Blind Date* was transferred to that medium. Servicemen were replaced by college students and the girls were professional models. The winners were entertained at the Stork Club, and chaperoned. *Variety* (October 4, 1950) praised Miss Francis for her ability to turn a witty phrase quickly.

Other radio and television shows followed including *It Happens Every Day* (CBS radio) and *What's My Line?* (CBS-TV). According to the New York *Times* (June 15, 1952), no one was more surprised than Miss Francis when the latter show was a success. Its charm, she decided was "its simplicity."

"Her casual chatter and easy laughter" James C. G. Conniff said, won her the editor-in-chief assignment on *Home* after thirty other actresses had tried for it. The show originated on March 1, 1954 from a studio on 67th Street on a specially built circular stage that had cost $250,000 and had numerous gadgets for the home. Of the opening, John Crosby (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 3, 1954) wrote that Miss Francis "bubbled and smiled and pulled things together in expert fashion." Essentially, it is a "how-to-do-it" program with "a dash of culture . . . and a bit of fun," and it has been called an "electronics magazine." Miss Francis has experts as assistants in fashion, family affairs, gardening, cooking, and home decorations.

An experimental "home away from home" boosted the show's rating after a week-long visit to San Francisco, California in January 1955. As a feature, Miss Francis sailed a forty-foot auxiliary sloop in the San Francisco Bay while being telecast from shore. Other week-long visits were made to Los Angeles, California; Seattle, Washington; Fort Worth, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; and Washington, D.C. Faye Emerson (New York

FRANCIS, ARLENE—*Continued*

World-Telegram and Sun, February 25, 1955) wrote that Arlene, with TV camera and cameraman, descended in a diving bell to the bottom of the ocean off Santa Catalina Island. Something went wrong with the air pressure and the bell shot to the surface with force. Arlene's scream "must have jarred peaceful housewives from coast to coast." Moments later, she quipped "Wow, now I know what it feels like to be a champagne cork."

The show made one-day visits to leading American cities and Miss Francis then made a six-day film sequence of home life in Japan which was presented in January 1956. At the end of January, Miss Francis took *Home* for week-long visits to Miami and Tampa (Florida). The show has appeared on 107 stations across the country and received many awards.

According to *Look* (May 4, 1954), Miss Francis was earning more than any other woman making "live" appearances regularly on television. Since her *Home* assignment she has not had time to return to the theatre, except during vacations. In 1954 and 1955 she played in summer stock.

Arlene Francis Kazanjian was married in 1935 to Neil Agnew, a movie executive. They were divorced in 1945. On May 14, 1946 she married actor-producer Martin Gabel, with whom she had appeared in 1938 in the Broadway play, *Danton's Death.* Their son, Peter, was born on January 28, 1947.

The Gabels bought a nine-room house in 1953 on East 71st Street in Manhattan, which Arlene decorated herself. After the house was looted and $15,000 in jewels and $800 in cash taken they sold it and bought an eleven-room cooperative apartment on Madison Avenue, where they now live.

Miss Francis is five feet six inches tall, weighs 125 pounds and has brown eyes. She enjoys home-making and particularly cooking. Her favorite sport is horseback riding although she has no time to ride now.

Her other particular interest is the United Cerebral Palsy Association of which she is a board member. James Poling (*American Weekly,* January 2, 1955) said that Miss Francis was at the *Home* studio from eight AM until four PM, five days a week. On Sunday evenings she appears on *What's My Line?*

She wears a diamond heart—given to her by her husband on their first wedding anniversary —so constantly that it has become a trademark. She feels that it brings her good luck. What she wants most is "a good solid hit on Broadway." Her last play *Late Love* (1953) ran for three months. She told Marie Torre (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*) that she sometimes pictures herself as an "old character actress in a wheel chair, and friends whispering . . . 'At last she got *the* part.' "

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FRASER, SIR ROBERT (BROWN) Sept. 26, 1904- British television executive; journalist; former Government official

Address: b. c/o Independent Television Authority, 14 Princes Gate, London S.W.7, Eng.; h. 57 The Pryors, East Heath Rd., Hampstead, London N.W. 3, Eng.

Commercial television in Great Britain, authorized under the Television Act of 1954 and launched in the London area on September 22, 1955, is supervised and regulated by the Independent Television Authority, of which Sir Robert Brown Fraser was appointed on September 16, 1954 the director general. Sir Robert served as director of the the Ministry of Information's Publication Division during World War II, and from 1946 to 1954 was Director General of the British Central Office of Information.

Reginald and Thusnelda Fraser were the parents of Robert Brown Fraser, who was born on September 26, 1904 in Adelaide, South Australia. He was prepared at that city's St. Peter's School for matriculation at Trinity College of the University of Melbourne in the adjacent state of Victoria, where he acquired his B.A. degree in 1927. For three years he attended the London School of Economics, a unit of the University of London, where he studied under the late Harold Joseph Laski, the internationally influential political scientist who became chairman of the British Labour Party. Confirmed in the tenets of socialism, young Fraser joined the New Fabian Group and wrote the Fabian Tract Number 234, *A Social Philosophy for Fabians,* published in December 1930 with a foreword by Professor Laski. Awarded the B.Sc. degree in economics by the University of London in 1930, Fraser decided on journalism as a profession and worked for Odham's Press as a "leader" writer for the London *Daily Herald,* the principal British newspaper reflecting the views of the Labour Party.

In 1931, the second of his nine years on the *Daily Herald,* Robert Fraser married Betty Harris, who had been a fellow student at the London School of Economics. His wife shared his political and social views, and at the general election of October 1931 was the losing Labour candidate for Parliament in the Streatham division of London. Four years later, at the general election of November 1945, Fraser himself sought a seat in the House of Commons, contesting the York constituency for the Labour Party, but was defeated by his Conservative opponent by 19,168 votes to 25,442.

Fraser was subsequently selected as a prospective Labour candidate by the Wellingborough division of Northamptonshire, but on the outbreak of World War II in 1939 he joined the Civil Service and was assigned to the Empire Division of the Ministry of Information. He was advanced to the position of director of the Ministry's publication division in 1941, and three years later, in recognition of his services in this capacity, was made a Companion of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).

For about one year beginning 1945 Fraser served as Controller of Production for the Ministry, assuming responsibility for its work in the spheres of books, magazines, exhibitions, photographs and advertising, then in March 1946, when the Ministry was reorganized and renamed the Central Office of Information, he was appointed its Director General, a position he held for eight years. He became Sir Robert Fraser through the knighthood conferred as one of King George VI's Birthday Honors of June 1949.

For eight years beginning June 7, 1946, when regular program transmission began from the Alexandra Palace near London, telecasting in the United Kingdom was the monopoly of the British Broadcasting Corporation, established twenty years earlier for radio. Programming was financed through receipts from Government licenses required of all owners of receiving sets, which, in the case of television, were "locked" to take only BBC channels.

"Open agitation for commercial TV," Robert Wernick has noted in *Life* (October 3, 1955) "did not begin until 1950, when Norman Collins, an ambitious young man who was to head BBC's television programs, decided that the atmosphere was stifling and resigned." When he stumped the country advocating commercial television, he was supported by businessmen who had long wanted this advertising medium. In May 1952, the new Conservative Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill responded by issuing a "white paper" containing the policy declaration that "in the expanding field of television, provision should be made to permit some element of competition."

On March 4, 1954 a Government bill was introduced into the House of Commons to legalize commercial telecasting under the supervision of an Independent Television Authority. Debate in both Houses of Parliament provoked heated opposition from members fearful of objectionable and lengthy "commercials." Finally, on July 30, 1954 the Television Act received Royal approval after very narrow passage by both Commons and Lords. Restrictive amendments were numerous: advertising was to be limited to six minutes in the hour; advertisers would not be permitted to associate themselves with any particular program; 75 per cent of the entertainment would have to be of British origin; and telecasting during church and children's bedtime hours would be forbidden.

The Independent Television Authority itself, functioning under the Postmaster General, was charged with seeing that commercial telecasts maintained "high quality" and was empowered to run and operate the transmitters. Programs were to be supplied by authorized "contractors," who in turn would solicit advertising. (News telecasting would be provided by an Independent Television News Company). The ITA was given a statutory life of ten years, an annual grant of £750,000 and Exchequer "advances" up to £2,000,000 in five years "to defray initial costs and capital charges." Eventually, it was expected, commercial TV would become self-supporting through advertising revenue.

British Inf. Services
SIR ROBERT FRASER

Appointment of Sir Robert Fraser as Director General and operating head of the Independent Television Authority was announced on September 16, 1954 by Sir Kenneth Clark, Chairman of ITA. It was decided that programming should be on a regional rather than a national network basis, and the Associated Broadcasting Company Ltd., the Associated Rediffusion Ltd., and Granada-TV. Ltd., were established.

Regarding "commercials," a special Advertising Advisory Committee ruled that all advertising "should be legal, clean, honest and truthful." In a pamphlet, *The Coming of Independent Television,* Sir Robert expressed the view that it should be "one of the . . . civilizing influences," "not just a means towards sales."

Telecasting on a commercial basis began in the London area on September 22, 1955 from a test transmission station set up near Croydon pending completion of facilities to be shared with the British Broadcasting Corporation at the Crystal Palace. The first program included dramatic excerpts by Sir John Gielgud, Dame Edith Evans, the pianist Liberace, the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli, a prize fight, vaudeville, and Roy Rogers and *I Love Lucy* recordings from America.

FRASER, SIR ROBERT—*Continued*

An estimated 500,000 televiewers, a number limited by the range of transmission (only 35 to 50 miles) and the fact that only a fraction of the receiving sets in the area had as yet been "converted" to receive the commercial channel, saw the program. In subsequent telecasts such programs as *Sunday Night at the Palladium*, the *Gracie Fields Show, Jack Hylton's Half Hour*, the quiz show *Take Your Pick* and the serial *Adventures of Robin Hood* became popular. By early 1956 commercial television was attracting between 60 and 65 per cent of the local televiewers. On the other hand, advertising revenue in the first three months did not provide a profit.

ITA telecasting in the Midlands was instituted on February 17, 1956 from a station near Birmingham; it was estimated that 500,000 sets in the area had been converted to commercial TV. The BBC admitted in May that "among those adults with a choice" of programs, fifty-nine out of every hundred in the London and Birmingham regions were tuning in on commercial TV.

Sir Robert and Lady Betty Fraser have one daughter, Rosalind, a University of London undergraduate majoring in history. The Frasers, whose London home is near Hampstead Heath, are fond of travel, and spend many of their vacations in the Canary Islands, to which they journey by freighter. A lover of music, Sir Robert enjoys opera, and names Beethoven as his favorite composer. He is a member of the Saville Club.

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FREEMAN, ORVILLE L(OTHROP)

May 9, 1918- Governor of Minnesota; lawyer

Address: b. State Capitol, St. Paul 1. Minn.; h. 2316 Seabury Ave., Minneapolis 6, Minn.

The first non-Republican Governor of Minnesota in seventeen years, Orville L. Freeman began a two-year term of office in January 1955. A member of the Democratic-Farm-Labor party, Freeman was an unsuccessful candidate for attorney general in 1950 and for governor in 1952. He is a close political associate of Minnesota's U.S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, campaigned for Adlai E. Stevenson for President in 1952, and was one of his principal supporters in Stevenson's unsuccessful campaign to win the Minnesota Presidential primary on March 20, 1956. Freeman, an attorney by profession, announced his intentions to seek re-election for the gubernatorial term beginning in 1957.

Born to Orville and Frances (Schroeder) Freeman on May 9, 1918, Orville Lothrop Freeman is a native of Minneapolis and an alumnus of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, where he took the A.B. degree *magna cum laude* in 1940, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho, and played football. He remained at the university to pursue studies in law, which were interrupted in 1941, when he was called to active duty with the Marine Corps Reserve as a second lieutenant. He received a Purple Heart for wounds sustained in combat. Discharged in 1945 with the rank of major, Freeman completed his law education and received the LL.B. degree in 1946. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1947 and was engaged, until his installation as Governor, in private law practice as a member of the Minneapolis firm of Larson, Loevinger, Lindquist & Freeman.

Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis named Freeman his assistant in charge of veterans' affairs, a position the latter held from 1945 to 1949. In 1946 Freeman began a two-year term as a member of the Democratic-Farm-Labor party's central committee for Hennepin county and as secretary of the state central committee, and a three-year chairmanship of the Minneapolis Civil Service Commission.

The Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor party, which had been founded in 1944 largely through the efforts of Humphrey, developed a factional dispute in 1948. At the state convention at Brainerd rival delegations from Hennepin county sought recognition. One delegation, headed by Freeman, was pledged to the candidacy of Harry S. Truman for President, while the other favored Henry A. Wallace. The delegation headed by Freeman was seated, whereupon the other withdrew to hold a pro-Wallace convention of its own. The regular convention commended Truman but refused to instruct its delegation to back him at the Democratic National Convention.

Humphrey and Freeman were both named delegates to the Democratic National Convention in July, at which Humphrey received national attention as a sponsor of the controversial "civil rights" platform plank which Freeman supported. In 1948 Freeman became chairman of the Democratic-Farm-Labor party and was manager of Humphrey's successful campaign for the U.S. Senate.

At the D.F.L. convention in 1950 state Supreme Court Justice Harry H. Peterson was endorsed for the governorship over Orville L. Freeman, the choice of the Humphrey forces; Freeman accepted nomination for the office of state attorney general. Peterson and Freeman were both defeated at the regular election in 1950. At the 1952 D.F.L. convention, Freeman secured unanimous endorsement as the party's gubernatorial candidate. That year Minnesota's D.F.L. delegation to the Democratic National Convention was pledged to Senator Humphrey. "During the 1952 . . . convention," according to *Time* (November 15, 1954), "Freeman fought hard and noisily to throw out the Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana delegations over the party-loyalty resolution." He also introduced a motion on July 26, after Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois won the Democratic Presidential nomination on the third ballot, that the nomination be made "unanimous by acclamation"; the motion was carried.

On October 4, 1952 in a speech in St. Paul, Minnesota, Stevenson urged the election of Freeman, who was running on a program for the expansion of the state's industry and development of its natural resources and increased state aid to public education. In the 1952 race for the governorship, Freeman polled 624,480 votes to 785,125 for his Republican opponent, C. Elmer Anderson. At its convention at Albert Lea in April 1954 the D.F.L. party endorsed Freeman for a second bid for the gubernatorial office, but before securing the nomination, he had to win at the primary over Paul A. Rasmussen.

Freeman defeated Governor Anderson in November (607,099 votes to 538,865). On taking office in January 1955 he submitted to the legislature a fiscal program calling for higher inheritance and gift taxes, expanding the tobacco tax to items other than cigarettes, increased taxes on the earnings of telephone companies in communities under 10,000, and raising taxes on beer and on iron ore. He also called for a constitutional convention to produce basic constitutional reforms and called for the establishment of a development credit corporation (a state-chartered, privately-operated corporation extending credit to business firms). The legislature passed most of the Governor's fiscal program, set up a Water Resources Board, and approved a measure providing social security coverage to state and local employees.

In an address in New York in November 1955 he revealed that farm income in Minnesota has dropped 31 per cent since 1951 (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 15, 1955). In early February 1956 he was one of twelve governors who telegraphed the Senate urging defeat of the natural gas bill. Later that month Freeman revealed that new commercial and industrial outlays in his state would top $300,000,000 on the basis of plans awaiting contract awards (Gene Smith in the New York *Times*, February 25, 1956).

In October 1955 the state central committee of the D.F.L. party endorsed the candidacy of Adlai E. Stevenson in Minnesota's Presidential primary. Supporters of Senator Estes Kefauver accused the leadership of D.F.L. with attempting to "squeeze" him out of the race. Both candidates campaigned in Minnesota and Governor Freeman "platform-hopped about the state" on behalf of Stevenson (*Time*, March 12, 1956).

As guest of NBC's *Meet the Press* television and radio program on March 18, Governor Freeman suggested that Republicans would vote for Kefauver in the Democratic primary both to embarrass Senator Humphrey and himself and to register disapproval of the Administration's farm program. He predicted that Stevenson would get "somewhere between a two- and three-to-one majority." The Presidential primary gave Senator Kefauver some 239,000 votes and twenty-six delegates to Stevenson's 183,000 votes and four delegates.

Wide World

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

Governor Freeman is a member of the Minnesota Bar Association, a past president of the Minnesota Association of Claimants Compensation Attorneys, a member of Co-op Services, Inc., and Junior Chamber of Commerce. His service organizations include the Marine Corps League, American Veterans Committee, Disabled Veterans of America, Military Order of Purple Hearts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and American Legion. He is a Moose and an Eagle.

Freeman is a deacon of the Lutheran Church; his clubs are the Minnesota "M" and the Automobile. Jane C. Shields and Freeman were married on May 2, 1942 and they have one daughter, Constance Jane, and one son, Michael Orville.

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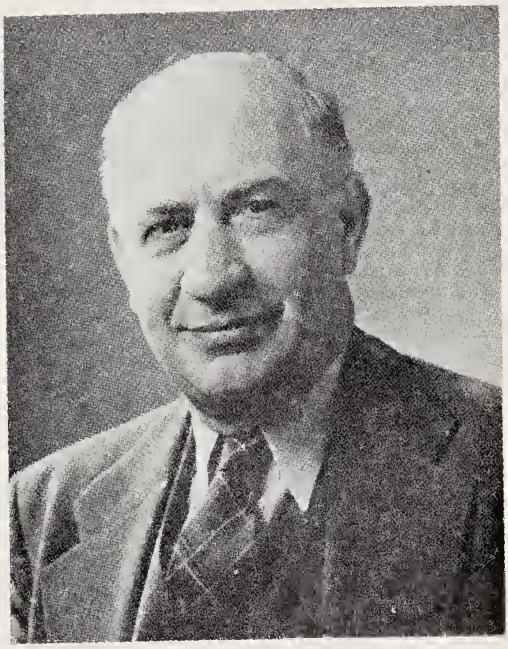
FURNAS, CLIFFORD COOK Oct. 24, 1900- U.S. Government official; educator; engineer

Address: b. U.S. Department of Defense, Washington 25, D.C.; University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N.Y.; h. 651 LeBrun Rd., Eggertsville, N.Y.

Engineer, educator, author and government advisor, Dr. Clifford Cook Furnas has served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development since December 1955 when he



University of Buffalo—Niatech

CLIFFORD COOK FURNAS

replaced Donald A. Quarles in that office. He is on leave of absence from his post as Chancellor of the University of Buffalo in New York. Furnas has brought to his new assignment not only the experience of the classroom and laboratory but also the administrative ability he demonstrated as director and executive officer (1946-1954) of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory in Buffalo, New York, one of the finest independent research centers in the country.

As a member of the policy staff of the U.S. Department of Defense and as an administrator of a research budget totalling billions of dollars, Dr. Furnas has been one of the officials involved in the controversy between Congress and the Administration over weapons development, especially in the field of guided missiles. Although Congress has been willing to increase Department of Defense funds so that the United States will not lag behind Russia in aeronautical development, the Administration, with Dr. Furnas among its advocates, has consistently refused to concede the necessity of such expanded appropriations.

A native of Sheridan, Indiana, Clifford Cook Furnas was born on October 24, 1900 to Thomas Chalmers and Clara Evana (Spray) Furnas. He was educated in the local public schools and at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where he distinguished himself as an honor student and star athlete despite the necessity of earning his way through college. A track and field star, Furnas excelled in long-distance running, winning several cross-country and two-mile events in the Big Ten Conference before he was chosen a member of the 1920 U.S. Olympic team. He received his Bachelor of Science degree with honors from Purdue in 1922, and was also awarded the Big Ten Conference Medal for holding the best combined scholastic and athletic average of the year.

Following his graduation young Furnas taught mathematics and coached the track team of the Shattuck School in Faribault, Minnesota. He also commenced his graduate studies at nearby Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. In 1924 he took a job with the research department of the Illinois Steel Company, but he soon left to matriculate at the University of Michigan which awarded him the Ph.D. degree in chemical engineering in 1926.

Dr. Furnas was employed as a physical chemist with the U.S. Bureau of Mines' experimental station in Minneapolis, Minnesota from 1926 to 1931. In the latter year Yale University appointed him an associate professor of unit operations in the chemical engineering department, and he also served as a consultant to several Eastern industrial corporations.

Professor Furnas' research activities and extensive writings brought him early recognition. In 1941 he astounded many of his colleagues at a meeting of the American Chemical Society with his prediction that the sun's rays would be harnessed to provide industrial power. He cautioned against postponing research until petroleum resources were entirely depleted. He also saw adequate power facilities as the solution to many international problems (New York *Times,* October 5, 1941).

Following the end of World War II, science and industry began to collaborate on investigation of practical methods of utilizing the sun's rays for power. At the first World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy in 1955, Dr. Furnas made the assertion that "explosive population growth and increasing industrialization can result in destructive global war unless answers to the energy problem are found. Nations have fought for food and they will fight for energy" (*Nation's Business,* November, 1955).

With the initiation of defense production in 1941, Dr. Furnas accepted a post with the National Defense Research Committee as coordinator of a research and development program. Two years later he became director of the Curtiss-Wright Research Laboratory where one of his most important projects was supervising the development of the first supersonic flying devices in the United States. Designed originally as pilot-less planes having a speed of approximately 1400 miles per hour (sound travels at 750 miles per hour), these machines were, in Professor Furnas' estimation, a "landmark in aviation, leading right up to future developments that would have been considered strictly of Buck Rogers quality a few years ago" (New York *Times,* October 27, 1945).

The Curtiss-Wright Research Laboratory was presented to Cornell University in January 1946 and renamed the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. Professor Furnas remained as the director and in April 1948 he was named the executive vice-president. The laboratory continued its experimental projects in the field of supersonic devices and guided missiles, and by the spring of 1950 Furnas reported that certain missile firings had set important records (New York *Times,* May 13, 1950). He did not discredit the importance of high-speed piloted planes, however; he told members of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences that the robot-like habits of missiles made them "essentially stupid," and "in warfare you never will be able to dispense with human judgment" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 28, 1953).

Appointed Chancellor of the University of Buffalo commencing in September 1954, Dr. Furnas served until November 1955, at which date he was given a temporary leave of absence to fill the post of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development. His job entails the direction and supervision of the weapons development program, including conventional guns, tanks and ships, as well as the most advanced and radical concepts for rockets, missiles and atomic-powered airplanes (U.S. *News and World Report,* December 2, 1955).

Speaking at the dedication ceremonies of new research laboratories at Cornell University on December 2, 1955, Dr. Furnas maintained that there was too much secrecy "about technical military developments that might be turned to peaceful uses" (New York *Herald Tribune*). The scientist said that "as a nation we are not taking full advantage" of the peaceful possibilities in military developments.

Shortly after his appointment, Dr. Furnas denied that the Russian guided missiles program had surpassed that of the United States. "We are not lagging behind if you take the whole program," he reported, but he admitted that there were certain missiles in which "the Russians have been specializing and . . . they are probably getting quite close to us" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* March 26, 1956).

Questioned by a Senate military appropriations subcommittee, Dr. Furnas reasserted his view that the United States weapons development program was technically superior to that of Russia. He also maintained that the Administration's request for a $1,598,000,000 research budget was adequate in light of the shortage of qualified scientists and the lack of technological know-how to speed up research activities. He disagreed with Congressmen who thought that President Eisenhower was not spending enough for military research (New York *Times,* May 17, 1956).

Furnas told the same subcommittee that the Department of Defense had cancelled plans for the construction of a fighter plane with a speed of more than 1400 miles an hour for an aircraft having "even greater potentialities." The Assistant Secretary admitted under questioning that one of the reasons for the cancellation was the lack of research funds (New York *Times,* May 17, 1956). He conceded that the availability of more money would have made it possible to resume discontinued projects, but "we have to be selective and indications were that these were not the best horses on which to put our money" (U.S. *News and World Report,* May 25, 1956).

Interest in Furnas' testimony was heightened when top Air Force officials claimed that they were not familiar with the aircraft mentioned by the Assistant Secretary, and that no new orders for fighter planes had been contracted (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 17, tinued the dispute by insisting that this particu- 1956). When the Department of Defense revealed that Furnas' remarks referred to the F-103 fighter plane, Air Force officials con- lar craft was not an adequate replacement for the cancelled projects. According to the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (May 21, 1956), the Air Force considers the F-103 "along with the other fighters in the Century series . . . now actual 'hardware'."

On August 2, 1956 a U.S. Air Force pilot flew a Bell X-2 plane, achieving a world's speed record of approximately 1,900 miles an hour. The Lockheed F-104 had reached speeds of more than 1,400 miles an hour but these flights were not made under official international rules.

Dr. Furnas has contributed to numerous professional and scientific journals and is the author of *America's Tomorrow* (Funk, 1931) *The Next Hundred Years* (Reynal Press, 1936) and is co-author with his wife, S. V. M. Furnas of *Man, Bread and Destiny* (Reynal, 1937). His assignment with the Bureau of Educational Research in Science, Teachers College, Columbia University (New York City) in the summer of 1938 provided the material for the *Storehouse of Civilization* (Teachers College, 1939). He edited Roger's *Manual of Industrial Chemistry* (1942) and the monograph entitled *Research in Industry; Its Organization and Management* (Macmillan, 1948). Furnas was a contributor to the section on science and technology in the third edition of *Modern World Politics* (Crowell, 1953).

His professional memberships include the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He has also been elected to Tau Beta Pi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi honorary societies. For his efforts in the field of aviation, he was named a fellow of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences and the American Rocket Society.

Dr. Furnas has served in an advisory capacity to Army and Air Force committees and with the guided missiles committee of the Research and Development Board. In private industry he is a director of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company of Buffalo, the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, and the Irving Air Chute Company. The University of Buffalo and the Buffalo *Evening News* cited Furnas for his devoted public service in 1951 and 1952, respectively, and the University of Michigan acknowledged his alumni accomplishment in 1953.

On April 12, 1925, Clifford Furnas married Sparkle Moore, whom he met on the Purdue campus. Mrs. Furnas, who also has a Master's degree from the University of Minnesota, has been as active as her husband in community affairs. The couple have one daughter, Beatrice Louise (Mrs. Carl B. Pollock, Jr.), who is studying for a Ph.D. degree in zoology at Columbia University. Dr. Furnas' hobby is mountain climbing.

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FURTSEVA, EKATERINA A(LEXEYEVNA) (fōrt'-sẽv-ȧ) 1909(?)- U.S.S.R. Communist party official
Address: c/o Moscow Regional Communist Party Committee, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Elected in February 1956 to alternate membership in the Presidium or Supreme Executive Council of the U.S.S.R., Ekaterina Furtseva is the first woman in the entire history of the Soviet regime to occupy a position at the Presidium level. She has been characterized in the New York *Times* as "politically the most powerful woman in the Soviet Union" and is a personal friend and long-time loyal lieutenant of the Communist party's First Secretary, Nikita S. Khrushchev.

Miss Furtseva, who was admitted to party membership in 1930 and is a graduate in chemical engineering from the Moscow Technical Institute, held numerous posts in the party's Moscow city and regional organizations through the 1940's and by 1955 had become the first secretary of the Moscow regional organization. She has long been known as an exceptionally able propagandist.

Ideologically and politically, Ekaterina (or Yekaterina) Alexeyevna Furtseva is a product of the Communist Youth Movement. She was born to Alexei Furtsev and his wife sometime between 1905 and 1910 and she was still a child when the Bolshevik party of Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky seized power in Russia through the Revolution of October 1917. In 1918 the Communist Youth Organization (Kommunisticheskiĭ Soi͡uz Molodezhi), instituted by Lenin, held its first Congress; and to this organization for young men and women between the ages of fourteen and twenty-six, young Ekaterina Alexeyevna was admitted in 1924.

Constituted on the lines of the Communist party itself, the Komsomol (as it came to be called through contraction of its Russian-language name) was the recognized indoctrination and training medium for future membership in the Communist party. During her early Komsomol years she worked as a weaver, but following her admission to party membership in 1930 she was given a succession of minor posts in the Moscow area. In this period she first attracted the attention of Nikita S. Khrushchev, who became the second secretary of the party's Moscow *oblast* (region) in 1934 and succeeded Lazar M. Kaganovich as first secretary in the year following.

During the period of her active participation in the youth organization, the Komsomol assisted greatly in the furtherance of industrial and agricultural collectivization in the Soviet Union, and by the time she had reached the upper age limit, Ekaterina Alexeyevna had seen the organization grow to an enrollment of about 4,000.

Graduated as a chemical engineer from the Moscow Technical Institute which she entered soon after she had outgrown the youth organization, Ekaterina Furtseva today "appears to be the most successful of the hundreds of thousands of professional women . . . who have been trained during the Soviet regime" (New York *Times*, February 28, 1956). It has been noted that 75 per cent of the Soviet Union's doctors, 70 per cent of the teachers and 30 per cent of the engineers and technicians were women (New York *Times*, March 9, 1956). The first Soviet constitution of 1918 guaranteed women equal rights with men in all spheres of activity.

Sovfoto
EKATERINA A. FURTSEVA

As the occupant of party positions in the Moscow municipality during the 1940's, Miss Furtseva evidenced "toughness, Communist zeal, and an ability to get things done as ordered." After the return in 1949 of Khrushchev from the Ukraine to his post of first secretary of the central committee of the Moscow *oblast* (which encompasses the city of Moscow and forty-two towns and some 2,600 villages), her advancement in responsibility and influence became rapid.

When M. A. Yasnov was named chairman of the Moscow City Soviet in January 1950, Ekaterina Furtseva was made second secretary of the city committee, and in March 1950 she was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet. Her address to the 1952 Party Congress reviewing "the whole field of Communist propaganda and educational work in Moscow," and denouncing nepotism in the Moscow Physics Institute, has been cited as illustrative of her "style of work" and effectiveness as a speaker. "How can there be any talk of criticism and self-criticism in the Physics Institute," she demanded, "when one hundred and two of its personnel are relatives, some of whom are working under the direct supervision of their relatives?" At this point a "stir in the hall" and "laughter" were noted in the official report of the proceedings (New York *Times*, February 28, 1956).

Following the death of Premier Joseph Stalin in March 1953, and the accession of Georgi M. Malenkov to the Premiership of the Soviet Union, Khrushchev was relieved of duty as first secretary of the Moscow *oblast* and the following September was confirmed in Stalin's former official position as First Secretary of the Central Committee, or virtual head of the Communist party in the U.S.S.R. Six months later (March 1954) when her immediate superior, Ivan V. Kapitonov, was advanced to first secretary of the Moscow *oblast*, Ekaterina Furtseva was promoted to first secretary of the Moscow city committee and subsequently had the responsibility of overseeing "the construction of a gas pipe line, hospitals, schools, housing and new subway lines" as well as "the ideology of the Soviet's largest local party organization" (*Newsweek*, March 12, 1956).

Her appointment as first secretary of the Moscow City Committee followed by about four weeks the elevation of Maria D. Kovrygina to the post of Minister of Health in the Cabinet of Premier Malenkov, and the advancement of these two women, both members of the Central Committee, was widely viewed as marking a policy change in the Soviet hierarchy, in which few women "had held high office . . . in recent years" (Reuters' dispatch). Ekaterina Furtseva's entrance into what the New York *Times* has termed "the highest policy negotiations" came in October 1954, when she accompanied Secretary Khrushchev, Defense Minister Nikolai A. Bulganin, and others, to Peiping in connection with the celebration of the first anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic. It was in the course of this visit that an agreement was reached whereby the U.S.S.R. undertook eventually to turn over to China the naval base at Port Arthur, to hasten the construction of a new Central Asia transcontinental railway and to give increased aid to Chinese industry.

Ekaterina Furtseva had already advanced to first secretary of the Moscow *oblast* when on February 8, 1955 Georgi M. Malenkov resigned as Premier, and supreme Soviet authority passed to a triumvirate consisting of Marshal Bulganin as Premier, Khrushchev as First Secretary of the party, and Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov. Almost three months later, at the 1955 May Day festivities in Moscow, First Secretary Khrushchev caused a considerable sensation by beckoning Ekaterina Furtseva from where she was standing below the diplomat's stand to the reviewing stand atop the Lenin-Stalin tomb. "Khrushchev," reported the Associated Press, "led Miss Furtseva along the line of dignitaries on the tomb, each turning away from the passing parade of troops to greet her and shake her by the hand." ("Diplomats," continued this dispatch, "theorized that since Miss Furtseva was one of the highest ranking women in the party, Khrushchev's gesture was sure to appeal to Soviet women.")

Further evidence of her mounting prestige was seen when at the "traditional Kremlin ball" on November 7, 1955, she "waltzed indefatigably with the top Soviet leaders" (New York *Times*). When on February 20, 1956 the official newspaper *Pravda* published a photograph of the then convening Party Congress, it was revealed that Ekaterina Furtseva had been seated at the right hand of Secretary Khrushchev. While as a result of the deliberations of this Congress the Presidium (or Supreme Council) of the party remained limited to eleven members, it was voted to increase the number of alternate members from two to six.

The election of Ekaterina Furtseva as an alternate member of the Presidium on February 27, 1956 made her (in the view of a New York *Times* correspondent) "politically the most powerful woman in the Soviet Union," even though the voting right in the Presidium is confined to the eleven regular members. (She is not only the first woman in Soviet history to become an alternate, but at forty-six is "the youngest of all Soviet leaders at the Presidium level.") The first public appearance of Miss Furtseva and Dmitri T. Shepilov (also elected a Presidium alternate in February) in their new capacities was made at a luncheon given in the Kremlin on March 3 in honor of the Danish Premier H. C. Hansen, who had come to Moscow to negotiate resumption of normal trade relations between his country and the U.S.S.R.

Ekaterina Furtseva is in private life the wife of Nikolai P. Firyubin, who was named U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia in January 1954 and has more recently served as Ambassador to Yugoslavia. Firyubin was elected a nonvoting or alternate member of the Central Committee in February 1956. Mme. Firyubin, the New York *Times* has stated, "is understood to have two children, and to lead a busy home life in addition to her official duties." Robustly built, Miss Furtseva is "usually dressed plainly in dark clothes," and her hair, worn in a "severe bun" is "simply but neatly" arranged. "She makes little effort at beautifying herself . . . and her typically Slavic face is never adorned with makeup of any sort" (Welles Hangen in the New York *Times Magazine*, March 11, 1956).

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GAITHER, FRANCES 1889-Oct. 28, 1955 Author; began writing novels in the juvenile field dealing with Southern history; her fourth adult novel, *Double Muscadine* (1949), was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. See *Current Biography* Yrbk 1950; *WLB* (Mar.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 O 29 '55

GAMBRELL, E(NOCH) SMYTHE Jan. 29, 1896- Lawyer; organization official

Address: b. c/o American Bar Association, 1140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Citizens & Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.; h. 211 Peachtree Battle Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

The foremost objective of E. Smythe Gambrell in his office as seventy-ninth president of the American Bar Association is to "double the organization's membership if the legal profes-

Fabian Bachrach

E. SMYTHE GAMBRELL

sion is to carry out its great objectives." His membership drive during 1956 has added over 25,000 lawyers, judges and law professors to its rolls, making the A.B.A.'s total membership about 75,000.

In frequent speeches he has urged lawyers to continue to preserve and protect the traditional American freedoms of self-reliance and private initiative, which any dependency on the Federal Government might, according to Gambrell's admonitions, eventually destroy. Gambrell, who succeeded Loyd Wright as president of the A.B.A. on August 26, 1955, to serve a one-year term, is senior partner in the firm of Gambrell, Harlan, Russell, Moye and Richardson in Atlanta, Georgia, where he has practiced law for thirty-four years. He was president of the Atlanta Legal Aid Society for sixteen years and believes that "every individual in the United States should have his day in court, with the benefit of legal aid, even if he can't afford it."

At the annual meeting of the A.B.A. held in August 1956 Gambrell was succeeded to the presidency by David F. Maxwell.

Enoch Smythe Gambrell was born on January 29, 1896 in Belton, South Carolina to Enoch Pepper Gambrell and Macie Amanda (Latimer) Gambrell. He has three brothers, Barmore P. Gambrell, now a lawyer in Atlanta; William H. Gambrell, a vice-president of the New York Trust Company, and Charles G. Gambrell, a vice-president of the Irving Trust Company in New York City. His sister, Dr. Mary Latimer Gambrell, heads the department of history at Hunter College in New York.

After graduating from the University of South Carolina in 1915 with the A.B. degree, Gambrell was appointed principal of the public school of Bannockburn, South Carolina and a year later superintendent of schools in Pelzer, South Carolina, where he stayed until 1918. Taking up the study of law, he attended Harvard University Law School, received the LL.B. degree in 1922, and was admitted to the Georgia bar in the same year. He has practiced the law in Atlanta up to the present day and is senior partner of the law firm of Gambrell, Harlan, Russell, Moye, and Richardson. Interest in legal education coincided with this practice from its very outset. He began lecturing at Emory University in 1922 and continued to teach there until 1940.

In World War I he went to France with a machine-gun company of the 324th Regiment (81st Division) and served as an American Expeditionary Force instructor in Beaune, France. In 1924 he organized the Atlanta Legal Aid Society, whose president he remained until 1940. His practice of law has been chiefly in corporation counseling. Important industrial, insurance, and transportation companies, such as Eastern Air Lines, Inc., are among his clients.

Nominated by the American Bar Association's house of delegates in February 1955 to succeed Loyd Wright as president for the 1955-56 term, Gambrell was elected by the members at the annual meeting held in Philadelphia in August. In speeches before various organizations since his election he has expressed views similar to those of Loyd Wright (see *C.B.,* July 1955) in regard to Americans "drifting down the path to paternalism and abandoning the good old American traits of thrift, dignity, work, independence and pride of accomplishment."

The American Bar Association which was organized in 1878 recently amended its membership application forms to include questions designed to seek out applicants belonging to organizations listed by the U.S. Attorney General as subversive. This innovation was disclosed, according to the New York *Times* (November 18, 1955), on the occasion of hearings of the Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights by the subcommittee's chairman, Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri. Gambrell, heard as a witness, defended the innovation. He first reiterated the general philosophy prevailing among lawyers, that lawyers are in effect officers of the courts, and then said: "We want no members whose purpose it is to destroy our laws and our country." He explained that mention of membership in a listed organization was only regarded as a "flag" or "signal" to look further into the integrity and loyalty of the applicant. He expressed himself on the same occasion in favor of a recommendation by a committee of the American Bar Association that attorneys who invoked the Fifth Amendment be disbarred.

In addressing the New York State Bar Association on January 28, 1956, Gambrell warned against allowing the nation's public schools to become dependent on Federal aid. This "would be nothing short of a national calamity." While inclined to admit that the recent White House Conference on Education was "well intentioned" he yet saw it in the long view as "a serious threat to democracy and freedom." For illustration he pointed to Adolf Hitler, and to the domination of the German people "through the perversion of education."

He admitted that the poverty of certain states of the United States offers some argument for a "limited program of Federal aid to education," but to "deliver the direction of the educational systems . . . to a Federal board or bureau which ultimately would supervise teachers, prescribe curricula and subject matter, and otherwise condition the education of our oncoming generations," was dangerous. Refusing to accept as an adequate safeguard any reassurances by the Federal Government that the supported schools would be protected in their autonomy, he said, "The folly of relying on such [reassurances] is indelibly written in the shameful abuse and misuse of Federal powers in the past twenty-five years."

The basic principles of our form of government "have been largely ignored," he asserted. "We have submitted more and more in recent years to governmental control of the pursuit of our livelihood." He deplores our looking ever more "to Government to satisfy our every want and need," and our "relinquishing the precious right of a man to make those choices which, if he is to be a man, he must make for himself." The "right of man to be let alone has been relegated to a lower order in the scale of our common values. But it is a fundamental article of our national faith that we must not destroy the ancient landmarks in our effort to accommodate the demands for government authority to cope with modern needs."

In stressing in this same speech the need to increase the ranks of the American Bar Association, he asserted that it was "not easy for me to live with the fact that 76 per cent of the lawyers of this country are not members" (New York *Times*, January 29, 1956).

Although an effort has been made to attract more lawyers to A.B.A., the organization retains in its application blanks a question pertaining to the applicant's race. By this it has aroused the antagonism of an association of Negro lawyers, the Harlem Lawyers Association in New York City, which passed a resolution that the application forms of the national organization are "an insult to the dignity of being a lawyer" (New York *Times*, February 24, 1956). The resolution admonishes lawyers not to join the American Bar Association, because of race discrimination, as the race question could only serve the one purpose of possibly excluding applicants on account of race.

A spokesman at the American Bar Association's headquarters denied any discriminatory policy. He cited, as the New York *Times* of February 24, 1956 reports, an announcement made by Gambrell at the beginning of the large membership drive set in motion on November 2, 1955: "There is no room for snobbishness in the national organization of the legal profession." The race question had, the spokesman revealed, been on the application blanks for seventy-eight years, and had never prevented qualified Negro lawyers from being admitted. (More than 100 Negroes were admitted to membership in 1955.) Paul B. De Witt, executive secretary of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, disclosed that the local group had tried for many years to get the A.B.A. to remove the question concerning race.

Governmental "paternalism" was attacked by Gambrell in an address to the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers on occasion of a three-day convention of the Institute in Miami, Florida in November 1955. In his speech he viewed with apprehension the Government's power "to tax, to spend, and to dole out largess," declaring that the Federal Government was "putting efficiency above justice."

Since 1925 Gambrell has been an active member of the A.B.A., as a member or the chairman of various committees or sections. In 1935-36 he served on the committee on reorganization which drafted the present constitution and the bylaws of the association, and was chairman of its conference of bar associations delegates.

Gambrell has been a member of the Georgia State Council of the Y.M.C.A. since 1931 and since 1953 has been a trustee of Shorter College, a women's college in Rome, Georgia. He is a member of the following business and professional organizations: Georgia Chamber of Commerce (president, 1952-54), American Bar Association, Georgia State Bar Association (vice-president, 1934), Atlanta Bar Association, and Association of the Bar of the City of New York. In 1953 his alma mater (University of South Carolina) conferred on him an honorary LL.D. degree.

Active in many legal societies, Gambrell holds membership in the American Law Institute, the Academy of Political Science, and the Air Law Institute. He is also national secretary of the Harvard Law School Association and vice-president of the American Judicature Society. His published articles and speeches deal chiefly with social implications pertaining to the legal profession. He belongs to Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Phi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and the following clubs: Capital City, Harvard, Piedmont Driving. He is a Democrat and a Baptist.

His wife, the former Alice Kathleen Hagood, whom he had married on February 24, 1927, died in October 1932. Their sons, Robert H. and David H. Gambrell, are both lawyers practicing in Atlanta.

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GARBETT, CYRIL FORSTER, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK Feb. 6, 1875-Dec. 31, 1955 Elevated to episcopate as Bishop of Southwark in 1919; transferred to bishopric of Winchester in 1932; appointed in 1942 Archbishop of York, second ranking prelate in Church of England, and Privy Councilor; believed that social amelioration is a principal task of the church; author of sixteen books. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p50 Ja 1 '56

GARDINER, JAMES GARFIELD Nov. 30, 1883- Canadian Minister of Agriculture; farmer

Address: b. Confederation Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. Lemberg, Saskatchewan, Canada; 280 Carling Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

James Garfield Gardiner completed his "first twenty years" in the federal Cabinet as Canada's Minister of Agriculture on November 4, 1955. Appointed by the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1935 to a Ministry that "was to bear such heavy freight and to alter the politics, the economics and the society of Canada more than any predecessor" (Bruce Hutchison, *The Incredible Canadian*), Gardiner ushered in a new phase for Canadian agriculture. He gave Western farmers a variety of forms of assistance, guaranteed prices for certain products, direct subsidies for others, and compensation for disasters to crops. By these and other methods, his department helped farmers to produce the greatest quantities of staple foods ever grown in Canada.

Gardiner, known as "Jimmy," has been one of the most colorful and controversial figures in Canadian politics in the Liberal era, but even his critics agreed that he is one of the cleverest, shrewdest and ablest politicians that Canada's Prairie provinces have produced. In addition to his twenty years in federal politics, his political career embraces twenty-one years as a member of the Saskatchewan legislature, including five years as premier. "A born politician," he has an unbroken record of personal victory at the polls, although his provincial government was once defeated in a Saskatchewan election.

James Garfield Gardiner was born in Farquhar, near Exeter, Ontario on November 30, 1883, the son of Canadian-born James C. and Elizabeth (Brown) Gardiner, both of Scottish parentage. Jimmy was born into a farming family. Times were hard for Ontario farmers, and when Jimmy was seven years old, his family moved to Lincoln, Nebraska. They found farming conditions there as difficult and soon returned to Ontario. Jimmy had just completed the eighth grade when, at the age of twelve, he went to work on an Ontario farm as a hired man at $45 a year. At seventeen, he went to live with an uncle who had settled on a farm in Clearwater, Manitoba. There he helped on the farm and attended intermediate school in the winter time. He received his matriculation standing in 1904 and moved on to Saskatchewan, where he took a teaching course at Regina Normal School.

Gardiner taught in various Saskatchewan schools for the next two years. Determined to go on to college, he saved money out of his small earnings and finally was able to enroll at the University of Manitoba. He specialized in history and economics; soccer and debating were his extracurricular activities and he was good at both. He received his B.A. degree in 1911 and that year also took part in his first political campaign, stumping for Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

After graduation, Gardiner went to Lemberg, Saskatchewan as principal of the continuation school. Saskatchewan had been established as a province only in 1905, and it was an age when nobody, including Gardiner, could resist the temptation of homesteading. Nor could he resist a career in public office. At the age of thirty, running as a Liberal in a by-election on June 25, 1914, he won by 280 votes the Saskatchewan legislature seat of North Qu'-Appelle. He was re-elected in 1917, 1921 (by acclamation), 1925, 1929 and 1934. He became minister of highways and minister in charge of labor and industries in Charles Dunning's Cabinet in 1922. When Premier Dunning went to Ottawa in 1926, "on all sides it was conceded that Gardiner was the one man to fill that high vacancy" *(Canada's Weekly)*, and on February 26, 1926 he became premier. He remained premier until September 1929, when he resigned after his government had been defeated in the legislature.

Following the fall of his government, Gardiner built up a strong provincial Liberal organization. "Nobody in this generation has been able to organize politically like . . . Gardiner . . . [he] won the reputation of being a tough politician. . . . The trouble was that he got results, and his weaker opponents always resented it" *(Canada's Weekly)*. Gardiner got spectacular results in the general election of 1934. The Conservative premier was personally defeated and not one Conservative retained his seat.

Shortly after Gardiner was sworn in as premier again, Prime Minister Mackenzie King summoned him to Ottawa. On November 4, 1935 James Gardiner became Canada's Minister of Agriculture. First elected to the House of Commons at a by-election for Assiniboia in 1936, he was re-elected for the constituency of Melville, Saskatchewan in 1940 and was returned again to office in 1945, 1949 and 1953. "Gardiner's eruption into federal politics . . . meant that Western agriculture, with all its political power, was entering a new phase wherein the free market would be traded for the hope of security in a market managed by the state" *(The Incredible Canadian)*.

"We have been spending ten times as much promoting production and marketing in agriculture . . . as was ever spent for that purpose before this government came into office" said Gardiner recently (*House of Commons Debates*, May 27, 1955). Under his leadership, a series of measures was enacted in the interests of Canada's farmers. One of the new minister's first acts was an attempt to deal with the pressing problem of the country's Western dust bowl, where, in the blighted 30's, thousands of farms were devastated. Gardiner studied the area firsthand in 1936. He sponsored the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act in 1937 for the control and conservation of water resources, and the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in 1939. In the same year the Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act was passed, making it possible for any group of farmers to organize a pool to sell their products.

Legislation was enacted under Gardiner's guidance in 1943 to set up a compulsory system of marketing wheat through the Canadian Wheat Board. The Agricultural Prices Support Act passed in 1944 enables a board to take delivery of surpluses at floor prices and put them back on the market in times of shortage. "Activities under these acts for the past ten years have maintained and stabilized prices . . . at higher levels than ever before," said Gardiner (*House of Commons Debates,* May 27, 1955), ". . . and has resulted in the average net income of farmers being higher in the last four years than in any previous four-year period."

During World War II Gardiner took on a second post. He became Minister of National War Services on July 12, 1940, when the department was established, and stepped down a year later. His persuasive role in building up Canada's wartime agricultural production and providing urgently needed food for the United Kingdom and other Allies, without benefit of "controls," won him the recognition of King George VI in 1947 as an Imperial Privy Councillor.

A high light of Gardiner's postwar career was his 1946 negotiation of a four-year wheat agreement under which Britain agreed to buy a record 150,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat annually at "bargain prices." Both Gardiner and the farmers had expected wheat prices to decline after the war and with the long-term price guarantees of the agreement, the minister saw a way to assure a stable market for Canadian wheat.

At the age of sixty-four, in 1948, James Gardiner became the leading contender against Louis St. Laurent to succeed Prime Minister King, who had decided to back St. Laurent. At the Liberal convention on August 7, 1948 St. Laurent won on the first ballot with 848 votes; Gardiner got 323 votes. Gardiner was appointed Minister of Agriculture in Prime Minister St. Laurent's Cabinet on November 15, 1948.

The postwar Anglo-Canadian wheat agreement had repercussions in 1951 when, at Gardiner's insistence, the Canadian government paid a $65,000,000 "wheat bounty" to Western farmers to recompense them for claimed losses on the wheat sold to Britain under the four-year contract. Debate in the House of Commons was bitter and *Saturday Night* (March 13, 1951) called the bounty "the hottest political issue presented to Parliament for several years." Nor is Gardiner's long-term agricultural policy free from criticism. John A. Stevenson (*Saturday Night,* June 13, 1953) cites the "doles and largesse that constitute the greater part of the present high federal expenditures upon agriculture, about which Gardiner is so proud" and which have "priced out" most of Canada's farmers of the overseas markets.

In recent years surplus foodstuffs have created problems in Canada, as elsewhere. The Minister of Agriculture believes that the ultimate solution lies in building up the home market by increasing Canada's population. "The greatest good we can do the world is to get more people to come here" said Gardiner.

National Film Bd.

JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER

A wheat surplus of nearly one billion bushels has been the Canadian government's major worry in 1956. The government has introduced legislation to guarantee bank loans up to $1,500 to farmers for the purchase of next year's seed and fertilizer. A side issue in the debate was Gardiner's casual suggestion that Canada in effect trade wheat for British immigrants. Gardiner was speaking only academically when he made his novel proposal but "Parliamentary and journalistic humorists had a field day over Gardiner's suggestion to swap 1,000 bushels of wheat for every British immigrant" (*Newsweek,* March 5, 1956).

James Gardiner has played a prominent role over the years at conferences in Britain and the United States and at annual conferences of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. The Minister of Agriculture holds honorary LL.D. degrees from the universities of Manitoba and Ottawa. His clubs are the Rideau (Ottawa) and the Assiniboia (Regina). He operates a 480-acre farm at Lemberg, Saskatchewan, and has been an active layman in the United Church of Canada. He has described himself as "a partisan in that I believe in certain principles and am willing to go out and put them over on every occasion." He is "the sort of speaker who could read aloud the phone book and make people want to fight without knowing why they were fighting."

James Gardiner married Violet McEwen of Craik, Saskatchewan in 1917. She died in 1944, and in 1946 he married Mrs. M. I. Christie, the widow of an Ottawa doctor. He has one son, Wilfred, and two daughters, Florence (Mrs. Russell Stevenson) and Violet (Mrs J. Candlish). His son, John Edwin, was killed in fighting at Dieppe in 1942. Gardiner is a small man, but does not appear diminutive when in action.

The Liberal party honored Jimmy Gardiner with a testimonial dinner on January 18, 1956,

GARDINER, JAMES GARFIELD—*Cont.*

at which time the seventy-two-year-old Minister of Agriculture said: "So long as we have the present leader of the Liberal party, I will continue to serve in the government or the ranks of the Liberal party."

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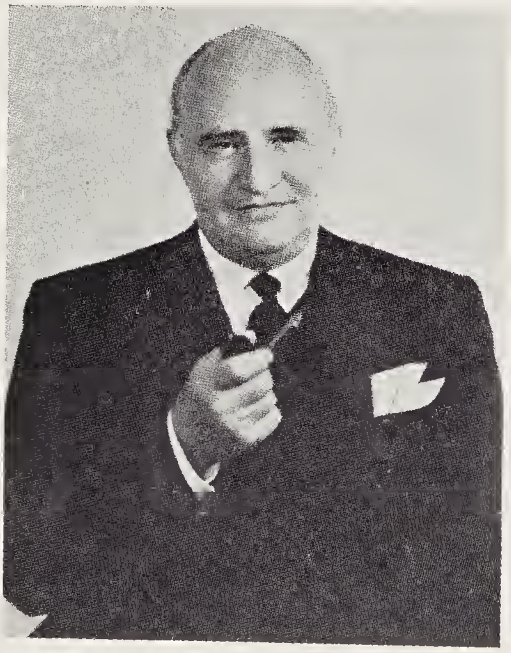
GARDNER, ARTHUR Feb. 21, 1889- U.S. Ambassador to Cuba; business executive
Address: U.S. Embassy, Havana, Cuba

When Arthur Gardner took the oath of office as United States Ambassador to Cuba in June 1953, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles referred to his appointment as "important" in the maintenance of "good friendly relations between this country and its island neighbor." To his diplomatic assignment at Havana Gardner brought extensive financial, industrial, and governmental experience.

He was vice-president of the Bundy Tubing Company of Detroit, Michigan for nearly twenty-five years and headed its Washington, D.C. office at the time of his appointment. During World War II he was a consultant to the War Production Board and in the early postwar period was an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. As U.S. envoy to Cuba, Gardner succeeded Willard L. Beaulac, who was reassigned as Ambassador to Chile.



ARTHUR GARDNER

Arthur Gardner was born on February 21, 1889 in Omaha, Nebraska, where his father, the Right Reverend Charles Henry Gardner, an Episcopalian, was dean of Trinity Cathedral. His mother, the former Margaret Morrison Jackson, had lived in Utica, New York before her marriage. After completing his secondary education at the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, Arthur went to New Haven, Connecticut to enroll at Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School, where he was awarded the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1910.

He began his financial and business career in the offices of the Equitable Trust Company in New York City. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, Gardner enlisted in the Army as a private and when demobilized had attained the rank of captain in the tank corps. His association with Dwight D. Eisenhower, the New York *Times* has noted, "began during the . . . war, when the President was Major Eisenhower."

For the larger part of his business career, Gardner has been identified with enterprises located in Detroit, Michigan where he became a partner in the investment-banking firm of Anderson & Gardner in 1926. Three years later (1929) he was made first vice-president of the Bundy Tubing Company, described in the New York *Herald Tribune* (May 19, 1953) as "the world's largest producer of small diameter tubing" and as the source of "90 per cent of the tubing for the motor industry".

Another Michigan enterprise of which Gardner became an officer was the Detroit Macoid Corporation; from 1934 to 1947 he was the president, and from 1947 to 1953 the vice-president of this company, which manufactures plastic tubing and injection molding. One of the "dollar-a-year-men" of World War II, Gardner joined the aircraft production division of the War Production Board as a consultant in 1943.

Despite political affiliation with the Republican party, Arthur Gardner was chosen by a Democratic U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, in 1946 to be his special assistant. He served in that capacity through 1948. In 1951 Gardner took charge of the Bundy Company's Washington office, while remaining its executive vice-president. He was an early supporter of General Eisenhower for the Presidency and an active worker for the President's election in the 1952 campaign.

Gardner's nomination as Ambassador to Cuba was announced by the White House on May 18, 1953 and was confirmed shortly afterward by the Senate. He was "sworn in" on June 15, 1953 at Washington, D.C. and presented his credentials in Havana, Cuba on October 5, 1953. At that time General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar was Provisional President of Cuba.

As guest of honor at a dinner given by the National Association of Cuban Industrialists on January 5, 1954 Ambassador Gardner told the assembled members that "more industrial diversification was essential to Cuba's progress and well-being." He also pointed out that "fears of discriminatory treatment, . . . and unfair government intervention [in Latin America] must be dispelled to attract United States capital to Latin America" (New York *Times,* January 6, 1954). Investments of private American capital in Latin America (he stated) "already total $6 billion and will continue to be made wherever proper opportunities are offered."

In April 1954 Gardner took part in the opening-day ceremonies of Cuba's baseball debut in the International League. The New York *Times* commented: "Cuban representation on the diamond is not only good for baseball. It is good for hemisphere relations. Our Ambassador, Arthur Gardner, did well to take part in the . . . ceremonies" (April 24, 1954).

Following a Cuban general election in November 1954 in which General Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar became the constitutional president-elect, Batista expressed views in *Newsweek* (November 15, 1954) on agriculture and investment similar in many respects to those of Ambassador Gardner.

"We are fully aware of the dangers of a one-crop economy," he stated, and told of his plans for freeing Cuba from its dependence on sugar. "During the past two years the government has done its utmost to build up new, large-scale agricultural activities such as the cultivation of rice, cotton . . . and other products."

Cooperation between American and Cuban television stations was evident in 1954 when CMQ, the largest network in Cuba, brought its viewers the World Series games from Cleveland and New York, and in 1955 the Brooklyn-Yankee series. On November 13, 1955 NBC, aided by Cuban TV engineers and using aircraft, broadcast a program from Havana for American viewers of *Wide Wide World.* The live television pick-up showed the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

Arthur Gardner and Suzanne M. Anderson were married October 10, 1925 and are the parents of one son, Arthur Wendell, and two daughters, Joan (Mrs. A. Britton Browne, Jr.) and Suzanne Blake. His legal and voting residence is in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, but he also maintains residences in Washington, D.C., Palm Beach, Florida and Watch Hill, Rhode Island.

He takes an active interest in religious matters; when the first Latin American conference of the International Council for Christian Leadership was held in Havana in November 1954 he was a principal speaker. Some years prior to his ambassadorial appointment Gardner was made a director of the Florigold Citrus Corporation. He is in addition the president of the Suzanne A. Gardner Foundation, named after his wife. Ambassador Gardner stands at five feet ten inches and his weight is 190 pounds. He has gray hair and brown eyes.

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GARDNER, JOHN W(ILLIAM) Oct. 8, 1912- Foundation executive

Address: b. 589 Fifth Ave., New York 17; h. 119 Brite Ave., Scarsdale, N.Y.

When Dr. John W. Gardner, a psychologist, became the ninth president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York in January 1955, higher education in the United States, with which his organization is largely concerned, was confronting a major financial crisis. College enrollment had increased from 12 per cent in 1930 to 30 per cent in 1954 and was still growing. On the other hand, the income from gifts and bequests (while it had increased by 637.2 per cent in nearly three decades) did not equal the purchasing power of gifts made thirty years ago, and "hence the continuing financial plight of higher education."

As the head of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a $177,559,998 corporation which in forty-five years has distributed more than $253,000,000 in educational grants, Dr. Gardner believes that a considerable amount can be done to meet the problems of the colleges "if we care enough about accomplishing it. And we had better care." During the year ending September 30, 1955 the corporation made grants of $6,114,614 to some seventy-five organizations.

Prior to his association with the Carnegie Corporation, Gardner taught psychology at Connecticut College for Women and Mount Holyoke College, headed the Latin American section of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission for one year and served with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. In 1946 he joined the staff of the Carnegie Corporation as an executive associate. He became a trustee and vice-president in 1949 and has served as acting president since November 1954 when Dr. Charles Dollard resigned for reasons of health.

John William Gardner was born on October 8, 1912 in Los Angeles, California to William Frederick and Marie (Flora) Gardner. He was graduated from Stanford University in 1935 with the A.B. degree and received the A.M. degree from that university the following year. While studying for his Ph.D. (conferred in 1938) at the University of California, he was an assistant instructor in psychology.

His first full-time teaching assignment was as instructor in psychology at Connecticut College for Women in New London in 1938. Two years later he accepted an appointment as assistant professor of psychology at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

Deciding to enter Government service in 1942, he headed the Latin American section of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission. The following year he entered the U.S. Marine Corps and was assigned to duty with the Office of Strategic Services in the Mediterranean and European war theaters. He was mustered out as a captain. He has also served as a consultant to the U.S. Air Force and the Department of Defense.

(Continued next page)

Martha Holmes

JOHN W. GARDNER

Gardner joined the staff of the Carnegie Corporation in 1946 as an executive associate and was made vice-president of the corporation in 1949. He assumed the functions of the presidency when Charles Dollard (see *C.B.*, December 1948) became ill and succeeded to the title on January 20, 1955 following the resignation of Dollard. He is also president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York was founded in 1911 by Andrew Carnegie, the industrialist. Its purpose is to "advance and diffuse knowledge and understanding among people of the United States and the British Commonwealth." It operates as a grant-making organization dealing with colleges, universities, and private research and educational agencies. Third largest of the major foundations, the corporation has assets valued at $173,000,000. According to the 1954 report, issued by Dr. Gardner when serving as acting president, a total of more than $10,000,000 in grants was made to educational projects and institutions in 1954. Since its founding the corporation has given away more than $253,000,000 in grants.

An interesting facet of Gardner's work with the Carnegie Corporation was revealed in 1948 by Frederick W. Osborn, then deputy American delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. In search of a way to break the long deadlock over atomic weapons, Osborn obtained the services of Gardner, "one of the most eminent American psychologists to advise me on the psychology of the Russians."

For a month Gardner sat as an observer at the meetings of the commission and its subcommittees. He reported that the situation required more than a one-man effort and stressed the need for full-scale study. Gardner discussed the subject with fellow social scientists and the outcome was the establishment by the Carnegie Corporation of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. Under the direction of Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, an anthropologist, this center has pursued since 1947 a long-range inquiry into all phases of the problem of dealing with the Soviet Union and its people.

In the matter of the financial plight of higher education in the United States, Dr. Gardner believes that there are four critical questions: who should go to college; what kind of education should be provided; how can we avoid the worst effects of "mass production" in education; and how shall we pay for it all.

Without offering specific answers to these questions, he made the following suggestions in submitting the annual report of the Carnegie Corporation as its acting president in 1954: "The American people should not commit themselves to more higher education than they can maintain—and are willing to pay for—at a reasonable level of quality. . . . If the American people are unwilling to pay, or cannot afford to pay, for increased higher education, then it will not be an ignoble thing to face that fact honestly and spare our young people the deception involved in shoddy and superficial college experiences."

"Attention to the issues of higher education," he pointed out at that time, "is not an academic exercise. Higher education is not only shaped by the society in which it exists, but in turn it shapes society . . . the future of America depends in no small degree upon the wisdom which they [the American people] bring to it."

Active in civic and educational affairs, Dr. Gardner is vice-chairman of the board of trustees of the New York School of Social Work. He is a member of the board of governors of the Stanford Club of New York, of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Ford Foundation's advisory committee on international training and research, and Sigma Xi, the scientific honor fraternity. His clubs are the Century Association, the Coffee House (New York) and the Cosmos (Washington). He has written on educational topics for *Current History, Foreign Affairs* and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.*

Gardner was married on August 13, 1934 to Aida Marroquin. They have two daughters, Stephanie and Francesca, and make their home in Scarsdale, New York.

In the Carnegie Corporation's 1954 annual report he pointed out that "college may be a highly valuable experience, a barren experience or an injurious experience." The problem boils down to preserving the quality of higher education and at the same time assuring that college education be available to all students capable of absorbing it.

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GAUTIER, FELISA RINCÓN DE Jan. 9, 1897- Mayor of San Juan; political leader
Address: h. 153 San José St., San Juan, Puerto Rico; b. City Hall, Plaza de Armas, San Juan, Puerto Rico

The mayor of San Juan, the oldest city under the American flag, founded in 1509 by Ponce de León and the capital of Puerto Rico, is Doña Felisa Rincón de Gautier. She was appointed mayor in 1946 by the Board of Commissioners. (Officially her title is city manager.) She has been reappointed each consecutive term with little opposition. Her entrance into politics dates from 1932 when the women of the West Indian island were enfranchised, and she became San Juan's Liberal party leader. She joined the Popular Democratic party when it was founded in 1938 by Luis Muñoz Marín (see *C.B.*, November 1953).

Commenting on Doña Felisa's reappointment in 1948, Robert K. Shellaby (*Christian Science Monitor*, February 10, 1949) said "by the simple expedient of having a housekeeper for mayor . . . [more has been done] in three years for San Juan than by all the men who have held the office in the past twenty-five years."

The *alcaldesa* (mayoress) has been closely identified with "Operation Bootstrap," a program designed by Muñoz Marín in 1946 to industrialize Puerto Rico and raise the standard of living. As a good-will ambassador, she has toured Latin America and made frequent visits to the United States. Her most popular innovation on the island is Wednesday-open-house at city hall when hundreds of the underprivileged visit her every week for all sorts of help and get sympathetic attention. Mrs. Gautier is seeking re-election on the Popular Democratic ticket in November; her opponent is Mona Marti, a television actress, on the Independence party ticket.

Felisa Rincón, the eldest daughter of Enrique Rincón Plumey and Rita Marrero Rivera de Rincón was born in Ceiba, Puerto Rico on January 9, 1897. She was brought up in Fajardo, Puerto Rico. Her mother died when she was eleven and she had to leave high school in her third year to care for her four sisters and three brothers. Their father tutored the children in history, the classics and public affairs. According to Henry LaCossitt (*Saturday Evening Post*, May 22, 1954) Enrique Rincón was an "impractical lawyer" who made money and either lost or gave it away. He invested in a small pineapple plantation and lost money on the crop.

After he sold the plantation, Felisa, who had always been skillful at making clothes for her sisters, went to New York and secured a job as seamstress in a fashionable Fifth Avenue store. She returned to San Juan after a few months, borrowed money to start a dress salon and soon had several stores including a flower shop.

She was fifth in line to register in 1932 when the women of Puerto Rico first went to the polls. When she learned that the Liberal party in San Juan was without a leader, she applied and got the job. In 1936 the party asked her to run for the Senate. Her father was "horrified" and refused to permit her. The Liberal party favored independence from the United States. Muñoz Marín, then a Liberal party Senator, realized that neither statehood nor independence suited the needs of the island and left the party to campaign for a practical autonomy within the American political system. In 1938 he founded the Popular Democratic party which Felisa joined.

Hamilton Wright
FELISA RINCÓN DE GAUTIER

She became president of the Popular Democratic party's San Juan committee in 1940 and has retained the office ever since. The San Juan Board of Commissioners—seven elected directly by the people and six appointed by the Governor—offered Doña Felisa the post of city manager in 1940 and again in 1944. She declined both times because her family objected. In 1946 when Mayor Don Roberto Sanchez Vilella resigned to take another government post, she accepted the job with the salary of $10,000 a year plus $8,000 for expenses (New York *Times Magazine*, November 13, 1955).

"The city is governed by a board of thirteen commissioners—seven elected directly by the people, six appointed by the Governor. It is this board which chooses the city manager. But since, in advance of municipal elections, the public candidates are pledged to the choice of a city manager, the Governor's appointees cannot override the 'voice of the people' " (New York *Times Magazine*, November 13, 1955).

With the instinct of a good housekeeper, Doña Felisa started to clean up the city. Federal authorities during the depression years, had built housing projects on the island, but some of the worst slums in San Juan such as *El Fanguito* ("little mudhole") and *La Perla* (the pearl) still existed. Sanitary conditions were still bad, and more schools and hospitals

GAUTIER, FELISA RINCON DE—*Cont.*

were needed. Her approach to the many problems that confronted her was at the level of human relations rather than politics (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 10, 1949).

Her efforts were backed by Muñoz Marín, who in 1948 became the first Governor of Puerto Rico to be elected by the people. During the week-long inaugural celebration, Doña Felisa was hostess. The activities connected with the event were hardly over when she had her own party for thousands of San Juan's underprivileged children on the Feast of Three Kings day, January 6. All of the children received gifts.

An indefatigable "good-will ambassador," she attended the fourth Inter-American Congress on Municipal History, in Buenos Aires in 1949 and was awarded the medal "For a United America" by the Pan American Columbus Society. Later in the year, "she appeared dramatically in New York City during Vito Marcantonio's campaign for the mayoralty [of New York] to warn New York's Puerto Ricans that he was trying to exploit them politically" (New York *Times Magazine*, November 13, 1955).

After the U.S. Congress gave Puerto Rico the chance to write its own constitution in July 1950 and to approve it by popular referendum, Doña Felisa worked for its passage. It was approved in March 1952 and afterwards she went to Washington, D.C. with petitions to Congress bearing the names of 40,000 of her countrywomen. Henry LaCossitt said that approval of the new constitution was a "foregone conclusion," and critics called her visit "a waste of public money . . . but as a public relations gesture for Puerto Rico . . . it was superb." The constitution, which gave the island commonwealth status, became effective in July 1952.

With fifty-five other American mayors and city managers, Doña Felisa toured twelve major cities in South America in February 1953. She was named 1954's Woman of the Americas by the United Women of America at Hunter College in New York City on May 25, 1954. (Among the women so honored in the past were Carrie Chapman Catt and Eleanor Roosevelt.) In 1955 Doña Felisa was the only woman among 1,200 Central and South American mayors to attend a conference held in Rome, Italy. On her return, she stopped in New York to secure a loan for municipal improvements in San Juan and to visit schools attended by Puerto Ricans.

Her 1953 tour of South America had been so successful that another trip early in 1956 (sponsored by the U.S. State Department) to Panama, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico was arranged. She spoke to civic groups on the Point IV technical aid program, Puerto Rico's part in training over 1,000 students and government officials from Latin America, and explained the structure of the Commonwealth and its relationship to the mainland.

She took part in the celebration of "Bootstrap Week" in May 1956. In the drive to expand industry in Puerto Rico, the 400th factory had been completed. The factories employ over 35,000 workers. After her visit to New York, Chicago and Philadelphia in June 1956 to commemorate the feast day of San Juan Bautista (John the Baptist), she flew back to San Juan for the final days of the celebration. She proposed that June 23rd be set aside for Puerto Ricans on the mainland as the Irish celebrate St. Patrick's Day. She believes that such a holiday would help to establish better integration of the Puerto Ricans in the States. During Doña Felisa's absences from the island, her sister Josefina who holds the post of secretary of the capital becomes acting mayoress. More than a dozen of her relatives hold city positions, according to the *Saturday Evening Post* (May 22, 1954).

Felisa Rincón was married to Jenaro A. Gautier, a lawyer, in 1940. He is assistant attorney general of Puerto Rico. They have a country home and a beach house in the San Juan suburbs. On Wednesdays her anti-room is crowded with people who regard her as "the blessed mother." She has obtained funds for new schools, roads, streets, housing and hospital facilities and has made San Juan, with its more than 500,000 inhabitants, one of the most sanitary cities in the Caribbean area. She has given time and energy to promote the better adjustment of the more than 500,000 Puerto Ricans who live in New York. Her religion is Roman Catholic.

Mrs. Gautier is president of the Inter-American Organization for Inter-Municipal Cooperation which has its headquarters in Havana, Cuba. Among the many honors she has received are; the Golden Medal of Honor from Spain, Joan of Arc Medal from France, the Order of Merit from Israel, the Pope Pius XII Medal of the Vatican, and Jane Addams Medal awarded to her by the Federated Women's Clubs of America.

Doña Felisa is five feet four inches in height, plump and majestic. She has dark brown eyes and gray hair usually braided into a crown and decorated with fresh flowers, when she is not wearing one of her many flowered hats. She is seldom without a small fan.

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GERSHWIN, IRA Dec. 6, 1896- Lyric writer

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The lyrics of twenty-odd Broadway productions and more than ten motion pictures have earned Ira Gershwin epithets like "dean of music-show lyric writers" and "most literate and facile of the show-shop rhymesters." Before the death of George Gershwin in 1937, most of Ira Gershwin's work was done in collaboration with his brother, an internationally famous American composer. Decades after they were first played, such Gershwin brother songs as "The Man I Love," "'S Wonderful," "I Got

Rhythm," "Embraceable You," and numbers from *Porgy and Bess* remain popular. Ira Gershwin shared the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for *Of Thee I Sing.*

In recent years Ira Gershwin has given much of his attention to writing for the screen, *A Star Is Born* (1954) being one of the latest films to which he has contributed. A careful craftsman, he believes that when one is writing to music, "the words mustn't be precious or condescending. Lyrics are written up to public taste, and that's a high target. A writer can't get away with the 'blue-you' sort of stuff any longer."

Ira Gershwin, the eldest of the four children of Morris and Rose (Bruskin) Gershwin, was born on the East Side of New York City on December 6, 1896, about two years before the birth of his brother George. He had another brother, Arthur, and a sister, Frances. During Ira's boyhood, the family lived in several different sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn, while his father was engaged in numerous small business enterprises, including a cigar store and a billiard parlor. His parents, both natives of Russia, had no record of musical or literary talent in their family background, but they did give their children a respect for learning. When Ira was about ten years old, he was provided with the opportunity to take piano lessons. It was George who made the greater use of the family piano.

As a youth Ira Gershwin spent a great deal of his time reading, and he edited the weekly journal at Townsend Harris Hall, where he was a student from 1910 to 1914. Later at the College of the City of New York he contributed to the college's periodicals. While attending CCNY from 1914 to 1916 he put some of his efforts, away from classes, into being cashier for his father's hotel and bathhouse. He did not complete his college courses, nor in 1918 did he succeed in his pre-medical study at Columbia University Extension.

His interest in writing led him to submit a contribution, for which he received one dollar, to *Smart Set,* edited by H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan. Finding advancement slow in the literary field, he joined a traveling carnival as business manager. Later he was employed as a photographer's assistant, a shipping clerk, and a reviewer for a theatrical trade journal called *Clipper.*

By then, George Gershwin was beginning to be known in the musical world and Ira, who for some time had been thinking about a career in lyric writing, decided to enter his newly chosen profession under the name of Arthur Francis in order that his work not be judged by his brother's reputation. (His pseudonym was a combination of the names of his other brother and his sister.) As Arthur Francis, he wrote "The Real American Folk Song," to his brother's melody, which was sung by Nora Bayes in the musical comedy *Ladies First* (1918), but was not published.

"Waiting for the Sun to Come Out," which Ira Gershwin as Arthur Francis wrote to music by George, was heard in *Sweetheart Shop* (1920) and was his first published song. Under his pseudonym he also wrote the lyrics to George's music for *A Dangerous Maid* (1921). This unsuccessful musical comedy, which did not reach Broadway, was produced by Alex Aarons, who asked Ira to do the lyrics for *Two Little Girls in Blue* (with music by Vincent Youmans and Paul Lannin), a show that ran for a year on Broadway in 1921.

Ascap

IRA GERSHWIN

During the next few years he collaborated with other composers, notably for *Be Yourself* (1924), to which George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly also contributed, and *That's a good Girl* (1928). For the most part, however, Ira Gershwin's lyrics were set to his brother's music and about eighteen of the twenty-eight stage productions on which George worked from 1919 to 1933 had lyrics by Ira.

One of the most successful early songs by the brothers, "I'll Build a Stairway to Paradise," sung in the *Scandals of 1922,* was followed by their first complete show, *Lady Be Good* (1924), starring Fred and Adele Astaire. "The Man I Love," which was heard in the Philadelphia tryouts, was dropped because of a supposed lack of popular appeal when *Lady Be Good* opened on Broadway. It later came to be considered a Gershwin masterpiece. Another enduring tune of the show, besides the title song, is "Fascinating Rhythm."

Other stage shows of the 1920's on which the brothers collaborated were *Primrose* (1924), *Tell Me More* (1925), *Tip Toes* (1925), *Oh, Kay* (1926), *Funny Face* (1927), *Rosalie* (1927), *Treasure Girl* (1928), *Strike Up the Band!* (1930) and *Show Girl* (1929). Some of these productions were seen and acclaimed in England as well as in the United States.

Girl Crazy, with such well-known tunes as "Bidin' My Time", "I Got Rhythm" and "Embraceable You," appeared in 1930. Then the Gershwins worked together on one of their biggest hits, the satirical *Of Thee I Sing*

GERSHWIN, IRA—*Continued*

(1931), the first musical comedy to win the Pulitzer Prize. The award went to writers George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin. George and Ira's *Pardon My English* (1932) and *Let 'Em Eat Cake* (1933) was followed in 1934 by Ira's collaboration with Harold Arlen on the songs for *Life Begins at 8:40.*

He worked closely with Du Bose Heyward, author of the novel *Porgy,* on the libretto and song lyrics for George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess,* one of America's most notable folk operas. During its actual composition he acted as go-between for his brother in New York and Heyward in South Carolina. Some of the songs from the opera that became popular and continue to be widely played are "Summertime," "I Got Plenty O' Nuttin'" and "It Ain't Necessarily So."

Porgy and Bess opened in New York on October 10, 1935, when it received mixed reviews. It has since been frequently revived with great acclaim, particularly on the West Coast in 1938 and in New York in 1942 and 1953. Under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State and the American National Theatre and Academy, *Porgy and Bess* made a highly successful tour of European and African cities in 1954-1955. In July 1955 it began a four-month series of engagements in South America. Late in 1955 and early 1956 the company gave performances in the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and the Negro cast were hailed as ambassadors of good will for the United States.

Following the first Broadway production of *Porgy and Bess,* Ira Gershwin began to spend most of his time in Hollywood working on motion pictures, although in 1936 he wrote the lyrics to Vernon Duke's music for the New York stage production *Ziegfeld Follies.* The Gershwin brothers had made their Hollywood debut in 1931 with songs for the Janet Gaynor-Charles Farrell film, *Delicious.* They returned to collaborate on two Fred Astaire pictures, *Shall We Dance?* (1936) and *A Damsel in Distress* (1937). In 1937 they began work on *The Goldwyn Follies,* of which "Love Walked In" was one of the hit tunes. But before completion of the film, George Gershwin died, on July 11, 1937.

In *The Story of George Gershwin* (1943), David Ewen wrote of the song partnership of the two brothers: "Each inspired the other; each drew strength from the other. George's musical subtlety inspired Ira to produce lyrics which, at their best, were incomparable for deftness of touch; and Ira's lyrics frequently inspired George to write his best melodies."

Among the composers with whom Ira Gershwin collaborated after his brother's death were Kurt Weill, writing lyrics for the stage productions *Lady in the Dark* (1940) and *Firebrand of Florence* (1945) and for the film *Where Do We Go from Here?* (1948). He worked with Aaron Copland on *North Star* (1943) and with Arthur Schwartz on *Park Avenue* (1946).

In Hollywood he and Jerome Kern produced the songs for Columbia Pictures *Cover Girl* (1943), the most commercially successful of which was "Long Ago and Far Away." Commissioned to do the lyrics for Twentieth Century-Fox's *The Shocking Miss Pilgrim* (1947), Ira Gershwin selected for his score ten songs from some fifty unpublished compositions of his brother. After working with composer Harry Warren on Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer's *The Barkleys of Broadway* (1949), he again wrote the lyrics for his brother's music in the MGM motion picture *An American in Paris* (1951), which won the "Oscar" award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best picture of the year. Two 1954 films to which Gershwin contributed were *Give a Girl a Break* (music by Burton Lane) and *A Star is Born.* For the latter film he and Harold Arlen wrote seven songs to be sung by Judy Garland.

Ira Gershwin was represented by actor Herbert Rudley in Warner Brothers' *Rhapsody in Blue* (1945), a film biography of George Gershwin. (David Ewin wrote a biography, *Journey to Greatness; the life and music of George Gershwin,* published by Henry Holt in 1956. "The comparison of Ira Gershwin and George, devoted and successful together," wrote Virginia Kirkus, "is delightful.")

Professional organizations to which Gershwin belongs are the Dramatists Guild, Song Writers Protective Association, and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. In 1953 he joined thirty-two other song writers in a group called the Song Writers of America to file an anti-trust suit against sixteen radio and television firms, record companies and music publishers on charges of "music monopoly." He is also a member of the National Music Council, which for fifteen years has worked to promote government interest in music, and his name was among those listed in a proposed "body corporate" of the organization when it applied for a Congressional charter in 1955.

On September 14, 1926 Ira Gershwin married Leonore Strunsky, who was born in San Francisco. He has said that, although he has not given up his connection with the Broadway theatre, he prefers living in California to living in New York because "California is a leisurely place . . . in which you can work and also feel that you're on vacation all year round. I like the air and the sun and I don't catch as many colds as I did in New York" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 29, 1953). One of his hobbies was painting, but he abandoned it because, as he told Leonard Lyons of the New York *Post* (November 13, 1946), "I became so engrossed in painting that I worked fourteen hours a day at it. And I cannot stand on my feet that long."

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GIACOMETTI, ALBERTO (jä'kō-măt'tē) Oct. 10, 1901- Sculptor; painter

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Elongated statuary created by Swiss-born sculptor Alberto Giacometti expresses "the loneliness, the littleness, the insecurity, the transience of man." In the early 1930's he was recognized as one of the leading—and wittiest—this period had wide artistic influence. of the surrealist sculptors. His work during

From 1935 to 1947 Giacometti went through a period of experimentation and reorientation, destroying most of what he produced. In 1948 he exhibited a group of his new attenuated pieces in New York. They were found, by some critics, expressive of the nihilism and despair of artists in Europe. In June 1955 two retrospective shows of Giacometti's sculpture, paintings and drawings were held, one in London and one in New York, the latter at the Guggenheim Museum. "The exhibition as a whole," wrote critic James Thrall Soby, "confirmed beyond question what some of us have felt for a considerable time: that Giacometti is one of the most remarkable artists of his generation" (*Saturday Review*, August 6, 1955).

Alberto Giacometti comes from a family of artists. He was born on October 10, 1901 in Stampa in the canton of Grisons near the Swiss-Italian border, the son of Giovanni Giacometti, a well-known Swiss painter. His brother Diego is an artist. His mother, Annette (Stampa) Giacometti, has been the subject of many of Alberto's paintings. After attending the École des Arts et Métiers in Geneva, Switzerland, Alberto went to Rome in 1920 to study art. He remained there a year, spending most of his time in museums examining Chaldean and Egyptian sculpture.

In 1922 Giacometti went to Paris to work in the studio of the sculptor Bourdelle and attend the Académie de la Grande Chaumière. Although he remained with Bourdelle for about five years, he was not greatly influenced by him. Auguste Rodin, Jacques Lipchitz and Henri Laurens had much more effect on the young sculptor. The Louvre museum was also an important source of study. Alberto was joined in Paris by his brother Diego. To earn a living, they designed chandeliers, vases, bird cages, lamp bases and doorknobs.

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ALBERTO GIACOMETTI

In the early 1930's after experimenting with cubism, Giacometti became associated with the surrealist movement and produced such fantasies as *Suspended Ball* (1930-31), *Point Threatening the Eye of a Skull* (1931), *Caught Finger* (1932), and *Plan for a Tunnel* (1932). In 1933 he produced *The Palace at 4 A.M.*, an architectural open framework of wood with figures and subjects poised in space as if awaiting some mysterious occurrence. It is now owned by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Giacometti joined with other surrealists in a group exhibition at the Galerie Pierre Colle, where in 1933 his first one-man show was presented. In 1934 he produced *Hands Holding Emptiness*, which Emily Genauer called an "arresting and provocative achievement," and Robert M. Coates (*New Yorker*, January 31, 1948) described as "very gothic in feeling . . . a powerful creation." According to Coates, Giacometti's surrealism was part of the dadaist movement, particularly in its irreverence and "wiry independent humor." *Time* (June 20, 1955) called him "one of surrealism's leading sculptors. His constructions rank among the wittiest that movement produced."

The success of his sculptures brought orders and invitations to exhibit, but Giacometti showed no interest in continuing his surrealist trend. Distrusting his sense of motion and space, he went, from 1935 to 1947, through a long period of experimentation—a kind of "artistic no-man's land." He worked with a model, but found it ineffectual. He turned to painting and sketching but produced very little for exhibition. His sculptures became elongated, grotesque, the heads tiny, the limbs attenuated. Often he worked forty-eight hours at a stretch, chain-smoking (*Time*, June 20, 1955.) He destroyed most of his work as fast as he produced it, but by 1947 he began saving and showing some of his thin figures and groups.

Giacometti's work had been shown in New York in the 1930's at the Julien Levy Gallery. In January 1948 his work was shown in New York at the Pierre Matisse Gallery. The art reviewer for the New York *World-Telegram* (January 27, 1948) wrote that Giacometti's figures gave the impression of defining and encompassing space. Jean-Paul Sartre described the figures as "moving outlines always half-way between nothingness and being."

A Giacometti exhibition held at the Pierre Matisse Gallery in December 1950 was described by Emily Genauer as "one of the most singular exhibitions in town," its toothpick-like forms representing "something without dimension—loneliness, terror and doom." After a Paris

GIACOMETTI, ALBERTO—*Continued*

exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the Galerie Maeght in June 1951, *Time* reported that Giacometti's figures seemed to represent "all that is joyless in the human lot. Stretched to the breaking point, they dominate more space than they fill, and this is their sole dignity" (July 2, 1951).

In June 1955 his "steadily growing reputation" was advanced by two comprehensive exhibitions of his work. In London the British Arts Council presented thirty-seven sculptures plus some of his recent oils and sketches. The London *Times* critic lauded Giacometti's "new vision of the figure in its surroundings" and expressed "unstinted gratitude . . . for a major artist." In the same month in New York the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum presented a retrospective exhibition of his paintings, drawings and sculpture.

According to the New York *Times* art critic, Howard Devree (June 12, 1955), Giacometti and Henry Moore are the two most controversial figures in sculpture today. "Beginning, perhaps, with the 1934 *Hands Holding Emptiness*," Devree wrote, "a line of thought and a method of material approach may be felt to combine in one of the most distinctive styles of the day." Emily Genauer found his paintings and drawings "often moving in their gentle, muted melancholy," and concluded that "he emerges from the Guggenheim survey a far better painter than sculptor" (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*, June 12, 1955).

Henry McBride, dean of American art critics, wrote in *Newsweek* (June 20, 1955), "These sculptures are the queerest that have ever come to us from abroad with such high recommendations. They are thin to the point of stringiness." On the other hand, Dorothy Adlow (*Christian Science Monitor*, June 25, 1955) felt that Giacometti imbued the wire thread of his sculpture with a living quality. "Here is his peculiar accomplishment, the fascinating distinction of his original contribution." In his paintings she found "refinement and sensibility," an indifference to current styles of painting, and "a tendency to work relentlessly for a purity of expression."

Works by Giacometti are owned by the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Tate Gallery in London, and the prinicpal museums of modern art in France, Italy and Switzerland. They may also be found in many private collections. Among his sculptures are *Three Men Walking* (1949), *Walking Quickly Under the Rain* (1949), *Man Crossing a Square on a Sunny Morning* (1950), *Man Falling* (1950), *Man Pointing* (1947), *No More Play* (1933). For the most part, his paintings are studies of his mother, his wife Annette, his brother Diego, and himself.

Success has not changed his way of life. In 1927 Giacometti established himself in a stark, two-room studio in the poor industrial Alésia section of Paris, and has "never taken the time to move." He and his young wife, the former Annette Arm of Geneva, Switzerland, to whom he was married in 1949, live in one room; he works in the other. His brother Diego has a studio across the court.

He has been described as a wiry man about five feet ten inches tall, with curly brown hair, large brown eyes, a long straight nose and a lean, deeply wrinkled face. For recreation, he takes frequent trips to his childhood home in Stampa. He is a great reader of poetry and he also reads innumerable newspapers.

Alexander Liberman in *Vogue* (January 1955) found the sculptor "obsessed with the unattainable. . . How thin, how immaterial can the human body be and still exist? . . . This fantastic economy of means is at the heart of Giacometti's work." The sculptor himself said: "One does that which escapes one the most. One tries to make the unseizable into a concrete object. . . Art is not a science. It is a crazy thing, an absurd activity. . . If I had been able to resolve the problem, I would have ceased to work."

Giacometti still demolishes much of what he produces, even though his work now commands top prices of $200 to $3,000. "When I demolish what I'm working on, people call this destruction. It is continuation. It isn't because I've abandoned the idea of what that plaster represented yesterday. It is because something will spring anew from the idea today."

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GIESEKING, WALTER (WILHELM)

Nov. 5, 1895- Concert pianist

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Bulletin: Walter Gieseking died on October 26, 1956.

The pianist Walter Gieseking's fame is based on the individuality and subtlety of his interpretations, combined with his technical mastery. He has toured the United States many times and has played in Europe, Great Britain, the Far East, and South America. In the course of his career he has performed with major symphony orchestras throughout the world and has made recordings of many piano works for both Angel and Columbia Records.

He has been credited with making the works of Debussy and Ravel well known. He is unquestionably a master of the French "impressionists," observed Herbert Kupferberg (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 13, 1956). With Karl Leimer of the Hanover Municipal Conservatory in Germany Gieseking developed a way of studying the piano now known as the Leimer-Gieseking method. In addition to his concert work, Gieseking now teaches piano as professor of music at the State Conservatory of Music in Saarbrücken in the Saar of which he is now a citizen.

Walter Wilhelm Gieseking was born in Lyons, France on November 5, 1895, the son of German parents, Wilhelm and Martha (Bethke) Gieseking. His father was a doctor, then practicing on the Riviera, and also an entomologist and amateur musician who played the piano and the flute. Young Gieseking was brought up on the French and Italian Rivieras and was educated privately.

"I was, from a tiny chap," Gieseking has said, "very fond of music, and picked up my piano playing somehow by myself." He had started playing the piano when he was four years old, had then turned to the violin, but when he had reached the age of seven, he had definitely decided to continue his interest in the piano. His formal music training began in 1911 (after his family had moved to Hanover in Germany) when he entered the Hanover Municipal Conservatory and Karl Leimer became his teacher.

"One of the first things I learned from Leimer," Gieseking once remarked, "was to practice with my head as well as with my fingers, to concentrate intently on every note of the scale or arpeggio, to play with the utmost accuracy. . . . When one practices like this, three to four hours a day is the limit of mental endurance . . . and anything beyond the point of mental endurance is time and effort wasted. It should be spent more profitably in health-building out-door exercise and acquainting oneself with the other arts—literature, painting, sculpture" (*Etude,* September 1929).

Studying under Leimer at the conservatory, Gieseking recalls, "I worked on nothing but technique. After that it was there, and I could forget about it." He gave his first concert in 1915 in Hanover, where in a series of six recitals he performed the thirty-two piano sonatas of Beethoven. He began to give concerts outside of Hanover, but World War I interfered. He was drafted into the German army in 1916, where he served as a pianist, violinist and viola player in an army dance band and handled timpani in a regimental symphony orchestra.

At the end of the war, he returned to Hanover and began to teach the piano. His family's property in France had been confiscated by the French authorities and they were left with very little income. He began to give concerts and made his Berlin debut in 1920, when he played a program featuring the works of Debussy and Ravel. He had come into contact with modern French music, not during his boyhood in France, but in his studies in Germany.

"The inclusion of Debussy and Ravel in his first Berlin recital," wrote Roland Gelatt in *Music-Makers* (1953), "was intended mainly to attract those newspaper critics obliged to choose from among three or four simultaneous concerts. Gieseking's bait . . . snared his prey. The critics came and lavished such praise that Gieseking had to give seven Berlin recitals during his first season." He went on to play in Paris, and made his London debut in October 1923. His first United States performance was made in New York on January 10, 1926.

Lipnitzki, Paris

WALTER GIESEKING

To learn the repertoire for his concerts, Gieseking and Karl Leimer developed a method of memorization and a technique for working out musical interpretation away from the piano. Roland Gelatt wrote: "According to this method, one should never touch the piano until every note of a composition is memorized, until all questions of fingering, pedaling, and the like are decided in abstract. A pianist of the Gieseking-Leimer persuasion intellectualizes an interpretation before he muscularizes it; once he has a piece of music thoroughly in mind, the actual playing is said to come easily."

Gieseking wrote the forewords to two books written by Leimer to explain their method: *Modernes Klavierspiel nach Leimer-Geiseking* (Schott's Söhne, 1930), which was translated into English and published by Theodore Presser, Inc., in 1932 with the title *The Shortest Way to Pianistic Perfection,* and *Rhythmik, Dynamik, Pedal und andere Probleme des Klavierspiels nach Leimer-Gieseking* (Schott's Söhne, 1936).

"I have found little time for practice," Gieseking has noted. "While one is concertizing it is more important to get sufficient sleep in order to keep in good form than to spend hours at the piano. I study only new pieces, and occasionally I go through a composition that I feel needs a little polishing here or there. For years I have not indulged in technical exercises. Fortunately my memory is so reliable that I rarely am obliged to play over my notes. Hence, I carry little music with me when traveling. If I find a passage slipping from me I go to a music shop, look over the notes and then go back to my hotel and perhaps practice them."

Following his successful musical debut in America in 1926, Gieseking made thirteen tours

GIESEKING, WALTER—*Continued*

of the United States before the outbreak of World War II and also became increasingly famous through his performances throughout Europe and Great Britain. After the war started, he stayed close to his German homeland. At the end of hostilities, the American Military Government blacklisted him because "he permitted himself to be used as a cultural agent of the Nazi propaganda ministry." Gieseking stated that he was never a Nazi party member and that as an artist he was not concerned with politics.

He was cleared by the American Military Government and by a German denazification court in 1947 and began playing for American troops; he gave concerts in Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark, and Italy. The United States Department of State issued him a visa in 1949, but on his arrival in New York the Department of Justice decided a further hearing was necessary. Gieseking said: "I didn't want to spend that time at Ellis Island, so I asked to be permitted to take the next plane out." He was allowed to leave and his Carnegie Hall and other recitals were canceled.

He continued his concerts in Europe, toured the Far East, and in 1953 was allowed to return to the United States, where his playing was greeted enthusiastically by the critics and music lovers. He appeared in America again in 1955 and early in 1956. Winthrop Sargeant wrote in the *New Yorker* (March 31, 1956) about Gieseking: "I felt that I was face to face with a survivor of the grand tradition—a man to whom musical interpretation was neither a matter of mere technique and polish nor a matter of finicky scholarship, but something involving the profound personal authority that is to be found only in the work of a great artist." Walter Gieseking was the only artist of the year (1955-56) to draw a capacity audience to the San Francisco Opera House.

The concert pianist has also composed several pieces, including piano pieces; songs; a Sonatina for Flute and Piano; a Concert Sonatina for 'Cello and Piano; a Set of Variations for Flute and Piano; a Quintet for Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn and Piano; a Serenade for String Quartet; Little Music for Three Violins; and Spiel um ein Kinderlied for piano (four hands). He has made numerous recordings for Angel Records and Columbia Records, and in 1953 recorded all the works for piano and piano and orchestra by Mozart and Debussy. His concert repertoire includes several hundred sonatas, twenty-four concertos for piano and orchestra, and perhaps 1,000 shorter piano pieces.

In 1956 Gieseking recorded the *Complete Piano Works* of Ravel for Angel Records. Edward Downes of the New York *Times* commented: "Any lingering doubts that he is one of the greatest living interpreters of Ravel should be dispelled by this album" (July 8, 1956).

He was married to Anna Maria Haake in 1925. She was killed in a bus accident in Germany in December 1955; Gieseking suffered a brain concussion in the accident, but his hands were unhurt. They had two daughters, Freia and Justa. Gieseking is six feet three inches tall and weighs 210 pounds. In his leisure time he enjoys gardening, tinkering with machinery, swimming and hiking. He is a chevalier in the French Legion of Honor and an officer in the Belgian Order of Leopold.

From his father he gained an interest in entomology and has one of the largest private collections of butterflies in the world, with over 14,000 specimens. He has detected resemblances between California butterflies and European species and believes that a certain "calamity of nature" in Central Asia several thousands of years ago had been responsible for a mass migration of wild life. Some migrated westward to Europe, others to the east and North America, by way of Alaska. Thus, butterflies now indigenous to California are similar to those found in Gieseking's native Europe. In an article for *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians,* edited by Eric Blom in 1954, Dyneley Hussey wrote that Gieseking: "stopped in the middle of an outdoor [concert] . . . when a moth of a desirable category flew past him. He did not continue his performance . . . until he had caught it."

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GILELS, EMIL G(RIGORYEVICH)

(gē'lěls ĕ-mēl') 1916- Soviet pianist

Address: b. c/o Columbia Artists Management, 113 W. 57th St., New York 19; Moscow Conservatory of Music, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The first Soviet artist of stature to perform in the United States since the visit thirty-five years ago of the composer-pianist Serge Prokofiev was Emil Gilels who came to the United States in the fall of 1955 as Soviet Russia's "foremost pianist" and as one of the chief cultural fruits of the "spirit of Geneva." He was admitted as an "official" so that he would not have to be fingerprinted under the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. His fingers nonetheless made an unforgettable impression on capacity concert audiences and his recordings for Angel and RCA Victor have become best sellers.

Concerning his Carnegie Hall concerts Roland Gelatt wrote: "His fingers [were] equal to the composer's cruelest demands. This pianist had fingers that were able to do more than send forth powerful volleys of notes, they could also enunciate a cantabile melody with sweet compulsion."

Since 1938 Gilels has been a professor at the Moscow Conservatory of Music. He has four pupils, and teaches two classes a week in piano techniques. In his annual concert tours, making about sixty appearances, he covers a specific section of the Soviet Union. He also makes recordings, and occasional concert appearances in Europe.

Emil Grigoryevich Gilels was born in 1916 in Odessa, a Ukrainian city on the shores of the Black Sea which was also the birthplace of contemporary musicians Simon Barere, Nathan Milstein and David Oistrakh.

"There were no professional musicians in my family," Gilels has said. "However, my family was quite musical in an amateur way, performing on the piano, and there was much singing and playing in our home." He began studying the piano when he was six, gave his first recital when he was nine, and made his formal concert debut in Odessa at the age of thirteen. His teachers were Yakov Tkach and Berthe Ringold.

Gilels took part, but was not a prize winner, in the All-Ukrainian Piano Competition of 1931. The following year he entered the Odessa Conservatory. There he met and played for the Polish pianist Artur Rubinstein, who was visiting the city. They became and remained close friends. In 1933, at Rubinstein's suggestion, Gilels entered and won first prize in the first All-Union Musicians Competition in Moscow. After graduation from Odessa in 1935 he went on to the Moscow Music Conservatory to study under G. G. Neuhaus.

In the International Piano Competition in Vienna in 1936 Gilels took second place, and at another international competition in Brussels two years later he took first place. That year, 1938, he was also appointed an assistant instructor at the Moscow Conservatory. The Soviet Government had planned to bring Gilels to the United States in the fall of 1939 to play at the Soviet pavillion at the New York World's Fair but the outbreak of World War II forced the cancellation of these plans.

During the war Gilels continued to teach and played many concerts in unoccupied Russian cities as well as at the front lines. In 1942 he became a member of the Communist Party, and soon after the war ended —in 1946—he received his country's highest civil honor, the Stalin Prize. He has also received the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the order "Sign of Honor" and other medals. He is one of three pianists to hold the title Peoples Artist of the USSR.

In 1951 he was one of eleven Soviet musicians to take part in a music festival in Florence, Italy, the first important excursion abroad of Soviet artists since the end of the war. There one critic called him a "machine, but a good machine" and another found that despite his "exciting virtuosity" there was "a certain lack of poetry in his playing." The following year Gilels toured the Scandinavian countries, a trip that included a visit to the Finnish composer Jean Christian Sibelius in Järvenpää.

During the Foreign Ministers conference in Berlin in February 1954, Gilels was one of the musicians who entertained at the Soviet Embassy. At about this time his recordings began to become available in the United States in releases first by Vanguard and later by Angel and Period, and currently by RCA Victor. Three of his Angel recordings are: Chopin's Sonata in B-flat Minor; Mozart's Sonata in B-flat Major and three of Shostakovich's Preludes and Fugues. For Concert Hall he recorded Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G Minor and Beethoven's Sonata in C.

Lipnitzki, Paris

EMIL G. GILELS

During 1954, after the Soviet Union had joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, (UNESCO) Frederick Schang of Columbia Artists Management opened negotiations to bring Gilels and other Soviet artists to this country. By late July an agreement was reached—an achievement attributed to the upsurge in good feeling that followed the Geneva Conference of heads of state and to the efforts of the American violinist, Yehudi Menuhin, to obtain U.S. Department of State visas for Gilels and the violinist David Oistrakh.

His debut on October 3, 1955 in Philadelphia with the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy was a triumph. His performance of Tchaikovsky's B-flat Minor Concerto was hailed with a tremendous ovation and cries of "Bravo!" that echoed from gallery to parquet. The next evening Gilels accompanied the orchestra to New York and repeated the same work at Carnegie Hall. "Gilels' brilliance left some listeners with the same feeling in the ear that a flash of lightning can cause in the eyes," *Time* reported (October 17, 1955).

Conductor Ormandy called him "one of the greatest." Howard Taubman, critic for the New York *Times,* called him a "virtuoso in the grand line." Louis Biancolli of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* said he was "a pianist of astonishing power and a technician second to none." Others, how-

GILELS, EMIL G.—*Continued*

ever, were less enthusiastic. Paul Henry Lang in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 12, 1955) wrote that he is "unquestionably a great artist but not without very definite limitations, most of which are in the domain of musicianship . . . nevertheless, he is an exceptionally endowed artist whom we gladly welcome to the international fraternity of great musicians." The *New Yorker* critic (October 15, 1955) stated that "despite sensational physical gifts" and "hearty exuberance" he was "neither a particularly polished artist nor a musical interpreter of any notable subtlety."

Gilels' recital at Carnegie Hall without an orchestra on October 11 included the first American performance of Shostakovich's *Three Preludes and Fugues*. Again the critics were divided in their opinion of his playing. Whatever the critics thought, the public was enthusiastic. When Gilels came to Carnegie Hall again on October 16 with the Symphony of the Air a capacity audience cheered and applauded him thunderously. Louis Biancolli described it as "one of the most clamorous ovations I have ever heard."

On the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Gilels played with the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York in the U.N. Assembly Hall on October 24 and later made other concert appearances in Washington, Chicago, Boston and Cleveland. Roland Gelatt, New York editor of *High Fidelity* magazine, wrote that in Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1 he "performed the miracle of musical recreation, investing a twice-told tale with the wonder of fresh excitement."

When the RCA Victor recording of Tchaikovsky's Concerto made with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Reiner, was broadcast for the first time in Washington, D.C. on November 22, 1955 it was introduced by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. "Here indeed is a great pianist, probably the world's greatest," Justice Douglas said. "Gilels comes here not as a Soviet representative but as an artist . . . as a symbol of the world's artistic unity" (*Time,* December 5, 1955).

Before returning to the Soviet Union, Gilels purchased a Steinway piano—a $2,000 model made in the company's Hamburg, Germany factory—paying cash reeled off from an imposing role of $20 bills. He looks about ten years younger than his forty years. He is short and stocky, with a luxuriant head of red hair that falls down about his face as he plays. His hands are stubby and square, with a wide gap between thumb and index finger. *Musical America* (November 1, 1955) described him as "immaculately groomed, extremely articulate and voluble." He speaks in Russian, since he knows no English, and only a little French and German. He has considerable knowledge of Western musicians through recordings and translations of musical periodicals. "I have been called the Soviet Ambassador of Music," he has said, "and I hope I will be precisely that—an ambassador of good will and a representative of Soviet musical culture."

Gilels' younger sister, Elizabeth, is a prominent Soviet violinist. His wife, Farizet, is a composer. Gilels himself also composes —"but just for myself," he says, "nothing serious." They have an eight-year-old daughter.

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GILLIS, JAMES M(ARTIN), REV.

(gĭl'ĭs) Nov. 12, 1876- Clergyman; author; lecturer

Address: 415 W. 59th St., New York 19

Called the "outstanding Catholic editor of the century," Father James M. Gillis is also internationally renowned as a preacher, author, columnist and speaker. In presenting "the Catholic answer to the world's ills," noted *Catholic Authors* (1948), he has "the zeal of a modern Savonarola attacking political corruption and religious and moral indifference." In 1951 he became the first American and the only priest to hold the honorary degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology from the College Angelicum, pontifical institute in Rome in charge of the Dominican Fathers (*Catholic World,* December 1951). There were only three other recipients of this honorary degree in the world. In 1952 he also was given the decoration Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice.

A Paulist, or member of the Congregation of St. Paul (C.S.P.), Father Gillis has for fifty years preached and lectured in many parts of the United States and Canada and abroad. For eleven years (1930-1941) he was a speaker on the *Catholic Hour* broadcast heard Sunday evenings over the National Broadcasting Company network. He is currently a contributing editor to *Catholic World* and was editor of this publication from June 1922 to September 1948, during which time he wrote the editorial comment each month. From October 22, 1928 to January 8, 1955, he was the author of the syndicated column "Sursum Corda" (Lift Up Your Hearts), which appeared weekly in about fifty leading Catholic papers. Writings from the column were published in *On Almost Everything* (Dodd, Mead and Company, 1955).

James Martin Gillis was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on November 12, 1876, the son of James and Catharine (Roche) Gillis. His grandparents lived in Enniskillen, Fermanagh county, Ireland. He has a brother and a sister, and one sister deceased. Reared in his native city, he attended Boston Latin School and was graduated in 1895, with highest honors. As a boy he played neighborhood baseball, a sport in which he has since maintained an interest. Among his boyhood heroes was John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston *Pilot*. Gillis has said, "I suppose I dreamed in my youth of one day being an editor like him" (*Catholic World*, December 1951).

Following graduation from high school, young Gillis attended St. Charles College in Ellicott City (now Baltimore), Maryland for one year, receiving his B.A. degree in 1896. Then, planning to become a diocesan priest, he went to St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Massachusetts and majored in philosophy. While there, he heard an address by the Reverend Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers, which influenced him, in 1898, to become a Paulist.

As a Paulist recruit, Gillis received his theological training at St. Paul's College, Washington, D.C., and on December 21, 1901 he was ordained a Catholic priest in New York. He returned to Washington for postgraduate studies at the Catholic University of America, from which he received a S.T.L. (Licentiate of Sacred Theology) degree in 1903.

Shortly after his ordination, Gillis was made a faculty member of St. Paul's College, where he instructed applicants for the priesthood. In Washington he formed a close association with Thomas Joseph Shahan, who stimulated his intellectual curiosity and interest in scholarship (*Catholic World*, December 1951). The young Paulist frequently went with the bishop on confirmation tours in order to act as a substitute preacher.

From 1907 to 1910 Gillis was professor of Dogmatic Theology at St. Paul's. His next assignment was with the Paulist Fathers' Mission Band to do missionary work with Catholics and non-Catholics. Until 1922 he gave missions throughout the United States, gaining an intimate knowledge of religious, social and political conditions, later reflected in his writings and radio broadcasts.

Appointed editor of the *Catholic World* in 1922, he did much to advance the magazine's prestige and influence. In his monthly editorials he revealed himself as "a relentless defender of the moral code" and "a pioneer in expounding the social encyclicals" (*Catholic World*, December 1951). Writing about George Bernard Shaw in a September 1946 editorial, he stated that "in general, those who read Shaw, or those who read about Shaw, are of that brainless set, camp followers of the intelligentsia, who . . . don't care what a man says, be it moral or immoral, true or false, human, divine or devilish, so long as he says it brilliantly."

Father Gillis was the speaker on a program, *Timely Topics*, broadcast over Paulist Radio Station WLWL from 1925 until 1937, when the station went off the air. He began his national network broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company with the institution of the *Catholic Hour* in 1930. Some years later he voiced the opinion that "the radio 'set-up' is artificial and I think unfavorable to vital preaching," for "religion is a battle . . . a passion" (*Catholic World*, October 1937).

The priest wrote the first of his weekly syndicated columns in 1928; and after the appearance of his final one in January 1955, *Commonweal* (January 28, 1955) commented that "for twenty-six years his column 'Sursum Corda' has done consistent honor to the cause of American Catholic journalism." This magazine added that the column "was written in the great tradition—the tradition of enlightened and Christian polemic. . . . Intelligence, learning, courtesy, urbanity, wit, charity; they are all there to make a distinguished whole." Taking issue with controversial social views expressed by Father Gillis in one of his columns, the periodical *America* (June 7, 1952) suggested that the priest has "a truncated understanding of Catholicism."

REV. JAMES M. GILLIS

In the *Catholic World* (December 1951) Father Gillis called Catholicism "a socialistic religion." He wrote in December 1948 that "what really ails the world is not Communism. It is not even atheism. It is Christopaganism. . . Christianity has not failed us, we have failed Christianity." Addressing the Knights of Columbus Supreme Council Meeting in Miami, Florida, on August 20, 1946, the priest warned that the United States has "disappointed the hopes of the small peoples of the world and in consequence . . . lost their esteem."

In addition to writing articles for Catholic magazines, the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, and the encyclopedia *Americana*, Father Gillis is the author of eight books, and another on the press, *This Mysterious Human Nature* (Charles Scribner's Sons). Regarding his first book, *False Prophets* (Macmillan Company, 1925), which attacks such figures as Nietzsche, Freud, Wells and Shaw, the book critic for the New York *Times* (July 19, 1925) noted: "The first thing that appears is that Father Gillis knows his moderns extremely well. The second is that he can use their weapons with considerable skill."

Commenting on his second book, *The Catholic Church and the Home* (Macmillan Company, 1928), the reviewer for the Boston

GILLIS, JAMES M.—*Continued*

Transcript (June 2, 1928) observed that it "is written in trenchant style characteristic of its author, reflecting a broad and deep scholarship." Then followed *The Ten Commandments* (Paulist Press, 1931), *Christianity and Civilization* (Paulist Press, 1932), and *The Paulists* (Macmillan Company, 1932). When Gillis' *This Our Day* (Paulist Press, 1933) came out, the book critic for *Catholic World* (January 1934) wrote, "editorials of this sort can stand reprinting and re-reading long after the event." The same magazine called the priest's collection of essays in *So Near Is God* (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1954) "rich in wisdom and high spirituality."

Father Gillis holds the honorary Litt.D. degree from the College of Mt. St. Vincent, New York City (1934); Fordham University, Manhattan (1935); St. Francis College, Brooklyn (1935); St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas (1940); and Boston College (1941). He also received the honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Detroit (Jesuit, 1940). He is an academy member of the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors and a member of the Catholic Press Association, Catholic Interracial Council, and the American section of the International Academy of Sociology. The slightly built, grey-haired, blue-eyed priest plans to devote the rest of his life to writing books and lecturing. He believes that "the secret of serenity is prayer" (*Catholic World*, March 1953).

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GOEDHART, HEUVEN VAN *See* Heuven Goedhart, G. J. Van

GOLDMAN, EDWIN FRANKO Jan. 1, 1878-Feb. 21, 1956 Conductor; composer; founded New York Military Band in 1911 which became known as the Goldman Band and played every summer from 1922 on the Mall in Central Park and Prospect Park in Brooklyn; wrote "On the Mall" and other compositions; cornetist with Metropolitan Opera Orchestra (1895-1905); regarded as successor to John Philip Sousa as America's outstanding bandmaster. See *Current Biography* (Sep.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 F 22 '56

GOODRICH, FRANCES Writer
h. Bellagio Road, Bel Air, Calif.

HACKETT, ALBERT Feb. 16, 1900- Writer
Address: b. c/o Leah Salisbury, 234 W. 44th St., New York 36; h. Bellagio Road, Bel Air, Calif.

The husband-and-wife writing team, Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett, have reaped a sheaf of honors for their play, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, which they adapted from a young girl's diary written while hiding in Holland from the Nazis. Their awards include the Pulitzer Prize, the Drama Critics Circle and the Antoinette Perry ("Tony") for writing the best play of the 1955-56 Broadway season. During the twenty-five years of their marriage the Hacketts have collaborated on five plays and twenty-five motion pictures. Among their screen credits are *Lady in the Dark, Father of the Bride, Gaby,* and *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers.*

Both Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett were actors on Broadway and in stock companies before they turned to writing; their first Broadway collaboration was *Up Pops the Devil* in 1930. Other plays were *Bridal Wise,* and *The Great Big Doorstep.*

Frances Goodrich was born in Belleville, New Jersey of "American, Welsh, English, French and Dutch stock," the daughter of Henry W. and Madeliene Christie (Lloyd) Goodrich. She attended private schools and became interested in dramatics while at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. After graduating with the B.A. degree in 1912 she studied for a time at the New York School of Social Service in New York City, but left to become an actress in Henry Miller's productions. It was, she recalled, "a time when you could count on fifty-two weeks work out of the year . . . because you were one of the company."

In 1924 she appeared in George Kelly's play, *The Show Off* which ran for 571 performances. In that year she met Albert Hackett, who was playing in Owen Davis' *The Nervous Wreck.* They met again in 1927 as members of a summer stock company at Elitch's Gardens in Denver, Colorado and Miss Goodrich showed him a script which she had written entitled "Such A Lady." Hackett offered to revamp it. They took turns rewriting the manuscript until it became threadbare.

Deciding to start from scratch, they worked on a comedy called *Western Union* which was tried out in Skowhegan, Maine in the summer of 1930. They calculated that their profits amounted to $2.00. But by this time they were committed to writing plays together, and so tried again. Their comedy, *Up Pops the Devil,* which dealt with a group of writers in Greenwich Village, was produced by Lee Shubert, and opened at the Masque Theatre in New York on September 1, 1930. Albert Hackett played the role of Biney. The play ran for 148 performances. Their next joint effort was *Bridal Wise,* which had a run of 128 performances in 1932

After her divorce from the late Henrik Willem van Loon in 1929, Miss Goodrich continued her efforts to write plays. Following her marriage on February 7, 1931 to Albert Hackett, they began to write for pictures "trying," as she has said, "to save enough money to afford the luxury of writing a play again."

Albert Hackett was born in New York City on February 16, 1900. His parents were professional actors. He made his stage debut when six years of age in a melodrama, *Lottie, the Poor Saleslady.* He attended the Professional Children's School and acted for three years with the Lubin Stock Company in Philadelphia. He appeared in the Broadway shows *Whoopee* and *Twelve Miles Out* and in supporting roles with Olga Nethersole and Maude Adams.

After his marriage to Frances Goodrich in 1931 they moved to Hollywood. The first scenario they worked on was *The Secret of Madame Blanche.* Among their early screen adaptations were *The Thin Man* series, *The Firefly, Easter Parade, Naughty Marietta, The Hitler Gang,* and others. They wrote the screen version of *Lady in the Dark,* starring Ginger Rogers, the play by Moss Hart which had starred Gertrude Lawrence on Broadway. Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (February 23, 1944) thought that "the authors of the screen play have chopped up the original in such a way that much that was wistful and tender in it has been curiously left out." On the other hand, Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 23, 1944) wrote that "Albert and Frances Hackett have not ignored Moss Hart's thesis in their script. They have merely made it more explicit and straightforward than it was in the theatre. It is an extraordinarily neat job of translation from one medium to another, retaining the novelty and buoyancy of the original, while giving it more pertinent accents."

The collaborators admit frankly that they have torn each other's writing to shreds. "Each of us writes a version of a scene," Miss Goodrich told Don Ross (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 3, 1956). They write in a room at separate desks facing in opposite directions. They exchange drafts, tell the complete truth about the other's work, and then begin rewriting. "I never knew there could be so many battles about little words," Miss Goodrich said.

"Neither of us has ever done any picture or play alone," said Miss Goodrich. Once, when her husband was away, she tried collaborating with a woman writer. "I had to be very polite to her so as not to hurt her feelings," she recalled. "It took so much time being polite that we got very little work done." The Hacketts are accustomed to write from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day, with just an hour off for lunch. "When we're working we have lunch at precisely 12 o'clock and people can set their watches by us we're so prompt."

In 1942 they adapted the novel *The Great Big Doorstep* by E. P. O'Donnell for the Broadway stage and the play was presented at the Morosco Theatre on November 26 by producer Herman Shumlin. The play starred Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern and ran for twenty-eight performances. Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* called it a pleasant character study of a Cajun family in Louisiana, gave credit to the smart treatment but thought the scenarists had introduced some highly contrived incidents which resulted in "something less than a highly satisfying production" despite an amusing climax. On the other hand, Lewis Nichols (New York *Times,* November 27, 1942) called the Hacketts' adaptation "an engaging comedy" despite a slow first act, and described the second and third acts as "often hilarious."

Friedman—Abeles

FRANCES GOODRICH
ALBERT HACKETT

Among the screen adaptations made by the Goodrich-Hackett team during the past decade were *It's a Wonderful Life* (1946); *In the Good Old Summer Time* (1949); *Father of the Bride* (1950); *Father's Little Dividend* (1951); *Ah, Wilderness!; Too Young to Kiss* (1951); *Give a Girl a Break* (1953); *The Long, Long Trailer* (1954); *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* (1954); and *Gaby* (1956).

The Hacketts turned the novel by Clinton Twiss, *The Long, Long Trailer* into a "brisk and funny screen play (starring Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz) with a well-developed penchant for horse play" wrote John Beaufort (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 23, 1954), but Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (February 28, 1954) compared it unfavorably with the British film *Genevieve.*

They collaborated with Charles Lederer on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film *Gaby,* an adaptation of a screen play by S. N. Behrman and the play *Waterloo Bridge* by Robert E. Sherwood. When the picture was released in May 1956 the critics thought some of the bitter-sweet romance of the war waif and the soldier was lacking in the remake, and gave most of their praise to the actress Leslie Caron.

It took two years for the Goodrich-Hackett team to write the play based on *Anne Frank, The Diary of a Young Girl,* the book published

GOODRICH, FRANCES and HACKETT, ALBERT *(Continued)*

in 1952 by Doubleday & Company. "Think of this thirteen-year-old child writing this diary," Miss Goodrich said. "The vitality of it is amazing. What a writer she would have been if she had lived, poor baby." The story of some Jews hidden in an Amsterdam, Holland garret during the Nazi occupation is "lightly bound together by the character of Anne, an adolescent girl who is on tip-toe before life," wrote Brooks Atkinson in reviewing the Hacketts' dramatization. "From any practical point of view the job of making a play out of the diary is impossible. Perhaps that is why Mr. and Mrs. Hackett have succeeded so well. They have not contrived anything; they have left the tool-kit outside the door of their workroom. They have absorbed the diary and related it simply. . . . Out of the truth of a human being has come a delicate, rueful, moving drama." Seventeen-year old Susan Strasberg in the role of Anne and Joseph Schildkraut as her father were particularly acclaimed for their acting.

The Hacketts wrote eight different versions of *The Diary*. They visited Otto Frank, Anne's father, at his home in Switzerland. Their acting ability came in handy when they acted out scenes for Mr. Frank. In Amsterdam he showed the adaptors and the play's director, Garson Kanin, where the family had hidden. Bernard Kalb in his article "Diary Footnotes" (New York *Times,* October 2, 1955) told how the Hacketts and Kanin gleaned sidelights on Anne's character and her surroundings.

On April 17, 1956 the New York Drama Critics Circle named *The Diary of Anne Frank* as the best new American play of the current Broadway season. Members of the Circle cast eleven votes for *The Diary* and six for *Inherit the Wind.* On May 8, 1956 it was announced that Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett had won the Pulitzer Prize (which carries an award of $500). Their drama also won the American Theatre Wing's Antoinette Perry Award.

In the published version of the play *The Diary of Anne Frank,* (Random House, 1956) Brooks Atkinson, the New York *Times* drama critic, writes in his foreword: "The reader of the diary is hardly aware of what the Hacketts have done, the craftsmanship and writing are so unobtrusive . . . Although they have quoted lines from the diary, the play is virtually an independent work. . . They have had to put the diary in perspective against the events of history. . . . Written in a subdued key, without pointing a moral, it chronicles the plain details of a strange adventure . . . they have not lost the glow of Anne's character."

Frances Goodrich is five feet five inches tall, has dark hair and hazel eyes. Albert Hackett is five feet seven inches tall, of slender build, and has gray eyes and iron-gray hair.

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GÖRK, HAYDAR (gûrk) 1904- Turkish Ambassador to the United States

Address: Embassy of the Turkish Republic, 1606 23d St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The important task of securing a large loan from the United States and winning confidence in Turkey's economic future was given to career diplomat Haydar Görk who became Turkish Ambassador to the United States in June 1955, succeeding Feridun C. Erkin (see *C.B.,* January 1952). Although Görk's goal was a $300,000,000 loan, he was able to obtain $25,000,000 by an agreement signed in April 1956, with the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) to help finance Turkey's imports of commodities and equipment for her expanding industrialization program. This loan brought the total American aid to Turkey in the fiscal year 1956 close to $55,000,000.

Görk, an economic expert, was secretary general to Turkey's President Celâl Bayar, or chief of his private staff with the rank of Ambassador, from 1954 until his appointment to the Washington D.C. post. He has held diplomatic assignments in the U.S.S.R., Italy, Japan, and Poland. During 1950 he was in the United States as a delegate from Turkey to the Fifth United Nations General Assembly, and was an alternate delegate during its sixth session.

Haydar Görk was born in 1904 to Mehmet Ali and Merzuka Görk. He was graduated from Robert College in Constantinople (Istanbul) in 1926 (founded by an American church group.) He later studied at a school of political sciences in Paris, France. Görk's family has been active in Turkish governmental affairs for many years.

Beginning his career in 1929, Görk became secretary in the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His early political experience took place in an era of marked political and social reforms in Turkey, following the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the proclamation of his country as a republic in 1923.

From 1930 to 1934 Görk was assigned to diplomatic service in Moscow, U.S.S.R. Three years later, he was sent to Rome, Italy, where he remained until 1941. His next post was in Tokyo from 1943 to 1946. In 1945 Turkey had declared war on Germany, and Görk was interned in Tokyo. Upon his release, he took the long way home through Russia. From 1946 to 1949 he was assigned to diplomatic service in Warsaw, Poland.

After the May 1950 elections in Turkey Adnan Menderes, co-founder of the opposition Democratic party, was named to the office of Premier. He repealed restrictive press and public assembly laws and launched an ambitious economic expansion program. Having developed a strong interest in economics, Görk was given a number of posts concerned with economic affairs in Turkey. In 1950 he became director general of his country's Department of International Economic Cooperation. He was responsible for directing Turkey's relations with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), of which his nation was a charter member. From 1950 to 1954 he also conducted Turkey's dealings with the European Payments Union, set up by the OEEC as a multilateral clearing system for intra-European payments. Through the European Payments Union Turkey was able to increase imports of needed materials and equipment from member nations. Görk was also secretary general of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) from 1952-54.

To a large degree, Görk charted the program of Turkey's accelerated mechanization and modernization of agriculture and mining, and the building of many development projects and factories. With the funds granted by the European Recovery Program (ERP), Turkey made considerable progress in agriculture; many acres of land were reclaimed and divided among the landless peasants.

Görk supported the government's program of replacing the country's large dependence upon imports of commercial products with establishment of its own industries in such essentials as copper, steel, textiles, and sugar refining, and paper manufacturing. During 1950 a policy of denationalization of big state industries was instituted. Trade was revived with West Germany, one of Turkey's outstanding customers before World War II. In 1951 the government and its program received an expression of confidence from the people in the September 1951 by-elections. Turkey was invited to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in that year.

Under Görk's guidance of his nation's economic affairs in 1953, and the government's stress on raising the living standard of the population, both an electrification and a road building program were advanced. Work was promoted on a multipurpose power dam and hydroelectric power station on the Sakarya River at Sariyar, chiefly with financial aid from the United States. Growing mechanization of agriculture boosted production of wheat, and gave Turkey fourth rank in 1953 among all wheat-exporting countries. In the same year, the International Monetary Fund (which was founded in 1945 to promote international trade by relieving currency restrictions) granted Turkey a loan of $20,000,000.

Haydar Görk was the main figure in Turkish-German financial and commercial negotiations in 1954, and was responsible for an agreement signed between the two countries that year which advanced trade relations and increased Turkey's exports. The German Federal Republic on May 27, 1954 made available to Turkey long-term credit of $150,000,000 for purchase of factory equipment.

During 1954, while Görk was secretary general to President Bayar, Turkey's relations with the European Payments Union ceased, reportedly partly due to difficulties arising over the amount of imports and in part due to a drop in prices of goods exported. Turkish imports have exceeded exports on an average of more than $100,000,000 annually in recent years, as a result of the nation's modernization projects. In 1954 the Turkish lira fell to one-half of its official exchange rate and precipitated inflationary tendencies in the country. The nation was able to secure a $3,800,000 loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and to pass laws to encourage foreign investments to strengthen the national economy.

Chase, Ltd.

HAYDAR GÖRK

The rapid economic development program in Turkey was criticized in 1955 as over-ambitious, and the United States restricted its 1955 aid to $100,000,000 of the $300,000,000 Turkey requested. Following this, Ambassador Erkin was recalled and on June 21, 1955, Görk became Turkish Ambassador to the United States and was received in Washington, D.C. by President Eisenhower. The following September he returned to Turkey briefly to attend the joint meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund conference at Istanbul.

In June 1956 the United States received reports of severe inflation in Turkey, and the enactment of a rigid price-control law. The Turkish Parliament passed a law curbing freedom of public assembly and restricting freedom of the press. The editor of a weekly Turkish magazine *Chivi* was fined and sentenced to a year in jail for criticizing the new press law in July 1956 (*Time*, July 30, 1956).

Ambassador Görk holds the opinion that inflationary tendencies have not been general outside the big cities. He believes that, except for import commodities, prices were not abnormally high, and that in the large cities and for import commodities, prices were high due to artificial factors. As proof of this, he points to the fact that the recent price-control law has been effective in bringing down prices on most goods to normal.

The Turkish Ambassador is described as "a diligent worker," "modest, and able" by his colleagues. He is married to Mme. Lemanur Görk. He is heavy-set and tall, and has black

GÖRK, HAYDAR—*Continued*

hair graying at the temples, and dark eyes. His hobby is mathematics, and he spends considerable time in bookstores looking for texts in this field. He claims allegiance to no political party, and is a Moslem.

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GORMAN, MIKE Dec. 7, 1913- Organization official; writer

Address: b. National Mental Health Committee, 1129 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; h. 32-35 Macomb St., Washington, D.C.

A crusader who has campaigned for the improvement of mental health systems in several states, Mike Gorman is now the executive director of the National Mental Health Committee. Author of *Oklahoma Attacks Its Snake Pits* and *Every Other Bed,* he champions the cause of over 750,000 people in mental institutions, many of whom could be rehabilitated, he believes, if funds for more psychiatric training and research were made available. He is credited with being instrumental in arousing public opinion which resulted in the passage by the U.S. Congress of the Mental Health Act of 1955, and in the adoption of a "Bill of Rights for the Mentally Ill" by the National Governors' Conference on Mental Health in 1954.

Gorman served in 1952 on President Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. Prior to that time he campaigned for the improvement of mental health systems in several states and was a member of the staff of the *Daily Oklahoman* in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma for five years.

Thomas Francis Xavier Gorman was born on December 7, 1913 in New York City to Frank and Mary (Naughton) Gorman, and attended public schools in his native city. Majoring in American history, he received the A.B. degree from New York University in 1934 (and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa) and pursued graduate studies at the university for two years. He worked in the advertising field until he entered the U.S. Army in 1941, where he was assigned to public relations and military intelligence.

Returning to civilian life, Gorman became a reporter with the *Daily Oklahoman.* His interest in mental health was aroused by a routine assignment to investigate conditions at one of the largest hospitals for the insane in the state. As a result of the poor facilities which he found there he wrote a series of articles on the subject, and in 1946 and 1947 toured all of Oklahoma's hospitals which treat mental patients and visited the mental health institutions in other states. At the request of an editor of the *Reader's Digest* for further material Gorman wrote his first book, *Oklahoma Attacks Its Snake Pits* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1948) which appeared in a condensed version in the September 1948 issue of *Reader's Digest.*

While investigating state hospital systems, Gorman found a state hospital in Kansas "a nineteenth-century dungeon engulfed in a swamp of lethargy and hopelessness." Gorman and Dr. Karl Menninger discussed this situation with Governor Frank Carlson of Kansas. Later the Governor was able to obtain a 60 per cent increase in the mental health hospital budget and other appropriations. With the help of new drugs and an increased staff, the hospital was able to reduce the number of its patients from 1,800 to 400. About 80 per cent of those who now enter the hospital will get well enough to leave.

At the invitation of the publisher of the Miami *Daily News,* Gorman visited Florida in 1949, wrote a series of articles, spoke before civic organizations, and addressed the Florida Legislature. At the end of this campaign the Legislature added several million dollars to the mental health budget. In the course of this work Gorman found that there was no basic blueprint to which the states could turn for information and guidance in meeting their responsibilities in regard to mental disease.

Gorman discussed the need for a basic mental health standard with Luther W. Youngdahl in 1949. Youngdahl, who was then Governor of Minnesota, persuaded the 1949 National Governors' Conference to sponsor a study. The study appeared as *The Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States* and influenced considerably several state programs.

At the 1951 Governors' Conference a resolution introduced by Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan for a two-year study of "ways in which the states might work toward prevention and cure of mental illness" was unanimously passed, after Gorman discussed the resolution with many governors individually. At the next Governors' Conference Gorman was instrumental in the passage of a resolution calling for a conference of Governors on mental illness.

The first National Governors' Conference on Mental Health opened in Detroit on February 8, 1954 and later issued a ten-point set of recommendations since called the "Bill of Rights for the Mentally Ill." It emphasized the need for further training and research, and urged use of a major share of a state's mental health resources for patients in state hospitals, larger budgets, and better organization.

In 1952, after a meeting with President Harry S. Truman, Gorman became chief staff writer and director of public hearings for the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. When the commission published its five-volume report in December 1952, there was a specific section devoted to the need for mental health research and the care of the mentally ill. In 1953 Gorman was able to carry his campaign to spread public interest in mental health another step forward. He proposed to the Southern Regional Education Board a study of the potentials for psychiatric research and training in the South. His proposal was approved by the Southern Governors' Conference.

Among the recommendations of the final report of the study, issued in 1954, was creation of a permanent regional council on mental health training and research. Such a council was established on July 12, 1955. Other regions of the country soon set up similar councils.

Early in 1953 Gorman became executive director of the National Mental Health Committee, the organization formed to carry on a broad educational program. Governors of forty-six states serve as honorary chairmen. In 1954 the committee distributed *What Progress Against Mental Illness?* Its annual fact sheet, *What Are the Facts About Mental Illness in the U.S. Today?* is a guide in the field. In the early months of 1956, the committee made its first annual award for "outstanding contributions by a public official" to Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama. Much of Gorman's work in recent years has been concerned with urging Congressional and state action on larger appropriations for training and research. He has written: "One clear-cut victory came in the passage of the Mental Health Study Act of 1955, appropriating $1,250,000 in Federal assistance . . . for a nongovernmental 'nation-wide analysis and re-evaluation of the human and economic problems of mental illness.'" (Gorman in his book *Every Other Bed* criticized the lack of positive contributions by spokesmen of the American Medical Association when they testified at Congressional hearings on the bill.)

In *Every Other Bed* (World Publishing Company, 1956) Gorman revealed that more than half of the hospital beds in this country are occupied by the mentally ill, costing the nation $2.5 billion a year. His work centers on two key questions: Why do we not train the personnel needed to provide treatment for these people? Why do we not launch an all-out research program to find the causes and better methods of treatment of psychiatric disorders?

Gorman described chlorpromazine and reserpine and other new drugs which are revolutionizing the treatment of the mentally disturbed. He cited the increasing acceptance of the physiological stress theory in mental disorder and pleaded for more organic research. In delineating new studies in psychosomatic medicine, he listed investigations into underlying emotional disturbances of tuberculosis, heart failure, diabetes, and cancer.

Reviewers of Gorman's book praised his dedication to the cause of preventing as well as curing mental disturbances. "The author . . . states flatly that for every dollar the Government has spent upon medical research, it has received back seven in the taxes of the rehabilitated" (Francis J. Braceland, New York *Times Book Review*, May 6, 1956). Sterling North (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, April 25, 1956) commented: "Here is a fighting book by a great humanitarian concerning one of the most important subjects in the world." Dr. Daniel Blain, medical director of the American Psychiatric Association, wrote: "In short, psychiatry is looking up, and Gorman has played an important part in bringing about this promising state of affairs" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, May 20, 1956).

MIKE GORMAN

Gorman is a fellow of the American Public Health Association, a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and an elected member of the Menninger Foundation. So widespread was the interest in his work that in 1948 he was given the Lasker Award of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene—the first journalist ever to receive it. The award was granted specifically because his articles led to reforms in five Oklahoma hospitals. In 1949 the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce selected him as one of the ten outstanding young men of the country.

In 1946 he married Ernestine Brown, an editor of the *Daily Oklahoman*. Their children are Michael and Patricia. Gorman is a tall, heavy-set man, with wavy blond hair and blue eyes. His home is in Cleveland Park, Washington, where the trees are 150 years old, and Gorman, as a result of his interest in them, is an active member of Nature Conservancy, a national organization to conserve trees and forests.

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GORMAN, THOMAS FRANCIS XAVIER *See* Gorman, Mike

GRAHAM, VIRGINIA July 4, 1913- Radio and television personality

Address: b. c/o WABD DuMont Broadcasting Corp., 205 E. 67th St., New York 21; h. 1025 5th Ave., New York 28

From February 27 thruogh July 27 of 1956 the hostess of the National Broadcasting Company's daytime radio program *Weekday* was Virginia Graham. She replaced Margaret Truman, who had resigned, on February 27,

VIRGINIA GRAHAM

1956. With Mike Wallace, who acted as host on the show, Miss Graham shared the duties of introducing and interviewing distinguished guests from political, scientific, educational and entertainment fields. She also conducts a number of television programs over DuMont Television Station (WABD-TV). She has herself been the subject of a television program—appearing as guest on *This Is Your Life*. In addition to her radio and television work, Miss Graham is active in fund-raising for numerous charitable causes and has raised thousands of dollars through telethons on radio and television.

Virginia Komiss was born in Chicago, on July 4, 1913, the daughter of David Stanley and Bessie Jane (Feiges) Komiss. Her father was a Chicago businessman, head of a chain of women's clothing stores now run by her brother Justin. "He was a deeply religious man," she recalls, "and used to read me Bible stories when I was a little girl. He was interested in music and art, and we used to go to concerts and museums together." One of her grandfathers was Rabbi Joseph Ben Benjamin, rabbi emeritus of Temple Sinai in Chicago.

At the age of ten Virginia wrote a play, "My Other Face," about a good and a bad fairy. The play was produced and won its young author a full page of publicity in the Chicago *Tribune*.

At Frances Parker High School in Chicago, from which she was graduated in 1929, Virginia was president of the Forum Club and vice president of the senior class. She attended the National Park Seminary in Forest Glen, Maryland briefly, and then enrolled at the University of Chicago, where, studying under the university's accelerated program, she received her B.A. degree with a major in anthropology in 1931, when she was eighteen. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

While in high school, Virginia entered a contest sponsored by the Chicago *Tribune*. Her statement on "I Like Abraham Lincoln Because" won her a job as a cub reporter on the *Tribune*. Her most exciting assignment was an on-the-spot account of the St. Valentine's Day gangster murders in Chicago in 1929. The shootings took place only a few blocks from her school. Virginia and some of her classmates heard the noise, rushed to the scene, and she was the first to telephone the *Tribune* with the news. For her report she received her first byline.

After graduating from the University of Chicago, Virginia worked as a photographer's model, posing as a Coca Cola girl, a Palmolive bride, and in fashion and other advertising photographs. She also did fashion reporting in 1934 over radio station WBBM in Chicago.

Since her main interest, however, was writing, she enrolled at Northwestern University, where she studied speech and journalism. Her graduate work was interrupted by her move to New York and her marriage, on May 2, 1935, to Harry William Guttenberg, a theatrical costumer who is now president of Louis Guttenberg and Son, the oldest theatrical costume company in the United States.

Following her daughter's birth, Mrs. Guttenberg decided to give up writing as a career. "It lacked realism," she has said. "My writing was great as a child. But then I grew up and my writing didn't." However, after a year of domestic life, she resumed her career. As Virginia Graham she worked for a local New York radio station, WMCA, in 1936 as a script writer. She wrote the first dramatized commercials ever used on radio and she did ghost-writing for singing star Mae Murray's "Advice to the Lovelorn" column. In addition to writing, she acted as the voice of cooking specialist "Betty Baker," a Betty Crocker subsidiary.

Shortly before the outbreak of World War II Virginia Graham left WMCA to join the American Red Cross voluntary services. She achieved the rank of master sergeant in the motor corps and also served as a Gray Lady and as a first aid instructor. For her wartime Red Cross activities she received a citation from the colonel of Mitchell Field, the Army Air Forces base on Long Island.

Long interested in charity work, Miss Graham joined with thirteen other women in 1947 to found the Cerebral Palsy Foundation. During 1955 she appeared at over 200 charity benefits, and she has performed more than eighty telethons for charitable causes. On September 10-11, 1955 Miss Graham was on a nineteen-hour telethon over WABD to raise funds for the muscular dystrophy campaign. On October 24, 1955 the New York division of the Muscular Dystrophy Foundation gave her an award and luncheon in her honor and credited her with being responsible for bringing in a large part of the $225,000 in pledges received during the telethon.

In spite of a crowded radio and television schedule in 1956, she has continued to travel all over the United States to make appearances at benefits—among these charities are the foundations for multiple sclerosis, arthritis, and rheumatism, the Heart Association and the American Cancer Society.

In 1951 Miss Graham herself underwent a successful operation for cancer. The experience had a profound effect upon her, gave her a new outlook on life and intensified her religious faith. "I prayed to God and I could honestly hear Him answering me. Then I realized that I had no right to pray for my life, since so many wonderful people had passed away. The answer I got was that nobody is *most important*. But if you're an important *link* in the chain of mankind, maybe you'll be saved. And I knew right then that I would pull through. And I did."

Making her television debut in 1950, she reported on fashions and interviewed guests on the *Zeke Manners Show*, a five-day-a-week, ad-lib show. In 1953 she was on *Where Was I?* for ABC television, and she began a daytime television program for the DuMont-WABD network which she now conducts five days a week under the title *Food for Thought*. At the same time she conducted radio programs—a late evening variety and interview program over WABC in 1953 and the *Virginia Graham Show*, also over WABC in 1954.

It was through her work on charity telethons and her appearance on the NBC television program *This Is Your Life* in February 1956 that Virginia Graham came to the attention of NBC executives when they were seeking a replacement for Margaret Truman on *Weekday*. This daytime variety radio show, which was on the air for three and three quarters hours Monday through Friday, was begun on November 7, 1955. Miss Graham was featured from February to July 1956. As hostess, she has been friendly, warm, and enthusiastic in her interest in people. "The thing that has occurred to me more and more over the years," she says, "is the great similarity in people, regardless of their titles and position in life."

Weekday began its broadcasts in the East at 10 A.M. and continued through the day with a two-hour break at midday. It featured recorded music, news broadcasts, various educational series (such as "College at Home," where guest lecturers have included Ashley Montagu and Margaret Mead, and informal talks on music appreciation by Meredith Willson), dramatizations of popular novels, storytelling and readings by well-known actors and actresses (among them Boris Karloff, Gene Lockhart, Helen Hayes), discussions on food, family relations, home decoration, fashion, and interviews with a daily "star companion" and "celebrity guest." These guests have included personalities from the arts, theatre, motion pictures, and political life—among them Adlai E. Stevenson, Pearl S. Buck, Yehudi Menuhin, Dr. William C. Menninger, Julie Harris, Risë Stevens, and Al Capp.

Detailed coverage was also given to special events on *Weekday*. On April 4, 1956 Miss Graham and Mike Wallace broadcast directly from New York's Madison Square Garden describing the opening of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus. Also in April *Weekday* gave on-the-spot reports of the Grace Kelly-Prince Rainier wedding in Monaco. Beginning April 23, *Weekday* inaugurated a daily demonstration of effective dieting. Miss Graham became one of the eight participants, and each day she interviewed a fellow dieter and reported on her own progress.

Interviewed on the *Tex and Jinx* radio program on March 15, 1956, Miss Graham described her daily schedule as a hectic one. Sometimes during the 12 noon to 2 P.M. break she dashes off to speak at a fund-raising luncheon. From 2 until 3:45 she broadcasts on *Weekday*, then hurries to the DuMont television studios where she has to put on her makeup and prepare for her 5 P.M. television show.

Miss Graham lives with her husband and daughter, Lynn Karen (now a student at Endicott Junior College in Beverly, Massachusetts) in a New York apartment which she decorated herself. She enjoys cooking (when time permits), reading, and watching television. In sports she takes a spectator interest in hockey and basketball. She describes herself as "a big blonde." She is five feet eight inches in height, and—before embarking on the *Weekday* diet—weighed 143 pounds.

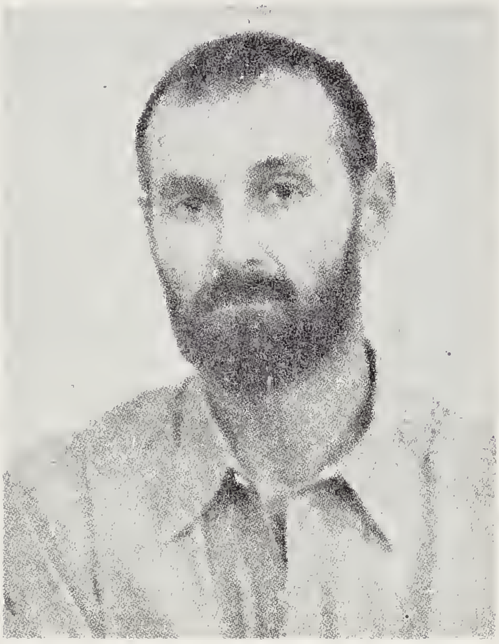
GRAVES, MORRIS (COLE) Aug. 28, 1910- Artist

Address: b. c/o Willard Gallery, 23 W. 56th St., New York 19; h. Edmonds, Wash.

The paintings of Morris Graves abound in symbols drawn from Japanese and Chinese art and philosophy and his own mystical approach to the world of nature. He is best-known for his half-real, half-hallucinatory paintings of birds, small animals, and the pines and rocky coasts of the Puget Sound region. He has spent most of his life in the Pacific Northwest, (the past two years in Ireland), and he made three trips to the Far East as a young man.

His first one-man show was held in Seattle in 1936, and he achieved a national reputation in 1942 when his work was introduced in New York. Since that time, he has had eight solo exhibitions in Manhattan, culminating in a large retrospective show at the Whitney Museum of American Art in March 1956. The exhibition later was seen in seven leading museums in the United States.

Born in Fox Valley, Oregon, on August 28, 1910, Morris Graves is the sixth of the eight children of Edwin Lyman and Helen (Malson) Graves. His family had been homesteading a claim there, but within a year they returned to Seattle, where his father engaged in various business enterprises. After two years of high school Morris left school and sailed as a cadet on an American Mail Line steamer, making two short trips to the Far East during 1929-30. "In Japan I at once had the feeling that this was the right way to do everything," he recalls. "It was the acceptance of nature, not the resistance to it." His earliest existing sketchbooks date from this visit and consist of drawings of animals and birds made in the local zoos. On his return in 1931, he visited an



Imogen Cunningham
F. S. Wight "Morris Graves"

MORRIS GRAVES

aunt in Beaumont, Texas, and stayed on there until 1932 to finish high school, where he decorated the school annual with pictures of symbolic birds.

His early oils were painted in a rough, bold style, with heavy impasto, and employed a rich, dark color scheme. His first major work, *Moor Swan*, received the $100 First Purchase Prize at the Seattle Art Museum's Northwest Annual in October 1933. After living in Los Angeles during 1934-35, Graves returned to Seattle and joined the WPA Federal Art Project in the spring of 1936. It was in this year that the Seattle Art Museum presented his initial one-man show. Two years later, he drew his *Nightfall Pieces*, said to be a satiric commentary on the Munich Pact. There followed a six month's visit to Puerto Rico (1938-39), where he painted the *Purification Series*—nine temperas of amorphous rocks in which the image of a chalice figured prominently.

The major influence in his development was the work of the older Northwest painter, Mark Tobey, who had studied Chinese brush painting and calligraphy in the Far East. Both painters shared an enthusiasm for Oriental art and philosophy, and it was at this time that Graves became absorbed in the teachings of Zen Buddhism. Living alone on an isolated promontory on one of the San Juan Islands in Puget Sound, he started to create his introspective images of the nature that surrounded him. It has often been stated that Graves uses birds and small animals as personal symbols of the eternal struggle of the spirit of man to adjust to itself and to its environment. He himself has explained that the bird is a symbol of solitude, the shore, of the environment of childhood.

Abandoning oil as a medium, Graves turned to tempera or gouache applied in delicate washes and subtle tonal harmonies to thin Chinese paper. Among his most famous paintings of this period are *Bird Singing in the Moonlight* (1939), *Blind Bird* (1940), and *Little-Known Bird of the Inner Eye* (1941). In a number of these pictures, he put Tobey's semi-automatic, calligraphic "white writing" to the novel purpose of suggesting moonlight or the image of a bird's song.

Grave's work was first exhibited in the East when an oil, *The Wolf of Rome*, was shown at the New York World's Fair in 1939. The following year, four of his *Message* series were lent by the WPA for exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. When thirty-one of his works were included in the Museum's "Americans, 1942" exhibition he became known as one of the foremost young painters in America. According to Duncan Phillips (*Magazine of Art*), what was noted was "the originality of his vision, the power and breadth of his drawing even on delicate paper, the inventive magic of his calligraphic expressionism in details, and the revelation of an inner life for which a haunting and compassionate symbolical imagery had been conceived in the most subtle correspondence." A solo show of Graves's 1937-41 gouaches scored a similar success when they were displayed at the Willard Gallery in November 1942.

In 1942 Graves was inducted into the Army, but he was released in April of the next year as a conscientious objector. A number of the pictures he produced during the remainder of 1943—such as *Moon Mad Crow in the Surf*, *Wounded Gull*, and *Young Rabbit and Fox Fire*—were painted in monochromatic and sombre tonalities. When these temperas were presented at the Willard Gallery in January 1944, the *Art News* critic wrote: "Only a mind of extraordinary talent could have created such a black and elemental world, such tenuous beauty" reflecting "the horror and insecurity of recent years."

Among the themes that dominated Graves's work of the next two years were his Joyous Pines series and Wounded Bird series. Some of these pictures, along with seven *kakemonos*—or paintings mounted on vertical scrolls in the Oriental manner—were shown at the Willard Gallery in January 1945 and were favorably reviewed.

A Guggenheim Fellowship was awarded him in 1946 to enable him study and paint in Japan. A military permit to enter that country was withheld by the Occupation authorities, however, and instead he spent six months in 1947 in the Hawaiian Islands, particularly studying the Oriental objects in the Honolulu Academy of Art. It was during this stay that he created his Chinese Bronzes. The series was seen at the Willard Gallery in March 1948, and critical opinion was divided. In the opinion of the *World-Telegram's* reviewer, Graves had "never painted so beautifully;" other critics found the work "precious" and "obscure." Several of them expressed their preference for Graves's temperas and brush drawings of birds, which were displayed at the same gallery that November.

Several unproductive years followed. After returning from Honolulu, Graves began building a new home in Edmonds, Washington. He made his first trip to Europe in 1948 and spent most of his time in Chartres, studying and painting the Cathedral. On his return home in 1949, he reviewed his year's work and destroyed it all. In 1950 he lived for six months in Mexico.

The year 1952 initiates a new phase in Graves's development. He returned to oil painting in such large canvases as *Ecstatic Gander* and *Young Gander Ready for Flight*, which, together with recent sumi ink paintings of water birds, were shown at the Willard Gallery in March, 1954. Contemporary with these was a series of temperas of "spirit" or masked birds, drawn in ink on paper with a Chinese brush, and frequently employing gold backgrounds (*Spirit Bird Transporting Minnow from Stream to Stream, Each Time You Carry Me This Way*). When these works were exhibited at the Willard Gallery in November 1953, the New York *Times* reviewer stated that the artist "matches his rarified images with a delicacy of hand that puts him in the front rank of contemporary draftsmen."

With the completion of his Edmonds home, Graves in the fall of 1954 visited Japan, for the specific purpose of learning how to mount paper on frames on a larger scale. He then settled in County Cork, Ireland, where he spent the winters of 1954-55 and 1955-56. Some of the drawings he has done of Irish birds and hedgerow animals were displayed at the Willard Gallery in November 1955. He painted several oils in Ireland, including the abstract *Flight of Plover*, which Frederick S. Wight in his monograph on the artist has called "the finest and purest Graves—a fluid pattern of living motion."

At the end of February 1956, a retrospective show of nearly a hundred Graves's paintings and drawings opened at the Whitney Museum. Reviewing the exhibition for the *New Yorker*, Robert M. Coates wrote: "As a study of man's stubborn and dedicated efforts to combine two cultures that are usually taken to be antipodal, and to express what may well be close to inexpressible, it's in the main a fascinating show." Howard Devree (New York *Times*) found the best of his paintings "deeply moving." *Time* reported that an increasing number of collectors and critics have come to realize that Graves "has developed one of the most successful, personalized idioms in U.S. painting today." His drawings were included in the April 1956 show at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

An earlier retrospective of Graves's work was held at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, in San Francisco, in 1948. Outside of New York, he has had one-man shows in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Beaumont (Texas), and at the Oslo Kunstforening, in Norway. His work has been represented in many of the major national group shows, and was included in the survey of American painting at London's Tate Gallery in 1946. At the Art Institute of Chicago, Graves's *Black Waves* won the Norman Wait Harris Medal and $300 prize in 1947, and *In the Air* was awarded the $400 Watson F. Blair Prize in 1948. In 1955, his *Guardian* received the University of Illinois Purchase Prize.

The most important collections of Graves's paintings are owned by the Museum of Modern Art, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laughton, Duncan Phillips, and Dr. William Valentiner. His works are also in the public collections of major museums in the United States and Canada.

The painter, who is six feet two inches tall, wears a close-trimmed full dark beard, which he finds "a wonderful antisocial barrier." Descriptions of his personality emphasize his shyness and desire for privacy. He often paints for ten hours at a stretch, and he relaxes from his work by designing stone gardens after the Japanese Zen technique. "I seek for painting," he has said, "that miraculous union where the Seer and the Seen are one."

It has been said that Graves's finest work has come out of seclusion in the wilderness; his philosophy has been compared to Thoreau's.

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GRAY, CARL R(AYMOND), JR. Apr. 14, 1889-Dec. 2, 1955 Railroad executive; former U.S. Government official; in World War II served as director general of military railways in North Africa, Italy and southern France; left the Army as major general in 1946 to return to the vice-presidency of the Chicago and North Western Railway System; U.S. Administrator of Veterans Affairs (1947-1953). See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p17 D 3 '55

GREEN, EDITH S(TARRETT) Jan. 17, 1910- U.S. Representative from Oregon

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Berkshire Apartments, Washington 16, D.C.; 15616 S. E. Division St., Portland, Oreg.

The second Congresswoman in the history of the state of Oregon is Mrs. Edith S. Green, a Democrat, who was elected by the constituents of the Third District on November 2, 1954, succeeding Republican Homer D. Angell, who had served for eight terms. Since taking office Mrs. Green has introduced bills to expand li-

EDITH S. GREEN

brary facilities in rural areas, to equalize pay for men and women performing similar work, and to provide Federal assistance to states and localities developing improved techniques for the control of juvenile delinquency, and various bills on educational problems. Mrs. Green brings to her office experience as a businesswoman, as a leader in civic and educational activities, and as a teacher.

In urging women to take a more active part in government, Mrs. Green stated: ". . . more than 50 per cent of the population are women and no government that is not representative of that large segment of the people can be the best government" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* June 3, 1955).

The daughter of James Vaughn and Julia (Hunt) Starrett, Edith Starrett was born in Trent, South Dakota on January 17, 1910 and six years later moved with her family to Oregon. She attended schools in Salem and Willamette University of that city. On August 19, 1933 Edith Starrett was married to Arthur N. Green, a businessman. After her marriage, Mrs. Green continued her teaching career, which she had begun in 1930, and her education, receiving the B.S. degree from the University of Oregon in Eugene in 1939. Later she pursued graduate courses at Stanford University in California.

In the 1940's Mrs. Green worked as an announcer for radio station KALE in Portland and did free-lance script writing. She has also been the operator of a trailer court. Continuing her interest in education, she served for three years as legislative chairman of the board of the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers and represented the board at the 1951 session of the Oregon Legislative Assembly. In the following year she was chairman of a state-wide committee which conducted twenty lay educational conferences in Oregon.

An active member of the Democratic party for many years, Edith S. Green decided to enter the Congressional contest in the Third District (Multnomah county) in 1954. On November 2 she defeated Tom Lawson McCall by 6,000 votes. McCall had won the Republican primary, defeating Representative Homer D. Angell, the incumbent. *Time* (November 15, 1954) noted: "Edith Green, who was named Oregon's 'outstanding girl' twenty-eight years ago, lived up to her early promise," and added that she received "Portland's labor vote." With the election of Mrs. Green and three other Democratic women, the number of women in the national legislature was brought to seventeen, the largest it has ever been.

One of the first bills introduced by Mrs. Green in the House was H.R.2840, the library services bill, on January 24, 1955 to promote the "extension of public library service in rural areas." If passed by Congress, it would climax a ten-year effort to improve library facilities in rural districts where such service is inadequate or nonexistent. The measure would authorize an annual expenditure of $7,500,000 for the next five years by the Federal Government, allotting it to states which have had plans approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education for the expansion of library services.

States fulfilling the requirements would receive a basic amount of $40,000 each year for five years, plus additional sums based on their rural population as compared to the national rural population. The states are required to match Federal funds with state and local money based on the states' per capita income as compared to the national per capita income.

The arguments advanced by Mrs. Green and citizens who support H.R.2840 are that rural library services would mean a better informed citizenry; that over 27,000,000 Americans do not have access to a public library. The American Library Association has estimated that local funds are providing about $154,000,000 for library service in the forty-eight states; that state funds provided approximately $6,000,000, leaving a deficit of $80,000,000 in the minimum total of $240,000,000 required. Mrs. Green pointed out that the provisions of this bill shall not be so construed as to interfere with state and local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public library services.

A subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor held hearings on the bill on May 25 through May 27, and the committee reported the bill favorably 20 to 9 on July 26, 1955. It was later passed by the House and Senate and signed by President Eisenhower on June 19, 1956.

The Congresswoman submitted a bill in January to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, increasing compensatory benefits listed in the act (resubmitted in January 1956). Another bill presented by her, in March 1955, would provide money to states with programs for training personnel in juvenile problems, and for developing improved techniques for the control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

After co-sponsoring a bill in March authorizing the construction of Hells Canyon Dam, Mrs. Green stated: ". . . This bill is based on the fundamental concept that the power sites of the great Columbia and Snake Rivers are public resources, and it is dedicated to the principle that the water resources of the Northwest should be used for all the Northwest, and that, when full development of these resources can be obtained, anything less would be a crime against the public. . . ."

On May 26, 1955 she introduced a bill in Congress to require equal pay for equal work whether performed by women or men. Under a double-penalty clause in the measure, any employer violating the law would be required to reimburse the injured party not only for wages lost but an additional equal amount as damages. (At present it is estimated that 20,000,000 women are gainfully employed.)

In the following session (1956) the Representative introduced a bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues from these areas shall be used as grants-in-aid to educational institutions; and a bill extending the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 until compulsory military service ceased, and to pay tuition and fees of veterans receiving educational benefits under the act.

Other bills submitted by Mrs. Green include a measure establishing a bureau of older persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and a bill providing that certain survivor benefits received by a child under public retirement systems shall not be taken into account in determining whether the child is a dependent for income tax purposes.

With other members of the House, Representative Green urged President Eisenhower on February 14, 1956 to declare that he would not allocate Federal funds to any public school system defying the U.S. Supreme Court ruling prohibiting segregation.

Her voting record during 1955 indicates that she favored the three-year renewal of the Trade Agreements Act (February), the tax renewal-reduction bill (February), an 8.3 per cent (as opposed to a 7.6 per cent) postal pay raise (April), restoring rigid farm price supports (May), a $2.6 billion foreign aid grant (July), raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July), amendments to the Social Security Act (July), a bill limiting the number of new public housing units to 45,000 (August).

She voted "nay" on dropping a $20 income tax cut (February), a $25,000 Congressional salary increase (February), shelving the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (May), the Eisenhower highway program (July), and the natural gas bill (July). Mrs. Green is a member of the House Education and Labor Committee and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The *Oregonian* of February 21, 1955 noted that Mrs. Green "expects to throw her weight in the [Interior and Insular Affairs] committee to gain possible action on the legislation to authorize a high Federal dam in Hells Canyon on the Oregon-Idaho border."

Maxine Cheshire (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* June 3, 1955) characterized Mrs. Green's speech on one occasion as "a rapid-fire attack that was nevertheless delivered in a well-modulated ladylike voice." In that speech Mrs. Green assailed the two-hour limit imposed on the Formosan debate which she called the most important in the Eighty-fourth Congress. She said, "We've spent more time on the floor eulogizing ground hogs and exchanging birthday greetings." Mrs. Green also criticized the power vested in the Ways and Means Committee and the Rules Committee, and the power wielded by committee chairmen.

The Congresswoman belongs to the League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Urban League, United Nations Association, Oregon Education Association, American Federation of Radio Artists, and American Cancer Society. She is a member of the Christian Church. The Greens have two sons, James S. and Richard A. Green. Mrs. Green enjoys bridge and she and her family are devoted to fine music. She has gray-brown hair and brown eyes. In 1956 she received the Oregon State B'nai B'rith Brotherhood Award.

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GREGORY, PAUL Aug 28, 1920- Theatrical director

Address: b. Gregory Associates, Inc., 930 N. LaCienega Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

Road tours and Broadway productions have been equally successful under the aegis of Paul Gregory, who with actor and director Charles Laughton, produced *Don Juan in Hell, John Brown's Body,* and *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial.* His "platform dramas" which emphasize the spoken word and minimize scenery have featured leading actors and actresses such as Judith Anderson, Raymond Massey, Tyrone Power, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and other stars. Gregory is also a motion picture producer; with Laughton he produced *The Night of the Hunter,* which had its première in September 1955.

"Their success on a nation-wide scale," wrote *Look* (September 6, 1955), "has won Gregory a mailing list of 300,000 pre-sold theatergoers, . . . he has grossed $8,000,000, to confound forever the Broadway skeptics."

Gregory's productions have ranged from his first presentation of Charles Laughton in readings from the Bible, to *3 For Tonight* billed as "a diversion in song and dance," to the ninety-minute CBS-TV production of *The Day Lincoln Was Shot* (presented on February 11, 1956).

On September 4, 1956 Gregory concluded a contract with the Columbia Broadcasting System to produce nine hour-and-a-half programs during the next three years.

Jason Gregory Lenhart (now known as Paul Gregory) was born in Waukee, Iowa on August 28, 1920. His mother, Mrs. Esther Lenhart, was widowed shortly after his birth. Gregory attended the public schools in nearby Des Moines and at the age of fourteen had his own radio show on a Des Moines station.

PAUL GREGORY

He received a scholarship to Drake University in Des Moines but at the age of twenty left school to pursue an acting career in Hollywood, California. Gregory was signed for one or two bit parts but soon decided that acting was not for him and worked at the soda fountain of a Hollywood drug store.

The singing of the choir in a Los Angeles Presbyterian church impressed Gregory and he approached Dr. Charles Hirt, the conductor, with a proposal to take the choir on tour. Dr. Hirt approved the idea, and Gregory then asked the Lions Club in Santa Barbara, California to sponsor an appearance of the choir. This arrangement proved successful and established a pattern which he followed in other West Coast towns. The tour was so successful that Gregory came to the attention of the Music Corporation of America and was hired as the head of its concert division in New York.

When he saw Charles Laughton give a Bible reading on television, Gregory conceived the idea of sending Laughton on tour in a program of Bible readings. He convinced Laughton, but M.C.A. rejected the idea. Gregory promptly resigned from M.C.A. and with an initial $4,500 investment, launched out in 1950 as an independent entrepreneur. The Laughton Bible-reading tour was eminently successful, netting Gregory over $20,000. According to *Parade* (May 23, 1954), "surprised audiences clamored for more."

Gregory's next venture, offered in New York at Carnegie Hall on October 22, 1951, was the First Drama Quartette, starring Charles Boyer, Charles Laughton, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Agnes Moorehead in George Bernard Shaw's *Don Juan in Hell,* directed by Laughton. The presentation was essentially a reading. The four stars sat on high black stools before a black curtain, with scripts on music stands before them and convenient floor-stand microphones. The reviewer for the New York *Post* called the performance "an intellectual treat . . . a joy long to be cherished" (November 4, 1951); while Brooks Atkinson noted, "Their reading . . . of *Don Juan in Hell* is a mighty and moving occasion" (New York *Times,* October 23, 1951).

The production moved into the Century Theatre for what the New York *Times* referred to as a "spectacularly successful engagement." Owing, however, to previous Hollywood commitments by the star performers, the presentation was terminated on December 31, 1951, after only thirty-nine performances. However, the cast was reassembled and the offering presented again for an eight-week engagement at the Plymouth Theatre, starting March 30, 1952. The offering was equally successful in other cities; *Don Juan in Hell* has toured the country five times.

His next presentation was first seen in New York at the Century Theatre on February 14, 1953. It was *John Brown's Body,* the Civil War poem by Stephen Vincent Benét, adapted and staged by Laughton and starring Judith Anderson, Tyrone Power and Raymond Massey. Although they were supported by a choral group of twenty, the staging followed closely the style of the previous offering. Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* called it "a stage performance of fire and beauty" (February 16, 1953), and Walter F. Kerr commented, "*John Brown's Body* is being given a mellow and magical reading" (New York *Herald Tribune*).

The Caine Mutiny, Court Martial, which opened in October 1953, was another Gregory-Laughton collaboration. Henry Fonda, John Hodiak and Lloyd Nolan headed the cast. The presentation toured the Pacific Coast and worked its way east, opening in New York in January 1954. Robert Coleman of the New York *Mirror* commented, "There is no distracting scenery. The courtroom atmosphere is suggested by a gray drape and a few props. But the result is electrifying. The audience is given an opportunity to create its own illusion." Public interest followed critical approval and *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial* remained on the New York stage for over a year.

The play made a successful tour of many cities (for example, the advance sale in Los Angeles was $125,000). Gregory sold his interests to Alfred de Liagre, Jr., and Huntington Hartford and Len Smith, Jr., took over the Australian, New Zealand and South African rights to the Herman Wouk play. Gregory retained the television rights and produced the play as a ninety-minute color show on CBS-TV on November 19, 1955 on the *Ford Star Jubilee* show.

Since 1954 Gregory's name has been frequently mentioned in news of prospective films. United Artists financed and distributed his first independent motion picture, *The Night of the Hunter,* starring Robert Mitchum, directed by Laughton. Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* and William K. Zinsser in the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 30, 1955) called the film "arty," "imaginative," "dramatic" and "pretentious" but credited producer and director with "catching the ugliness and terror" of the melodrama based on the novel by Davis Grubb.

Gregory has purchased *The Naked and the Dead,* by Norman Mailer, for film production, also three novels by Thomas Wolfe and Charles Dickens' *Bleak House.* In August 1954 William Goldman, a millionaire Philadelphia film exhibitor, and Paul Gregory formed a partnership to produce both films and stage presentations. In June 1956 Gregory signed with RKO Studios to make five major film productions during the next three years.

3 for Tonight, a Paul Gregory-Charles Laughton production, opened at the Plymouth Theatre in New York on April 6, 1955. In the cast were Marge and Gower Champion, Harry Belafonte, Hiram Sherman, Betty Benson, and a choral group of nineteen. The *Times* "scoreboard" reported on April 10, 1955: "It's clean, in case you're looking for novelty." "As far as the aisle-sitters are concerned, Broadway has another major hit in *3 for Tonight.* . . . Not a dissenting voice was heard."

Gregory's "platform dramas," as *Variety* has dubbed them, lend themselves readily to touring, and Gregory sends out a number of road companies, playing an estimated 334 towns. "We play in halls, gyms, hangars—any place where there's room for an audience," he has said. Whatever equipment is required is packed into a Trailmobile, rolling from one engagement to another. His success, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* writer (March 28, 1954), rests upon his "belief that people would pay to see good actors in a worth-while entertainment without the embellishment of scenery. Being an instinctive showman, he was also shrewd enough to buttress his belief by hiring actors who had expanded their stage reputation to Hollywood films." Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* observed, "All of Paul Gregory's productions have dispensed with scenery. All of them have been successful." Such success, he goes on to say, "is not due to something they lack. It is due to the talent they have put on the stage."

Paul Gregory is six feet one inch in height and weighs 200 pounds. He has a cottage in Santa Monica, California, and his mother resides with him a part of each year. He has said of himself as a child, "I always knew what I was going to be. While other kids were playing fireman or policemen, I was busy dramatizing the Sunday funnies on our front porch. I used an old horse blanket for a curtain." He has defined his purpose by saying, "I'm interested in presenting the best things I know and to make as much money as possible out of doing the best things." "I get great excitement bringing elements of plays and actors together and making them ignite. The theatre represents a rainbow I've been chasing all my life."

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GRIFFIN, BERNARD (WILLIAM), CARDINAL Feb. 21, 1899-Aug. 20, 1956 Roman Catholic prelate; Archbishop of Westminster Cathedral, London, England (1943); raised to rank of Cardinal (1946); leader of Britain's 3,500,000 Catholics; was previously auxiliary bishop of Birmingham. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 Ag 20 '56

GRIFFIN, (SAMUEL) MARVIN Sept. 4, 1907- Governor of Georgia; publisher

Address: b. State Capitol, Atlanta 3, Ga.; h. Governor's Mansion, 205 The Prado, N.E., Atlanta 9, Ga.

Having won the state Democratic primary by a "landslide" vote on September 8, 1954, Marvin Griffin was inaugurated for a four-year term on January 11, 1955 as the seventy-second Governor of Georgia. In the closing days of his campaign he was supported by outgoing Governor Herman Talmadge, under whom he had served as lieutenant governor of Georgia and president of the state Senate. Apart from following a political career which began in 1935 when he represented Decatur county in the state legislature, Griffin has been editor and publisher of the Bainbridge (Georgia) *Post-Searchlight,* described as one of the state's leading weekly newspapers, and president of radio station WMGR in Bainbridge.

The reaction in some circles in the South to the U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous ruling of May 17, 1954 against segregation of white and Negro pupils in public schools and subsequent related court rulings has made segregation the chief issue thus far of Governor Griffin's administration. An outspoken exponent of segregation, he declared on December 2, 1955 in a statement that has been widely quoted: "The South stands at Armageddon. The battle is joined. We cannot make the slightest concession to the enemy in this dark and lamentable hour of struggle. There is no more difference in compromising integrity of race on the playing field than in doing so in the classrooms. One break in the dike and the relentless seas will rush in and destroy us." Georgia's Negro population is 1,062,762, or about 30 per cent of its total population.

On April 13th Governor Griffin debated the issue of desegregation with Attorney General Jacob K. Javits of New York at Cambridge, Massachusetts; the debate was sponsored by the Harvard Law School Forum. Griffin reiterated his contention that Negroes in Georgia enjoyed full rights and he asked the support of Massachusetts in fighting the Supreme Court decision of May 1954 that public schools should be desegregated.

Samuel Marvin Griffin was born in Bainbridge, Decatur county, Georgia on September 4, 1907, one of six children (five boys and one girl) of Ernest Howard and Josephine (Baker) Griffin. For more than twenty years his father, generally known as Pat Griffin

MARVIN GRIFFIN

was a member of Georgia's state legislature and was founder in 1905 of the Bainbridge *Post-Searchlight.* The boy grew up in an atmosphere of political activity and at the age of ten served as a page in the state General Assembly.

Graduating from Bainbridge High School in 1925, he entered The Citadel, South Carolina's military college at Charleston, where he became a member of the rifle team, pitched for the baseball team, and as a cadet battalion commander was voted the best military officer by his fellow students. He majored in political science and history and was graduated in 1929 with a B.A. degree. From The Citadel Griffin went to Randolph-Macon Academy in Front Royal, Virginia to teach military science and tactics.

In 1933, following the death of his father, Griffin became editor and publisher of the Bainbridge *Post-Searchlight.* He sat in the state legislature for one term, 1935-36, as representative for Decatur county, and after making an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Congress, was named executive secretary to Governor E. D. Rivers in 1940.

A first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve Corps, Griffin resigned his commission in October 1940 to enlist as a private in the Georgia National Guard, in which he was soon made a captain. On February 19, 1941 he entered active Federal service at Camp Stewart, Georgia, was given command of Battery D of the 101st Anti-aircraft Artillery Battalion (composed of men from southwest Georgia) and in February of the following year embarked with that unit for the Southwest Pacific. He fought in the Netherlands East Indies, Papua, and New Guinea campaigns, was promoted to major and then to lieutenant colonel, and commanded his battalion during the New Guinea campaign. Griffin has said that his military experiences and responsibilities had much influence on his decision to continue his work in government and politics.

He returned to the United States on rotation in August 1944 and was appointed by Governor Ellis Arnall as adjutant general of Georgia, taking office on September 28, 1944. Marvin Griffin held this position until March 1947. Although unsuccessful in his campaign for lieutenant governor in 1946, Griffin won a victory for the same office to fill out an unexpired term in 1948 and was re-elected for a full four-year term in 1950. During this six-year period he was also president of the state Senate.

In what has been called "Georgia's wildest Governor's race in decades" (Atlanta *Journal*), Griffin campaigned against eight other gubernatorial candidates for the state Democratic primary election of September 8, 1954. His record, as compiled by the League of Women Voters of Georgia, showed that among other issues he championed "states support of improvement of segregated school system; a rural roads program; a free system of primary roads and bridges; conservation and development of natural resources; . . . expanded facilities for mentally retarded and exceptional children and muscular dystrophy and cerebral palsy victims, both white and colored" (Augusta *Chronicle*, September 5, 1954).

With the last-minute endorsement of Governor Herman Talmadge, Griffin polled 234,690 popular votes out of a total of 646,235 (as compared with 162,007 popular votes for his closest contender, former Governor M. E. Thompson). His receiving 302 of the state's 410 county unit votes gave special force to his election. The three broad challenges of his administration, he said in his inauguration speech on January 11, 1955, were "to improve the lot of all Georgians; to accept responsibilities arising from the unprecedented growth the state is now experiencing; and to preserve our Georgia way of life" (Atlanta *Constitution,* January 12, 1955).

The program which he outlined at this time included the promise "to let the nation know that Georgia has a governmental climate favorable to industry." Within a week he undertook a "good will mission" to New York City, where he addressed about 100 leading executives on the subject of his state's attractions for new industry, covering labor-management relations, power, water, transportation and construction costs.

Griffin's inauguration speech also dealt with the U.S. Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 outlawing school segregation, which he declared "imperils all the progress we have made in race relations over the past eighty years" (Atlanta *Constitution,* January 12, 1955). He was one of 200 political leaders who in September 1955 formed the States Rights Council of Georgia, Inc., an organization describing itself as "devoted to the maintenance of harmonious race relations in the state through preservation of traditional establishment of segregation in both public and private places" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 25, 1955).

Controversy over a Sugar Bowl (New Orleans) football game scheduled for January 2, 1956 between the Georgia Institute of Technology and the University of Pittsburgh brought headline attention in the national press to Governor Griffin's efforts to prevent the spread of desegregation. The University of Pittsburgh had a Negro player on its team, and some stadium tickets were sold on a desegregated basis. In December 1955 Griffin requested that the state board of regents forbid athletic teams of schools supported by the state from participating in games where such conditions prevailed. His suggestion was met by demonstrations from 2,000 protesting students of Georgia Tech. While overriding his request in regard to this particular game, the board of regents banned Georgia teams from taking part in the future in games where segregation customs of the host state are not followed.

When the Georgia legislature met in January 1956, Governor Griffin asked for passage of bills to implement a "private school plan," which had been ratified by voters in 1954 in the form of a Constitutional amendment authorizing educational grants to children in place of public education. The measure was subsequently passed by the House and Senate. In early February he urged the legislature "to invoke the state's right of interposition" and adopt a resolution declaring the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling "null and void" (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 7, 1956). The House approved the resolution by 179 to 1 and the Senate by 39 to 0.

Two identical bills of Griffin's administration aimed at strengthening the state's libel statute were introduced into the House and Senate in late January 1956. The proposals, approved by the legislature on February 1, 1956, provided that damage suits could be brought against a magazine or newspaper having a circulation of fifty or more, on condition that it be distributed in more than two of Georgia's 159 counties.

Governor Griffin, who is a Presbyterian, has served on the board of deacons of the Bainbridge Presbyterian Church. In Bainbridge he is past president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Lions Club. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Shrine, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Moose, Eagles, Woodmen of the World, Elks, Sigma Delta Chi, Gridiron Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Ahepa.

While teaching at Randolph-Macon Academy, Marvin Griffin met Mary Elizabeth Smith of Winchester, Virginia, whom he married in July 1931. Their son, Samuel Marvin Griffin, Jr., is a student at the Georgia Institute of Technology. They had a daughter, Patsy, who died at the age of fourteen in 1946. Georgia's blue-eyed, blond-haired Governor is six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. Hunting and fishing are his sports and he likes to read history.

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GRIFFITH, CLARK (CALVIN) Nov. 20, 1869-Oct. 27, 1955 Baseball club president; owner of Washington (D.C.) Senators baseball team since 1919; earned the title "The Old Fox" for his skill and cunning as a pitcher with Chicago Nationals; helped to organize American League in 1901; elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame, Cooperstown, New York in 1946. See *Current Biography* (June) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 O 28 '55

GRISWOLD, ERWIN N(ATHANIEL) July 14, 1904- Law school dean

Address: b. Langdell Hall, Harvard University Law School; Cambridge 38, Mass.; h. 36 Kenmore Rd., Belmont 78, Mass.

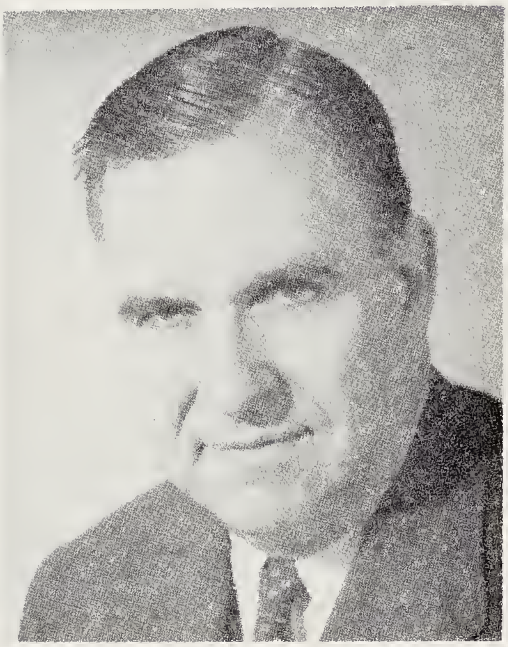
"It is good, I think, that we should have to bestir ourselves from time to time to protect our liberties, as our ancestors did on many occasions in the past," declared Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard University Law School. "If we take these rights for granted, if we accept them as a matter of course, we may simply fritter them away, and end by losing them, and possibly we deserve to lose them." Thus, he spoke at Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Massachusetts on March 24, 1954. This speech and two others are included in his book, *The Fifth Amendment Today* (Harvard University Press, 1955). Dean Griswold was one of the speakers on Edward R. Murrow's *See It Now* CBS-television program on May 18, 1954 when the Fifth Amendment was discussed by professors and students of law schools.

Griswold was an attorney in the U.S. Solicitor General's office and special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General in the period of 1929 to 1934. He was named a professor at Harvard Law School in 1935 and ten years later was appointed dean of the school and Charles Stebbins Fairchild professor of law. Since 1950 he has been Langdell professor.

Erwin Nathaniel Griswold was born in East Cleveland, Ohio on July 14, 1904 to Hope (Erwin) and James Harlen Griswold. Erwin received the A.B. and A.M. degrees from Oberlin College in Ohio in 1925, and the LL.B. in 1928 and the S.J.D. degree in 1929 from Harvard Law School.

Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1929, he began to practice with the Cleveland law firm of Griswold, Green, Palmer & Hadden, of which his father was a partner. Griswold "likes to think" that it was his former law professor at Harvard, Felix Frankfurter, who recommended him to the U.S. Solicitor General. He became an attorney in the Solicitor General's office and also special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General, serving from 1929 to 1934. In that year he was appointed assistant professor at Harvard Law School and was promoted to a full professorship in the next year.

Shortly afterwards, during the controversy that arose over President Franklin D. Roosevelt's efforts to increase the number of U.S. Supreme Court Justices, Griswold appeared be-



Harvard Univ.—
Walter Fleischer

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD

fore the Senate Judiciary Committee and "offered two formulas for getting rid of judges. One was by shooting, and the other by keeping them on the public pay rolls, but canceling their votes. . . . Some of the Senators looked twice at Professor Griswold" (New York *Sun*, June 17, 1946).

Griswold was a member of the Alien Enemy Hearing Board for Massachusetts from 1941 to 1945, as well as a consultant for the U.S. Treasury Department in 1942. He received his appointment as dean of the Harvard University Law School in 1946, succeeding James M. Landis, who resigned to become chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Since then, Dean Griswold has endeavored to maintain the high standards of the school. In 1949 he announced the decision to admit women for the first time in the Law School's 132 years.

At the dedication in 1950 of the new Graduate Center, the first social center for graduate students in law and in various schools within the university, Griswold stated that "the rubbing together of men's minds is an essential part of our sort of work" (New York *Times*, October 7, 1950).

In 1951 Harvard Law School was criticized by Samuel P. Sears, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, who recommended that the Harvard Lawyers Guild (whose members are affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild) be disbanded because of its alleged Communist tendencies. Dean Griswold, who called himself a "conservative" in his reply, argued that university action against the guild "would be an improper interference with the legitimate freedom of our students . . . to suppress an organization is a very serious step to take. The local activities of this group of students do not seem to warrant such drastic action" (New York *Times*, March 6, 1951).

A critic of certain aspects of Congressional investigations, Griswold in 1947 had expressed his disapproval of cross-examination at such hearings and recommended several methods of procedure which would keep the investigations on a "high plane" (*Christian Science Monitor*, December 19, 1947).

In the speech at Mount Holyoke College in March 1954 Dean Griswold traced the development of the rights of the Fifth Amendment from the time of the Magna Carta, pointing out the way that it became fundamental to our present law system. "Its [the Fifth Amendment] embodiment of the privilege against self-incrimination," he posited, "was one of the great landmarks in man's long struggle to make himself civilized."

In his book, *The Fifth Amendment Today*, he contends that any government, including this republic, "tends to extend its own power and will extend it too far unless it is restrained by such checks and balances as are embodied in the Constitution. . . . The Fifth Amendment is a check upon the Government's power to proceed against an individual. . . . What Dean Griswold is especially anxious to make plain is that to incriminate does not mean to confess. It means to accuse, and thereby bring under suspicion . . . therefore to argue that none but the guilty will plead the Fifth Amendment is to ignore the dreadful ease with which a man may come under suspicion, without being guilty of any crime" (Gerald W. Johnson, New York *Herald Tribune Book Review*, February 20, 1955).

Approximately 35,000 copies of the book and 1,000 copies of an article, "Problems of the Fifth Amendment," by C. Dickerman Williams which replied to Griswold were distributed by the Fund for the Republic, of which the latter is a director.

In 1955 Harvard Law School received a grant of $2,050,000 from the Ford Foundation which Griswold is using to build an addition to the school to house its international activities, to establish two new professorships, graduate fellowships, and conduct research. Among the research programs Griswold has instituted is a cooperative study, beginning in 1956, known as the Harvard-Brandeis (University) Cooperative Research on Israel's Legal Development. It is undertaking legislative research relating to problems raised by bills under consideration in Israel. Already Israeli draft bills reforming and codifying laws of inheritance and evidence have been returned to Israel after studies at Harvard.

"A lawyer who takes the privilege of the Fifth Amendment may be striking a major blow for freedom," Griswold stated in August 1955. In dealing with such lawyers the American Bar Association "should not have a wooden or mechanical rule. The investigation by the bar should be open minded and should take into consideration the nature of the [Congressional] hearings."

Dean Griswold is the author of *Government in Ignorance of the Law—A Plea for Better Publication of Executive Legislation* (Harvard Law Review Association, 1934), *Spendthrift Trusts* (Prentice-Hall, 1947), and *Cases and*

Materials on Federal Taxation (Foundation Press, 1955). He is a contributor to legal periodicals and is general editor of the Prentice-Hall Law School Series. The dean is a trustee of Oberlin College, a member of the American Bar Association, American Law Institute, American Geographic Society, Phi Beta Kappa, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (of which he was vice-president from 1946 to 1948). His clubs include the Harvard of Boston and New York, Cosmos of Washington, Century Association of New York, and the Charles River Country. Griswold is a Republican.

The Commonwealth of Australia and the Association of Universities and Law Schools of Australia invited him to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1951. During his stay he helped to establish an exchange lecture program between distinguished lawyers of Australia and the United States.

On December 30, 1931 Griswold was married to Harriet Allena Ford. Their children are Hope Eleanor and William Erwin. Mrs. Griswold writes articles and reviews of juvenile books. For relaxation the dean enjoys playing golf and collecting stamps. In his office he has many pictures of strange items that serve to delineate borders between states.

Delos W. Lovelace (New York *Sun,* June 17, 1946) wrote that Griswold is "without ostentation. He is a conservative dresser, is a preacher of good will, and usually wears a whimsical smile." Griswold has received many honorary degrees from colleges and universities in the United States, Canada, and Australia. The citation accompanying his honorary degree from Columbia University in 1954 read that he "is unyielding in his interpretation of the rights of the individual under our laws; fearless in speaking out, that small men of little faith and loud voice may hear and heed . . . teaching by precept and example respect for the inviolable principles which have made this nation great and which assure its future as the home of free man."

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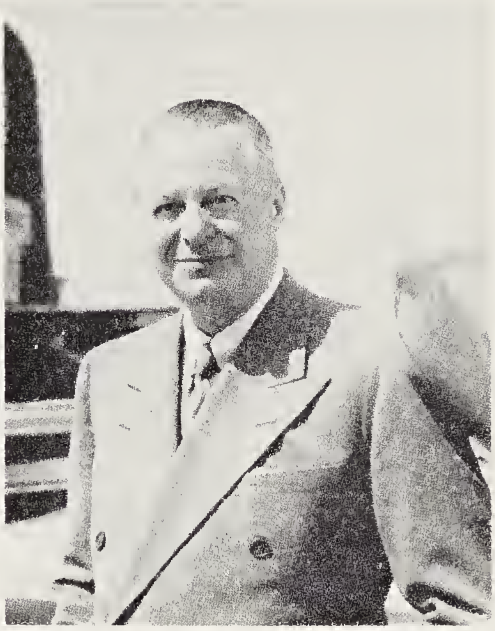
GROSS, ROBERT E(LLSWORTH) May 11, 1897- Airplane manufacturer

Address: b. c/o Lockheed Aircraft Corp., 2555 Hollywood Way, Burbank, Calif.; h. 649 Stone Canyon Rd., Bel-Air, Los Angeles 24, Calif.


Wide World
ROBERT E. GROSS

In the space of twenty-three years Robert E. Gross, head of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, California brought the company to the point where, in 1954, its net earnings were $22,445,996. He had purchased it in 1932 for $40,000 and entered the small transport field with the ten-passenger Electra. In September 1956 he relinquished the presidency of Lockheed to his brother, but continues as chairman and chief executive officer.

The Lockheed corporation, famous for its P-38 military pursuit plane of World War II and its postwar airliners the Constellation and the Super-Constellation, is now experimenting on a large scale with guided missiles. An order by American Airlines in the late summer of 1955 for forty Lockheed turbo-propelled Electras has called "the largest single airliner purchase in history." Eastern Airlines has also ordered Electras, to be delivered in 1958 and 1959.

The elder son of Robert Haven Gross, a financier with interests in Western mining, and of Mabel Bowman (Bell) Gross, Robert Ellsworth Gross was born May 11, 1897 in the West Roxbury section of Boston, Massachusetts and passed most of his boyhood in West Newton, a suburb of Boston. His brother, Courtlandt Sherrington Gross, has been his business associate since 1927 and was the vice-president of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation until his election to the presidency in September 1956.

Taught his "three R's" by his mother, who had her own ideas about education, Bob Gross did not go to public school until he was ten years old. His preparation for college was completed with one year at the private St. George's School in Newport, Rhode Island. At Harvard College he was president of the student council, shortstop of the baseball team, baseball and hockey captain, and a member of the Phoenix Club, the Signet Society, and the Hasty Pudding Club, in the theatricals of which he showed some talent as a mimic.

In May 1918 he enlisted in the Army as a private first class for World War I service. After being detailed to officers' training school at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and later at

GROSS, ROBERT E.—*Continued*

Fort Lee, Virginia, he received his commission as a second lieutenant of infantry in August 1918.

Discharged in the rank of first lieutenant on November 27, 1918, Gross returned to Harvard, where he took his A.B. degree in 1919. He was then offered a position with the Boston banking and investment house of Lee, Higginson and Company. During the next nine years Gross "traveled in Europe and this country investigating companies in which the bank had interests" and invested personally in a coal mine in Colorado. *Time,* January 14, 1946 noted that "before he was thirty he had made $1,000,000."

Gross's association with the aviation business began in 1927, when he left the investment firm to join the Stearman Aircraft Company of Wichita, Kansas; one year later (1928) he sold the Stearman enterprise and formed and became the president of the Viking Boat Company, manufacturing "sport model" seaplanes in New Haven, Connecticut. "The depression wiped out the market for seaplanes along with most of Gross's million," *Time* reported, and in 1930 he moved to California to help organize the Varney Speed Lines. The Varney concern operated with "fast sleek plywood Orions" manufactured by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation founded in 1916 by the brothers Alan and Malcolm Loughead, whose name, pronounced "Lockheed," was later legally changed to that spelling. The brothers had sold out to the Detroit Aircraft Corporation in 1929, and when in 1932 the latter fell victim to the depression, the general manager of the Lockheed subsidiary, Carl B. Squier, persuaded Gross to form a syndicate for its purchase.

The Lockheed business and plant in Burbank were acquired for $40,000. The plant, covering 59,600 square feet, employed only fifteen persons. Gross became treasurer and chairman of the board, added the presidency in 1934, and dropped the treasuryship in 1939.

Gross decided to begin in the small transport field. "He spent $139,400 on the Electra, a ten-passenger, all-metal plane for small airlines,... sold forty of them the next year and put Lockheed into the black. Lockheed then tried a bigger plane, Model 14. It sold, too, and Howard Hughes dramatized the plane to the world by flying one around the globe for a new record: 91 hours, 17 minutes" (*Time,* January 14, 1946).

Lockheed's status as a major aircraft enterprise dates from the development of the P-38, the two-engined military pursuit plane known during World War II as the Lightning in the United States and the Hudson in Great Britain. By the spring of 1939 Lockheed had obtained from the Royal Air Force $90,000,000 worth of orders for Hudsons, and before the outbreak of World War II, the Burbank plant had expanded to twelve acres.

Accounting for 6 per cent of U.S. plane production during the war, Lockheed built more than 19,000 planes, including Venturas, Flying Fortresses, Hudsons and Lightnings. In the peak year, 1943, it had 94,000 employees. Because of cancellation of war orders and conversion to peacetime markets, the company had to reduce the number of its employees and operate at a loss in 1946 and 1947. It was again showing a profit in 1948, through sales of the four-engine Constellation on the commercial transport market.

The F-80, Shooting Star, Lockheed's jet fighter-bomber first demonstrated in October 1946, "fathered a family of planes," including the radar-equipped F94 which reached quantity production by the beginning of 1951. The PV2 Neptune search-patrol bomber provided "the Navy's answer to the snorkle submarine" and was in such demand that seven subcontractors were needed to supply major sections for assembly (*Business Week,* February 3, 1951).

When the Super-Constellation was brought out late in 1950, Lockheed had delivered or had on order between two and three hundred of the earlier Constellations for use by Trans-World Airlines, Inc., and the military services. Not long afterward (January 1951) it was announced that the Lockheed company, which was then employing 18,500 persons in southern California, would, at the request of the Air Force, reopen the former Bell Aircraft plant at Marietta, Georgia.

Four "definite projects . . . all within our grasp in the foreseeable future" were enumerated by Gross in a speech to the American Bankers Association on October 2, 1951. They were: a sixty-passenger airliner with a cruising speed of 600 miles per hour; accurate long-range guided missiles which would "cost only a fraction of a big bomber" and would not require the human complement; an "entirely new concept of flight" which would enable the airplane to emulate the helicopter by moving vertically or hovering in the air; and a "space ship" capable of reaching the moon, though how to get back again was "as yet beyond our knowledge" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 3, 1951).

Lockheed's sales reached a new high of $237,230,000 in 1951, and toward the end of the year the Seaboard and Western airlines were added to the purchasers of Super-Constellations. In May 1952 the company "booked orders" for the Super-Constellation from six foreign airlines.

During the following year Gross and William Wister Haines (airman-author of the novel and play *Command Decision*) collaborated on the article "Freighters of the Future" (*Atlantic Monthly,* August 1953) and revealed that plans for air-freighters capable of carrying cargo at four cents a ton-mile were already in existence, although because of government priority "the date of commercial availability for these planes" was "uncertain." In November 1953 the Lockheed corporation announced that it was establishing at Burbank a new missile systems division which would "provide a nucleus for expansion at once on all fronts of missile systems research and development." The missile systems division completed its first year (1954) with sales of $7,212,000. Net earnings of the entire Lockheed Corporation rose in 1954 by 45 per cent to $22,445,996, the highest of its existence. Sales, slightly below the 1953 peak, were the second largest on record.

Elected president of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences for the year 1955, Robert Gross was interviewed by Leonard Slater of *Newsweek* (January 24) just before his installation. Regarding pilotless missiles Gross predicted "a period of gradual transition" and was unable to "foresee the time when there will be no people in all warplanes." The "dissipation of heat" was, he declared, one of the great problems facing aerodynamicists, while in regard to "that flivver plane in everybody's back yard," he refused to "give up," although he doubted that "any of the present devices are adequate."

The new Lockheed turbo-propelled troop and cargo carrier Hercules C130, capable of climbing into the air after a take-off run of less than 1,000 feet, was displayed by the Air Force at Marietta, Georgia on July 20, 1955. On September 27 Eastern Airlines announced that it had ordered ten new Lockheed Super-G Constellations and was committed to acquire forty turbo-prop Electras at a cost of $100,000,000, with an option on thirty additional Electras.

Unfilled orders of Lockheed reached a record peace-time high of $1,390,643,000 on June 30, 1956, Gross announced. Net profits for the first six months of 1956 were $7,534,000, or $2.66 a share, compared with $9,089,321, or $3.21 a share in the same period for 1955. He explained that the reduced earnings reflected a new high in expenditures for research of $8,746,000, triple the previous year's outlay.

Gross is president also of various subsidiaries such as Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc., and the Lockheed Overseas Corporation. He is a director of the Menasco Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles (since 1938), of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Pacific Finance Corporation of California and secretary of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. Gross is also a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University and has been decorated for war services by France with the Legion of Honor and by the Netherlands with the Order of Orange-Nassau. An Episcopalian, he has served as vestryman at St. Paul's Church in Westwood, California. His clubs are the California and the Bel-Air Country in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Gross, née Mary Bradford Palmer, is the daughter of a Connecticut artist and was appointed city art commissioner for Los Angeles in 1951. The couple, who were childhood sweethearts, were married in West Newton, Massachusetts on October 4, 1920. Their daughter, Marion Palmer, is now Mrs. Charles E. Ducommun.

Robert Gross plays the piano by ear, preferably the music of Wagner and Gershwin. He is five feet seven and a half inches tall, has graying brown hair and blue eyes. He collects modern paintings.

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GROSSINGER, JENNIE June 16, 1892-

Hotel owner

Address: b. & h. Grossinger's, Grossinger, N.Y.

One of the best known and most luxurious of American resort hotels is Grossinger's, presided over by Mrs. Jennie Grossinger, whose parents established it in 1914. Situated on a 700-acre development in the Catskill Mountains in New York state, the hotel has its own post office, newspaper, airport, ski slope, Olympic swimming pool, golf course, riding academy, offers lavish night club entertainment, features a strictly kosher cuisine, and is host to over 50,000 guests each year, many of whom are world celebrities.

In two articles on Grossinger's in *Commentary* (July-August 1954) Morris Freedman wrote that it is Jennie Grossinger "who, all agree, has given the place its tone, its dignity, and hospitality. Jennie . . . has the manner of a great hostess."

The hotel is also noted for "discovering" entertainers who went on to fame in motion pictures, radio, and on television and the stage. It has welcomed Negro athletes and singers and given them a chance to demonstrate their talents. Its forums and lectures on topics ranging from politics to self-improvement techniques are conducted by leaders in their fields.

Jennie Grossinger was born in Austria on June 16, 1892 to Selig and Malke (Grumet) Grossinger. She has a sister, Lottie (now Mrs. Grau), and a brother, Harry. While Jennie was still very young, she and her family immigrated to the United States and settled in New York City's lower East Side. Her father struggled to support the family by working in a clothing factory. At thirteen Jennie went to work, continuing her education in night school. A few years later the family opened a small restaurant in which Mrs. Grossinger did the cooking, Mr. Grossinger was the waiter, and Jennie was cashier.

In 1914 Selig Grossinger suffered a physical and nervous breakdown. At his doctor's recommendation, he bought a small ramshackle farm house in the Catskill Mountains, near Ferndale, New York. The family scraped together the $450 down payment and hoped to manage financially by raising crops.

Two years earlier, on May 25, 1912, Jennie had married a cousin, Harry Grossinger. When her parents moved to the farm, Jennie joined them, while her husband remained at his job as a production man in a garment factory and helped to support the family. It soon became apparent that the farm could produce little income, and, as a temporary measure to help out in an emergency, the Grossingers decided to take in summer boarders.

In the summer of 1914, their first season in the hotel business, the Grossingers had nine boarders who paid a total of $81. Guests were recruited in New York by Harry Grossinger, who also spent his weekends at the farm helping with the work. In the spring of 1915 the family built a new wing, adding six rooms to the seven-room house, and providing for twenty guests. They continued to do all of the work

Paul Zousmer

JENNIE GROSSINGER

themselves, putting in eighteen-hour days, until midsummer 1915 when they hired one chambermaid.

By the summer of 1916 the Grossinger family were solidly, if modestly, established in the hotel business. Jennie's husband, Harry Grossinger, gave up his job in New York to devote full time to the hotel. Selig Grossinger took care of the farming, marketing, and meeting the guests at the railroad station. His wife continued in charge of the kitchen, and Jennie, who now had a baby son, looked after the bookkeeping and management of the business.

Early in 1919 Jennie Grossinger arranged the purchase of a neighboring hotel building, and the family moved from their small farm house into what became officially "Grossinger's Hotel." The same year they bought a lake and the surrounding sixty-three acres of woodlands, so that they were able to offer their guests fishing and sports facilities.

Within the next decade the business expanded steadily, and Grossinger's became the Grossinger Hotel and Country Club. By 1929 the guest capacity was over 500, and the original hotel was the main house of a group of buildings. A public relations man, Milton Blackstone, was hired to advertise the hotel. It was Blackstone who originated the idea of offering a free honeymoon to couples who met at Grossinger's.

Few resort hotels have been so widely publicized as Grossinger's. In part its reputation derives from the many celebrities who visit it as guests or who first won fame there as entertainers. Programs of songs, dances, and comedy acts were begun spontaneously by guests and are now conducted as regular theatrical productions.

Two of the early guests who rose to stardom were band leader Abe Lyman and comedian Milton Berle. Established stars like Eddie Cantor and George Jessel became regular guests. Others who got their start at Grossinger's were Jerry Lewis, Sid Caesar, Sam Levenson, Morey Amsterdam, Red Buttons, and opera star Robert Merrill. In more recent years, a young and then unknown singer at Grossinger's, Eddie Fisher, was discovered by Eddie Cantor and launched on his career. In 1955 Fisher's marriage to the motion picture star Debbie Reynolds took place at Grossinger's.

Grossinger's has also been the center of lively and varied sports activities. Although Jennie Grossinger knew little about sports herself, she recognized that it would be a powerful attraction in a summer resort. Grossinger's now offers all the requisite facilities for swimming, golf, tennis, skiing, tobogganing and ice skating.

On Grossinger's sports staff are Irving Jaffee, the Olympic figure skating champion, and Joe Turnesa, a golf professional. Both Babe Didrickson Zaharias, the golfer and all-round sportswoman, and Florence Chadwick, the English Channel swimmer, have been associated with the hotel. Grossinger's sponsors a golf tournament named for Sylvia Lyons, wife of columnist Leonard Lyons, and a tennis match called "the Eddie Cantor-Milton Berle Annual Invitation Tournament of Champions."

Since the early 1930's Grossinger's has maintained a training center for championship prize fighters. The first fighter to train there was Barney Ross, lightweight champion of the world, in 1933. Since that time seven champions have trained at Grossinger's.

The main building of Grossinger's can accommodate several hundred guests; its dining room seats 1,300. There are two kitchens, following the dietary regulations of the Jewish faith (one for the preparation of meat dishes, the other for dairy dishes); and a nightclub with two stages. Surrounding this building are smaller cottages, named for famous guests of the hotel, and a children's day camp. At peak summer season the hotel can accommodate about 1,000 guests; additional guests are put up in rooming houses in the nearby town of Liberty, and transported to the hotel for meals and facilities.

"Few Gentiles come to Grossinger's by themselves on their own initiative," wrote Morris Freedman (*Commentary,* July 1954), "or they come with Jewish friends. . . . Many come for Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, especially older guests whose rising prosperity paralleled and stimulated Grossinger's growth." Rates range from $15 to $23 a day per person.

In November 1954 the General Baking Company introduced Grossinger's Country Club rye bread and pumpernickel bread, made from Jennie Grossinger's recipes used at her hostelry.

Jennie Grossinger and her family have long been active in charitable causes and have raised funds at the hotel for many organizations. A U.S. plane was named the "Grossinger" during World War II in honor of the millions of dollars raised in the hotel through the sale of war bonds. Grossinger's has received citations for its charitable work from the U.S. Coast Guard, Red Cross, March of Dimes, Boy Scouts, Damon Runyon Cancer Fund, Fight for Sight, Jewish War Veterans, Albert Einstein School of Medicine, Jewish National Fund, and Hadassah.

The Grossinger family continues to operate the hotel personally. Selig Grossinger died in 1931, and his wife died in 1952. Jennie and her husband Harry live on the hotel grounds, and their son Paul now shares in the management of the enterprise. Their daughter Elaine (Mrs. David Etess) also lives on the grounds of the hotel.

Jennie Grossinger has been described (by Morris Friedman in *Commentary*) as "a blond, trim-figured woman . . . [who] looks much younger than her [age]." Her recreations are reading, music, art, horseback riding, golf, and swimming. In September 1955 her life story was presented on the television program *This Is Your Life.* Guests have described her variously as "glowingly feminine," "elegant," having a "sharp business sense," and "magnificently generous."

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GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F(RANK)

Aug. 23, 1890- Industrialist; foundation executive; publisher

Address: b. 120 Broadway, New York 5; h. Port Washington, N.Y.

Like several other members of his well-known philanthropic family, Harry F. Guggenheim became prominent first in copper mining, which as the *New Yorker* (July 25, 1953) expressed it, "is the spark plug and backbone of the Guggenheim fortune." He is at present senior partner of Guggenheim Brothers and chairman of the board of the Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corporation. Distinguishing himself also in diplomacy, he represented the United States in a number of international conferences during the 1920's and was U.S. Ambassador to Cuba from 1929 to 1933. With his wife, Alicia Patterson, he has since 1939 made a mark in the publishing field as co-owner and co-publisher of the fast-growing Long Island paper *Newsday.*

Through his administration of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation he has done much to promote art education and to encourage artists, recently on a world-wide scale by means of a series of "good will" international art competitions, announced in March 1956. For more than thirty years he has pioneered in the development of American aviation, notably as president and director of the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation. In February 1956 the National Aeronautics Association elected him an elder statesman of aviation for having "given generously of his time and abilities over a long period and [having made] contributions of enduring value to aeronautics" (New York *Times*, February 20, 1956).

HARRY F. GUGGENHEIM

The great-grandson of Simon Meyer Guggenheim, a Swiss tailor who moved to the United States in 1848 and settled in Philadelphia, Harry Frank Guggenheim was born to Daniel and Florence (Shloss) Guggenheim in West End, New Jersey on August 23, 1890. His father, one of eight sons of Meyer Guggenheim, became a leader in American industry and finance as president and chairman of the board of the American Smelting and Refining Company for twenty years and head, in his generation, of the Guggenheim Brothers family mining firm, which in 1916 changed its name from Guggenheim Sons.

Other members of the Guggenheim Brothers were some of Harry F. Guggenheim's uncles: Isaac, Murray, Solomon and Simon. Among the foundations set up by the Guggenheims was the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for scholarships for advanced study, established by Simon Guggenheim in memory of his son in 1925. Fifty summer concerts by the Goldman Band, financed by the family of Daniel Guggenheim in his memory, are held in Central Park, Manhattan, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, each summer.

When Harry F. Guggenheim had completed his college preparatory training at Columbia Grammar School in New York City, he studied for a year (1907) at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and then went to Aguascalientes, Mexico for practical experience in mining and metallurgy at the American Smelting and Refining Company's properties. In 1910 he entered Pembroke College, Cambridge University, England to study engineering and received the B.A. degree in 1913. He later returned to Pembroke for the M.A. degree, conferred in 1918.

(Continued next page)

GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F.—*Continued*

Guggenheim began his work in the development of mining properties in 1913 when he became a director of several copper companies affiliated with his family's interests. He was executive director of the Chile Copper Company, owner of the world's largest copper deposit, from the time of its organization until it was acquired by Anaconda Copper Mining Company. From 1916 to 1923 he had a leading part in the operations of the South American interests of the Guggenheim Brothers, of which he was then a member. He was a director as well of the Braden Copper Company, the Kennecott Copper Corporation, and the Utah Copper Company.

His interest in flying dates from World War I, in which he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Aviation Forces in France, England and Italy. He was relieved of active duty on December 21, 1918 in the rank of lieutenant commander. When his father established the $2,500,000 Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics in January 1926, Harry Guggenheim became president and a trustee. One early undertaking of the fund was to finance a nation-wide tour of the Richard E. Byrd North Pole plane in the fall of 1926. Other projects to promote public education in aviation included the endowment of a chair at the Library of Congress for setting up an aeronautics library.

In February 1927 he was a member of a committee of experts that met in Brussels, Belgium to examine and report on limitation of air armaments for the disarmament commission of the League of Nations. During the same year he was U.S. delegate on commercial aviation to the Third Pan-American Conference in Washington, D.C. and in 1928 was selected by President Calvin Coolidge as a delegate to the International Conference on Civil Aeronautics in Washington. Guggenheim presented his views on various aspects of aviation in *The Seven Skies* (Putnam, 1930), a number of essays on the history and development of flying, covering the Charles E. Lindbergh flight, aeronautical research and the conquest of fog, among other subjects.

By appointment of President Herbert Hoover, Guggenheim became U.S. Ambassador to Cuba in September 1929 and served in that capacity until 1933. His book *The United States and Cuba; A Study in International Relations* (Macmillan, 1934) gives special attention to the Platt Amendment, which had governed relations between the two countries since 1902, and recommends changes in the treaty to meet contemporary commercial needs. A reviewer for the *Springfield Republican* (August 15, 1934) noted: "His own part in the evolution of the new policy is treated with modesty."

President Hoover also appointed Guggenheim to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, on which he served from 1929 to 1938. During the Presidential campaign of 1940 he was chairman of the aviation division of the Republican National Committee. He maintained that under the New Deal the U.S. air defense had been put in a "dangerously vulnerable position" and that the air defense program was "one of the really vital issues" of the contest between President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie (New York *Times*, October 5. 1940).

Recalled to active duty in World War II, Guggenheim became commanding officer at Mercer Field in Trenton, New Jersey, which tested and commissioned combat planes for the Navy. He was promoted to commander in 1943 and received the commendation ribbon from Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. A second commendation ribbon was awarded for meritorious conduct while he was serving on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Nehenta Bay* at Okinawa and in the Sakishima island group. He was advanced to captain in 1945.

Before the war, in July 1939, Guggenheim had married Alicia Patterson (see *C.B.*, November 1955), daughter of the late Joseph Medill Patterson, founder and publisher of the New York *Daily News*. Later in 1939 Guggenheim became co-owner and co-publisher with his wife of *Newsday*, a daily Long Island newspaper which in 1956 has a circulation of about 275,000. Guggenheim, who manages the paper's financial affairs, owns 51 per cent of the stock and his wife owns 49 per cent. *Newsday* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1954 "for disinterested and meritorious public service" and has also received awards for excellence in typography.

Guggenheim is interested in many civic activities and from 1936 to 1942 was president of the citizens' committee on the control of crime in New York City. In April 1946 Mayor William O'Dwyer appointed him chairman of the New York City Airport Authority, which had among its functions the operation of La Guardia Field and Idlewild Airport. The other members of the three-man board were James H. Doolittle and Laurance S. Rockefeller. In accordance with Guggenheim's recommendation, the work of the board—to develop, finance and operate the city's airport facilities—was eventually turned over to the Port of New York Authority and freed from municipal politics.

For many years he has been engaged in other aviation projects as president of the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, which was established in 1924 and is distinct from the Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. He disclosed in November 1955, when he was made an honorary member of the American Rocket Society, that through research supported by the foundation, Dr. Robert H. Goddard had developed a rocket in 1941 very much like the V-2 rocket fired by the Germans three years later. He predicted that in a few years rockets would make jet planes obsolete. Guggenheim has also been active on committees for aeronautics schools and centers set up at a number of universities through funds donated by his parents, including those at New York University, Cornell, Princeton, Columbia and the California Institute of Technology.

Another foundation which he administers, as chairman of the board of trustees, is the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, established in June 1937 for "the promotion and encouragement of art and education in art and the enlightenment of the public, especially in the field of art." Under the direction of James Johnson Sweeney (see *C.B.*, March 1955), the foundation operates the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum (formerly known as the Museum of Non-Objective Painting) in New York City. Construction of a new home for the museum on Fifth Avenue was begun in 1956. It will be the first building in the city designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

In March 1956 Guggenheim announced the establishment of an International Solomon R. Guggenheim Award of $10,000 to be made every two years. The prize-winning painting will be selected through about sixteen contests in various parts of the world for which supplementary $1,000 awards will be given. President Eisenhower agreed to present the award of the first competition, to be completed before the end of 1956.

In recent years Guggenheim has been senior member of Guggenheim Brothers, which he rejoined in 1949. He is also chairman of the board of the Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Corporation, owner of nitrate properties in Chile and producer of about 65 per cent of the world's natural nitrate and iodine. Following the liberalization of Chilean laws applicable to the nitrate industry, he stated in April 1956 that his company had "applied to the Export-Import Bank in Washington for a loan to assist in financing a program of improvement of productive facilities, including construction of a modern research laboratory, extension and improvement of the solar evaporation plant and process recently developed by Anglo-Lautaro, the development of facilities for producing additional by-products, mechanization of port installations at Tocopilla, and further improvement of the housing and living conditions of the plant workers" (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 20, 1956).

Among the many honors that he has received are several advanced degrees: the D.Sc. from the Georgia School of Technology (1931), the LL.D. from Clark University (1949) and the D.Eng. from New York University (1950). He was awarded the Grand Cross National Order Manuel de Cespedes (Cuba) in 1935. His clubs are Yale (New York City) and Metropolitan (Washington).

Guggenheim married Helen Rosenberg on November 9, 1910; their children are Joan Florence (Mrs. Albert Van de Maele) and Nancy (Mrs. Nancy G. Draper). By his second marriage, on February 3, 1923 to Caroline Morton, he is the father of Diane (Mrs. Robert Guillard). He married Alicia Patterson on July 1, 1939. He has a stable of racing horses, and his horse Dark Star won the Kentucky Derby in 1953.

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GUPTILL, ARTHUR L(EIGHTON) Mar. 19, 1891-Feb. 29, 1956 Publisher; president of Watson-Guptill Publications since 1951, of which he was a founder (1937); editor and co-publisher of *American Artist* (formerly *Art Instruction*) since 1937; free-lance art specialist, architect and teacher; founded Amateur Artists Association of America; author. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1955.

Obituary

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GYALPO WANGCHUK *See* Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan

HACKETT, MRS. ALBERT *See* Goodrich, Frances and Hackett, Albert

HAFSTAD, LAWRENCE R(ANDOLPH)

June 18, 1904- Physicist

Address: b. General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.; h. 5361 Lauren Court, Birmingham, Mich.

The peacetime applications of atomic power have long been the special concern of Lawrence R. Hafstad, a physicist, and director of the research staff and a vice-president of General Motors Corporation. From 1949 to 1954 he was the first director of the division of reactor development of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Before joining General Motors in mid-1955, he was employed for several months as atomic energy consultant to the Chase National Bank of New York City. He worked from 1933 to 1942 as a physicist at the Carnegie Institute of Technology and from 1942 to 1947 in the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University.

As General Motors' vice-president in charge of research, Hafstad was one of the speakers at the dedication ceremonies of the $100,000,000 Technical Center at Warren, Michigan on May 16, 1956. The Center is spread over 320 acres of "Campus in Technicolor" and housed in twenty-five buildings, staffed by more than 4,000 scientists, engineers and other personnel.

Lawrence Randolph Hafstad was born on June 18, 1904 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. His parents were Bernt Andrew and Ellen (Bruem) Hafstad. On completion of high school he worked as a lineman for the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in Minneapolis. During his student days at the University of Minnesota he earned his expenses by running a dial switchboard at night. In 1926 he was granted a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. Throughout his college years he was known as "a man who needs no sleep," and "level-headed Larry." His grades were excellent. After graduation he worked as an engineer for the telephone company until 1928.

He was then employed as an associate physicist and later physicist (1933-42) at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Washington, D.C. During his tenure there, he experimented with "billiard ball collisions" of hydrogen protons, conducted research and development concerned

Wide World

LAWRENCE R. HAFSTAD

with the propagation of radio waves, measured the height and distance of the radio reflecting layer of the atmosphere and its relation to magnetic storms (a precursor of radar). His work on atomic disintegrations and artificial radioactivity led to the construction of an electrostatic generator built by M. Tuve and O. Dahl and Hafstad. In 1931 he was the recipient with M. A. Tuve of the eighth American Association for the Advancement of Science award of $1,000 made at Cleveland for research and development of the million-volt vacuum tube. The paper was entitled *Experiments with High-Voltage Tubes.* Hafstad earned his Ph.D. degree in 1933 from the Johns Hopkins University; his thesis was in nuclear physics.

Following reports from abroad that German scientists had split atomic nuclei, in 1939 Hafstad, with Dr. Richard Roberts and M. Tuve, was among the first to demonstrate the fission of uranium in the United States. He joined the staff of the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, Silver Spring, Maryland in 1942 and served as director of research from 1946 to 1947.

During the war Hafstad worked on supersonic ram-jet engines, guided missiles, and the VT radio proximity fuse. The most significant contribution was the radio proximity fuse which was made at Johns Hopkins under the direction of Dr. Tuve. David Dietz of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (January 24, 1949) maintains that it was this device which helped to win the Battle of the Bulge because the Nazis had tried to make a similar device and had failed. According to Dietz, "the radio proximity fuse so increased the accuracy of antiaircraft fire and so amplified the deadliness of all artillery fire as to introduce a new day in the efficiency of artillery."

For major contributions of ordinance devices for the Army and Navy, Hafstad was awarded the Medal of Merit by the Secretary of the Navy in 1946. During the same year the British government conferred on him the King's Medal in Defense of Freedom.

Granted a leave of absence from Johns Hopkins, where he was director of the Institute for Cooperative Research from 1947 to 1950, Hafstad became executive secretary of the Joint Research and Development Board of the National Military Establishment in 1947. He had represented the board in London in 1941.

On January 15, 1949 Hafstad was appointed director of the reactor development division of the Atomic Energy Commission, which has the function of designing and developing nuclear reactors for the practical application of atomic power for ship propulsion, power plants, and research on the reactors themselves. "The reactor of the most advanced design and performance is in [Chaulk River, Ontario] Canada," he said on July 22, 1949 in an address before the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. He noted that for various reasons "no really new or greatly improved versions of reactors have been built" in the United States since the end of the war, but he added that the AEC was then commencing a new program of reactor development (Washington *Post,* July 23, 1949).

When construction on the first experimental "breeder" atomic reactor (in which nonfissionable uranium is transmuted into plutonium) was begun in November of 1949, Hafstad declared it was the "biggest forward step in peacetime application" of atomic energy. The reactor was located in Arco, Idaho and used U-238, which is 140 times more abundant than U-235. "U-238," Hafstad explained, "is not found in this country, but is stockpiled here." He said also that the materials-testing reactor under construction at Arco was "a powerful new tool." This second reactor would test materials for future atomic power plants and produce the most intense and "hottest" atomic bombardments ever achieved. Hafstad said then it would be about three years before it would be known for sure whether airplanes, submarines, or surface ships could be powered by atomic means. Unless the breeder reactor is successful, atomic energy could never be an important source of commercial power, he told the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in late 1949. The heat exchanger was also a trouble spot at this time.

The homogeneous reactor, another major project for atomic power plants, was described by Hafstad in December 1949. The reactor "opens up entirely new vistas and areas of development." The design eliminated reprocessing of nuclear fuels. "The cost of this processing is so high that, even if all other costs in the reactor business were kept low, it alone might keep power derived from nuclear reactors from competing economically with other fuels". (New York *Times,* December 14, 1949).

Described by *Newsweek* as the man who "prods industry into developing better reactors," Hafstad announced early in 1950 a program to build an atomic engine for submarines. The AEC, he said, was putting "strong support behind a few carefully chosen projects." Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the General Electric Company were seeking "different approaches" to the same goal as both companies were granted authorization to work on atomic submarines. (See Admiral Hyman Rickover, *C.B.*, 1953; John Jay Hopkins, *C.B.*, 1954.)

When critics of the AEC charged that too much attention was being paid to atomic weapons, Hafstad answered that practical power, if it should ever come would be achieved because of military needs. "In fact," said Hafstad, "the history of technological development is replete with examples of civilian devices the development costs of which were borne by the military." . . (*Time*, June 5, 1950).

Speaking before an American Petroleum Institute meeting in November 1950, Hafstad stated that a new phase of private industry's participation in the peacetime development of atomic energy was close at hand. "It has been my personal opinion that fastest progress would be made if we could move toward the design and construction of reactors on a fixed-price basis, or by otherwise utilizing a profit motive," he said. A few weeks after, Monsanto Chemical Company's plan for operating a plutonium plant which would produce power as a by-product was reported to be looked on favorably by the AEC.

Making a report on the experimental boiling water reactor before the Institute of Radio Engineers in March, 1954, Hafstad said that this new design proves that a reactor can be operated by converting water into steam directly and then transferring this steam directly to the generator. The reactor completely eliminates a heat exchanger. He predicted that by 1959 "we will be building reactors which should be able to compete with power from coal and oil. It will take several years, however, to get these reactors into actual production." The reactor is a 5,000-kilowatt type.

The construction of a 1,700-kilowatt nuclear power plant, so compact that it can be transported by airplane in sections, was announced in August 1954. "If we are lucky," Hafstad declared, "it may be competitive in Greenland or at isolated radar stations in the far North. But we are buying information, not electric power." He also revealed that the AEC was ready to pay the difference between a conventional and a nuclear power plant. "Utility organizations, for the sake of their own education and as a contribution to the national good, should be persuaded to consider seriously substituting a few nuclear power plants for conventional ones in the course of their normal expansion," he said (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, August 25, 1954). In September he stated that the United States was still trailing other countries in the commercial development of atomic energy. (On May 4, 1956 the Atomic Energy Commission authorized the Consolidated Edison Company of New York to build a $55,000,000 atomic power plant at Indian Point, New York, and the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, to build a $45,000,000 plant in Grundy County, Illinois.)

On January 1, 1955, Hafstad became atomic energy consultant to the Chase National Bank; he represents the bank in conferring with groups planning private industrial developments of atomic energy. Just before leaving Government service he received in December, the AEC's distinguished Service Award.

Upon his return from a five-week trip through Europe and Asia, Hafstad said, in April 1955, that Great Britain had taken the lead in peacetime development of atomic energy. He pointed out that in Britain, unlike in the United States, other fuel costs were high enough for atomic fuel to compete. At the invitation of Japanese industrialists, in May 1955 Hafstad, Ernest O. Lawrence (Nobel Prize-winning physicist), and John Jay Hopkins, president of the General Dynamics Corporation, visited Japan to help plan a program for peaceful application of atomic energy.

The announcement was made on June 17, 1955 that Dr. Hafstad, while remaining available to the bank as a consultant, would shortly succeed Charles L. McCuen as head of the research staff of General Motors Corporation. The following September Hafstad was made a vice-president of the company.

Hafstad, who loves the outdoors, is said to carry ice skates in his car during the winter for instant use. He married Mary Cowen; they have one son, William A. Hafstad. The physicist is a fellow of the American Physical Society, a member of the American Physical Union, Institute of Radio Engineers, Washington Philosophical Society, Washington Academy of Science, Sigma Xi, Kappa Eta Kappa, Eta Kappa Nu and Tau Beta Pi. He also belongs to the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. He has contributed to technical journals since 1925.

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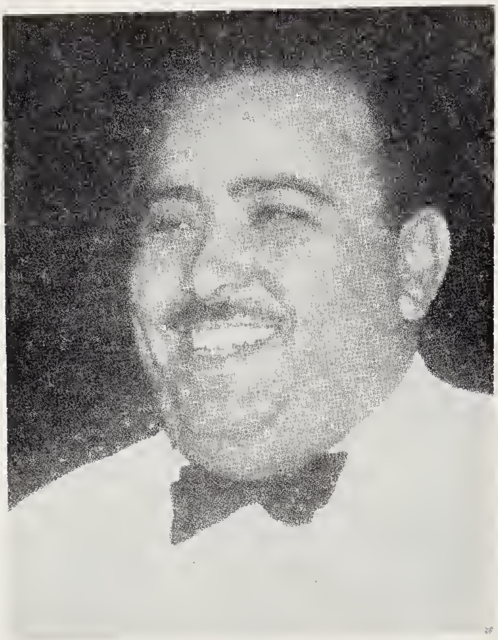
HALIM, MUSTAFA (AHMED) BEN

1921- Premier of Libya; engineer

Address: Offices of the Premier, Tripoli, Libya

"We rejected the Russian offer on its merits. . . . We do not like to change friends," Premier Mustafa Ben Halim of Libya announced on April 7, 1956. The previous week he had received overwhelming support from the Libyan Parliament to reject the offer made by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Generalov to extend a loan and send technicians to build hospitals, schools, harbors, and dams in Libya.

Ben Halim, an engineer by profession, has been an official of the Kingdom since its inception. He was appointed Premier by King Idriss in April 1954, upon the resignation of Mohammed Saghisli. When he visited the United States, the *Christian Science Monitor* (July 23, 1954) reported that the U.S. Department of State and the Libyan Premier had successfully negotiated for long-term operation of the Wheelus Field air base by the U.S. Air



MUSTAFA BEN HALIM

Force in Tripoli on the Mediterranean coast. On December 14, 1955 Libya was finally admitted to the U.N., after repeated vetoes by the U.S.S.R. in the Security Council.

Mustafa Ahmed Ben Halim was born in Cyrenaica in 1921. He was educated as an engineer at the Alexandria University in Egypt, and began his career with an Egyptian engineering firm. In 1950 he returned to Cyrenaica and was appointed Minister of Works and Communications in the Cyrenaican government. He was made Minister of the Province of Cyrenaica in 1952 and served until February 1954, when he was asked to become Federal Minister of Communications in the Saghisli Cabinet. He retained the Communications portfolio when he accepted the Premiership, two months later.

The United Kingdom of Libya was created under the auspices of the United Nations in December 1951, and links three North African territories, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, located between Algeria and Egypt. The territories were taken from the Ottoman Empire by Italy in the Tripolitan War of 1911-12 and were occupied by the British and French at the end of World War II. The Emir Idriss (see *CB.*, January 1956), hereditary religious leader of the Moslem brotherhood of Senussi, was proclaimed King by a Provisional Assembly in 1950.

Negotiations that would give the United States long-term rights to operate the Wheelus Field and other provisions linking the strategic North African nation to Western security installations in the Mediterranean area began before Libya became an independent country on December 24, 1951. Walter H. Waggoner (New York *Times*, July 19, 1954) indicated that Libya had been strongly influenced by other members of the Arab League, particularly Egypt, which opposes defense pacts between Arab countries and non-Arab states. (Since 1953 Libya has been a member of the League.)

An agreement was signed on September 9, 1954 by Premier Ben Halim and U.S. chargé d'affaires Lionel Summers in Bangasi, one of Libya's two capitals. Under it Libya received $5,000,000 and 24,000 tons of wheat in 1954. For the next twenty years she will get an annual guarantee of $2,000,000 in exchange for long-term rights to Wheelus Field. A British-Libyan military agreement was concluded in July 1953. It gave Britain twenty-year rights to bases in return for annual payments totaling about $10,500,000 for the first five years. The British base rights are farther east in Cyrenaica.

In the Fezzan, French Foreign Legion troops had been garrisoned on a year-to-year basis since Libya's independence. Disturbed by French Colonial policy in North Africa, in December 1954 Ben Halim read a message from King Idriss in Parliament, announcing that the agreement would not be renewed. The French were asked to evacuate Fezzan. They protested, and the following January Ben Halim visited Paris to discuss the matter with the French government. Upon his return to Libya, he announced that French officials had agreed to withdraw from the Fezzan (New York *Times*, January 10, 1955).

Ben Halim had become so active in foreign affairs that in April 1955 when a new Cabinet was formed the King asked him to become Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as Premier. The difficulty with France had not been solved. Edmund Stevens (*Christian Science Monitor,* May 27, 1955) reported that Ben Halim and other Libyan authorities were prepared to assume responsibility for the maintenance and protection of the Air France beacon in Fezzan. The Libyans argued that, apart from servicing and protecting the beacon, the French troops served no useful purpose.

Libya, French officials insisted, was the main staging area between Egypt, where "sedition and rebellion" were "masterminded," by Pan-Arab nationalists and the "movements inside the French North African possession." American diplomats, Edmund Stevens has written, have said that they had "looked into the question carefully and found no basis for the French charges." France has evacuated some of its troops from Libya, but several garrisons are still stationed at posts near the Algerian border.

In the summer of 1955 Egypt appointed Major General Ahmed Hassan el Faki as Ambassador to Libya. El Faki, according to *Time* (April 9, 1956), installed 500 Egyptian schoolteachers (paid by the Egyptian government) and about 1,300 other Egyptians "for every level of officialdom." After Libya established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. in September 1955, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Generalov offered economic and technical assistance "with no strings attached," so it was claimed. Premier Ben Halim discussed the offer with the U.S. Ambassador to Libya, John L. Tappin, and postponed decision until Tappin had visited Washington, D.C.

A week after Ben Halim's rejection of the Soviet offer, it was announced that Libya would receive $9,000,000 in fiscal 1956 and $11,000,000 in fiscal 1957 in U.S. economic and military aid. Both the U.S. Ambassador and the Libyan Premier denied that the increased aid had any connection with the Soviet offer and declared that the increase had been under consideration for some time. Ben Halim added that the armed forces which the United States had agreed to equip were "designed to defend Libya," but he specified that if an Arab country were attacked, Libya would help that country, according to Thomas F. Brady (New York *Times*, April 8, 1956). By 1956 the United States had spent $12,000,000 in Point IV aid and for the maintenance of the Wheelus Field air base.

Interviewed in his Tripoli office by Edward R. Murrow for *See It Now* (CBS-TV) on May 17, 1956, Ben Halim called developments in French North Africa "the biggest shame of the free nations . . . carnage in Algeria is not the solution of the problem." He denied that arms were passed through Libya to Algeria. On June 18 Libya and twelve other Arab-Asian states petitioned the U.N. Security Council to consider immediately the "grave situation" in Algeria.

After the U.S.S.R.'s offer of economic aid was rejected, Soviet envoys in Libya spent their time studying the country and its people, even borrowing books on the subject from the U.S. Information Service library, and learning Arabic. This was followed by such quantities of Egyptian and Soviet propaganda that Ben Halim asked all foreign missions to stop the general distribution of pamphlets, booklets, or bulletins outside of their own offices, and to stop importing printed material except in so far as they conformed to the laws of Libya (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 12, 1956).

In June 1956 Ben Halim visited London for a series of talks with the British officials in the hope of increasing the British subsidy. The rights to the base near Tobruk have become more important to Britain since her withdrawal from the Suez Canal and the removal of the British Tenth Armored Division from Suez to Libya. The nationalist movement on the island of Cyprus also added to Britain's interest in Libya. Britain agreed to increase its yearly subsidy of $10,500,000 and will train and equip a Libyan legion (New York *Times*, July 4, 1956).

Libya received written confirmation from Britain in August that the latter would not use its Libyan bases in the event of war with Egypt over the Suez Canal crisis.

Mustafa Ben Halim is one of the few native Libyans with a college degree. When he visited the United States in 1954, he was thirty-three years old and was hailed as the youngest Premier in the world. He is ambitious and energetic, of average height, stout, with dark hair and eyes. He has said that the British and Americans have added to the skills of his country, thus giving to many Libyans a better standard of living that has helped them try to achieve new standards for themselves.

Reference

International Who's Who, 1955

HAMMOND, CALEB D(EAN), JR. June 24, 1915- Publisher; cartographer

Address: b. C. S. Hammond & Co., 515 Valley St., Maplewood, N.J.; h. 61 Woodland Rd., Maplewood, N.J.

As the result of several years of experimentation, Caleb D. Hammond, Jr., president of C. S. Hammond & Company, mapmakers, introduced in November 1955 an inflatable, indestructible world globe made of plastic which may be folded into a small package and blown up to eighteen inches in diameter. The fifty-six-year-old company, founded by Hammond's grandfather, is responsible for many other "firsts" in the map-making business, such as a polar projection map and a *Modern Atlas of the World* in book form which sold in the millions. Its rapid growth in recent years reflects the increased interest of the public in international affairs, in uranium deposits, polar explorations, and automobile travel.

Hammond joined the company in 1945 after three years with the Texas Company as a lubricating engineer in the sales department and after receiving his B.S. degree in mechanical engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute and serving three years as an officer in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve. In 1942, upon his father's death, he became vice-president, and in 1948 he succeeded his uncle, the late Robert S. Hammond, as president of C. S. Hammond & Company.

Caleb Dean Hammond, Jr., was born on June 24, 1915 in Orange, New Jersey to Caleb Dean Hammond, son of the founder of the C. D. Hammond Map Company, and Alice (Lindsley) Hammond. He has a brother, Stuart, who is treasurer of the company, and one sister, Katherine (Mrs. Kenneth G. Engler). He attended Columbia High School in Maplewood, New Jersey, where he was on the track team and from which he was graduated in 1933. As a small boy he became interested in maps and would listen to his grandfather, father and uncle discussing the problems of map-making and would ask questions. He spent many Saturdays while in high school learning how maps were made and how they were printed.

Entering Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, he studied mechanical engineering, surveying and cartography. During one summer vacation he learned to use maps and charts while working as a deckhand on board an oil tanker. At college he joined the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the Skull (honorary society) and was manager of the football team.

After he was graduated in 1937 with the B.S. degree, he was advised by his father to get some experience as a salesman. He worked from June 1937 to November 1939 as a sales engineer for the Texas Company in New York. He records some of his early experiences in selling in *Printers' Ink* (March 20, 1953). He learned that appearances were sometimes deceiving and that a salesman should not judge a prospect by looks alone.

(Continued next page)

Richard's Studio

CALEB D. HAMMOND, JR.

Hammond's first position with his father's company was as production manager, which he held from November 1939 to December 1942. The nature of his work was largely in the purchasing and production phases of the business. He began experimenting with magnetic naval wall maps—which were widely used during World War II. In December 1942 he became a cadet in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, was advanced to engineering lieutenant, and served until November 1945. He returned to C. S. Hammond & Company as vice-president in charge of sales and management. In February 1948, following the death of his uncle, Robert S. Hammond, he succeeded to the presidency.

The company, founded in New York in 1900 by Hammond's grandfather, Caleb Stillson Hammond, in an office near City Hall, now has its plant at Maplewood, New Jersey, and has grown to be one of the largest cartographic firms in the world. Each year's volume of business since the end of World War II has shown a marked increase.

One of the "firsts" in map-making art for which Caleb Stillson Hammond was responsible was an oval projection of polar regions, a polar projection map. Another innovation was the merchandising concept of selling maps over the country in a retail store. This store, opened in 1911, in the Hudson Terminal, is now located at 1 East 43d Street in New York City.

As a result of the company's growth Hammond has established these separate departments: trade (which sells maps, books and other items to book stores); subscription edition (which supplies maps for use in encyclopedias, yearbooks and directories); educational (which handles school and institutional sales); advertising specialties (which makes map calendars, city map blotters, atlases and other map products for advertisers); premium (which supplies atlases and maps to business concerns interested in premium uses). Recent novelties include desk and wall atlases on comparative geography, world history, Bible study; trip guides; area maps of major cities; and a nature atlas (now in preparation) with 320 full-color original paintings of nature subjects (New York *Times*, October 24, 1954).

Interviewed by Joan Barlow in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 12, 1950), Hammond described the steps required in gathering data for map making. It starts, he said, with a collection of basic maps of the continents. Editorial material is gathered from a number of sources. From state departments of countries, government agencies, newspaper items, locally from chambers of commerce and from writing thousands of letters come the countless tiny revisions and new details necessary to keep maps accurate. "Letters," said Hammond with a rueful smile, "take patience. Last year I wrote to a state official in India for some information. Six months later I got an answer apologizing for the delay, but saying he'd been on an elephant hunt and was just now getting back to his correspondence."

Aerial photography is used largely for maps. A prismatic lens on the camera gives a dimensional effect and, of course, large areas can be covered by plane. The Hammond company, like most makers, devotes roughly 25 per cent of its time to new material and the rest to keeping the old material up to date. Colors are chosen at random for all countries except British territory, which is traditionally done in pink. Bright colors are generally used for the smaller countries to make them stand out.

World changes necessitate frequent revisions of Hammond maps. For example, *Hammond's Ambassador World Atlas* went to press in 1954, and in the 1955 edition some of the territorial changes that had to be made were the partition of Vietnam into the Communist north and the "free" south; the Korean armistice line which became official and final; the Free Territory of Trieste was dissolved as such and sections were returned to the control of Italy and Yugoslavia; the ceding by the French to the Indian government of some of its colonies. It is not only the headline news that keeps the Hammond cartographers busy. Small towns "pop up" or disappear from the maps after atomic, electric power and irrigation projects have been under way. For example, after the Garrison Reservoir was created in North Dakota, the town of Nishu was inundated and the town of Sanish was relocated. Post office changes also occur frequently and cause many map corrections.

"Present-day interest in current events necessitates that changes be shown in hours rather than in years," Hammond told a *Current Biography* writer. "An example is Juan Perón's removal from power in Argentina. Within a week's time we were printing a collection of maps with the Perón name removed and the old city and state names replaced." Another problem is to make maps conform with various editorial policies. "The maps printed for specific purposes," he said, "must fit particular requirements. An example is the locally accepted (or national) spelling versus the Anglicized form (Wien versus Vienna, Austria)."

The 1955 edition of *Hammond's Ambassador World Atlas* includes 326 maps, 241 in full color, and a 242-page index with over 100,000 names. On January 16, 1956 Hammond introduced its *TWA Vacation Guide and World Atlas,* a 384-page book which includes a chart showing climate, customs and entry requirements, street maps of world-famous cities, and many other features of interest to tourists.

Reporting on the *Hammond's Ambassador World Atlas* and the *Hammond's Pictorial Travel Atlas of Scenic America,* John Haverstick wrote in the *Saturday Review* (March 19, 1955): "As atlases go it [the *Ambassador*] can hardly be beat. In it there are ten world maps (one of which folds out to 3 x 4 feet), a plentitude of maps of every country and continent, and such special maps as keys to vegetation, population, temperature, rainfall, railroads, and airlines. This, of course, has not prevented the experts on atlases from registering some objections, though gentle ones . . . yet they agree on the Hammond's advantages."

Hammond was married on July 20, 1940 to Patricia Traecy Ehrgott. Their children are Beth Lynn and Wendie Harrison (twins), and Caleb Dean Hammond, 3d. He is five feet eight inches in height, weighs 150 pounds, and has brown hair and blue eyes. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he attends Morrow Memorial Church, Maplewood, New Jersey. His favorite hobbies are taking color movies, horseback riding and boating. He belongs to the American Geographical Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Maplewood Club. He is a trustee of the Orange (New Jersey) Medical Center and since 1952 has been a director of the Maplewood Savings and Loan Association. He maintains a scholarship in cartography at Northwestern University.

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HANSEN, H(ANS) C(HRISTIAN SVANE) Nov. 8, 1906- Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark; political party leader

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When H. C. Hansen succeeded Hans Hedtoft as Premier of Denmark on February 1, 1955, he was already known in Democratic countries as a champion of Western cooperation, particularly of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which he regarded as not merely a military alliance, but as a communion of peoples "founded upon wide accord on culture and ideals." Like Hedtoft, he had long been an important leader of the Social Democratic party in Denmark, and in 1953 he had been appointed by Hedtoft as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post which he retains along with the Premiership.

Holt & Madsen, Copenhagen

H. C. HANSEN

Before World War II Hansen was a member of the Folketing (Parliament's lower house) and during the war was active in the anti-Nazi movement. He has since played a leading role in Denmark's postwar recovery and alignment with the West, first as Minister of Finance in the liberation government of 1945 and then in various Cabinet posts where he was active in Marshall Plan affairs and in events highlighting Denmark's role in NATO.

Hans Christian Svane Hansen was born in Aarhus, Denmark, on November 8, 1906, the son of Christian and Helene (Sperling) Hansen. The elder Hansen was a shoemaker, and the son was educated in public schools and trained as a typographer. After attending a labor college (Heimvolkshochschule) in Thuringia, Germany, young Hansen returned to Denmark and joined the Social Democratic Youth Movement. In 1929 he became national secretary of the organization and in 1933, chairman of the Social Democratic Children's Organization, an office he held until 1937. From 1935 to 1937 he was also chairman of the Socialist Youth International. During the depression years of the 1930's he directed employment and educational services for youth and sought to steer their interests toward practical social objectives.

In further pursuit of his political ideals, Hansen was elected to the Folketing on December 7, 1936; he has been a member continuously since that date.

From 1937 to 1939 he was chief of the information and propaganda services of the Social Democratic party and from 1939 to 1941 he was party secretary.

The Danish Social Democratic party, according to *Political Handbook of the World,* represents primarily industrial labor and in domestic affairs "advocates government planning in economic life so that full employ-

HANSEN, H. C.—*Continued*

ment, social security and industrial democracy are assured."

Following the Nazi invasion of Denmark in the spring of 1940 there was increasing friction between the government and the occupation authorities, and Hansen, together with his friend, Hans Hedtoft, the Social Democratic party chairman, was forced to resign in February 1941. However, both stayed on as Members of the Folketing. When the Danish government broke completely with the Nazis in August 1943, Hansen became engaged in underground work. He was co-publisher of a clandestine newspaper and maintained special contact with the police, who were also forced underground in September 1944. During the final phase of the occupation he acted as intermediary between the Freedom Council and the "old" politicians.

As Finance Minister in the liberation government which functioned from May to November 1945 under Premier Vilhelm Buhl, Hansen began restoring the nation's finances by setting up a new currency and taking a census of capital. Poul Hansen in *Contemporary Danish Politicians* (1949) credits him with a financial policy that was both firm and flexible, the pattern for Denmark's early success in postwar economic recovery.

After having been out of power since November 1945, the Social Democrats formed a government in 1947, and Hansen became Finance Minister in Hans Hedtoft's first Cabinet, holding the post until 1950. For a short time, before the government changed in 1950, he served as Minister of Commerce. At the time of the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia in 1948, he said, "We do not believe in a slave community where people live as slaves. For that reason we will join in efforts to build up a strong defense which will show that Denmark wants to remain a free country" (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 4, 1955). He took an active role in developing means to increase production and trade under the Marshall Plan and in Denmark's admission to NATO in 1949.

In foreign affairs Hansen also had a part in the attempts during 1948 and 1949 to set up a Scandinavian defense union and in 1950 supported the United Nations decision to resist aggression in Korea. In August of that year he submitted to the Folketing the government's proposals for enlarged defense appropriations and necessary legislation to enable Denmark to participate in Western defense measures.

While acting as his party's spokesman on domestic affairs in the Folketing between 1950 and 1953 (when the Social Democrats were in opposition to Erik Eriksen's Cabinet), Hansen engaged in organizational work for the party and made tours in the United States and England. With the return to power of the Social Democrats in September 1953, Hansen became Minister of Foreign Affairs. As such, he took pride in Denmark's participation in sending specialists for the development of agriculture and fisheries in underdeveloped areas and arranging seminars for scholars under the United Nations technical aid program. He has several times served as chairman of Denmark's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Hansen represented Denmark at the London and Paris conferences of 1954 on the rearmament and admission of West Germany into NATO. In October 1954 he obtained from the Folketing the authorization to proceed in the negotiation of the treaty with the other NATO members, and Denmark ratified the treaty admitting West Germany to NATO in March 1955.

In a three-day conference with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at Bonn, Germany in April 1955, Hansen reached agreements with West Germany which settled the century-old German-Danish dispute over the political minority rights of the 42,000 Danes in German Schleswig-Holstein and of the 9,400 Germans in Danish Jutland. The agreements, signed in April 1955, were the result of months of negotiation and were seen as an important step toward smooth cooperation between Denmark and Western Germany in the defense of Northwest Europe (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 9, 1955).

Two months earlier, on February 1, 1955, Hansen had become Premier of Denmark in place of Hedtoft, who had died suddenly while attending a meeting of the Nordic Council in Stockholm, Sweden. As Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hansen attended the tenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the United Nations, at San Francisco, California in June 1955. He afterward expressed his feeling that "for the first time since the cold war started there is a possibility of an understanding. It may not be so complete, but at least it is a break in the masses of cold air which have so long been settled around our necks" (New York *Times,* July 1, 1955). During his visit to the United States he also said in a speech in New York that Denmark's trade with the United States had increased fivefold in five years and attributed his country's strengthened economy in large part to the Marshall Plan.

According to Michael L. Hoffman (New York *Times,* November 4, 1955), Danish economy improved considerably in 1955 because of a number of anti-inflationary measures introduced by the Social Democratic government. He noted a halt in "a serious deterioration of foreign payments balance without resorting to the reimposition of direct controls on imports and without cutting home demand by bringing on large-scale unemployment." Industrial exports had increased and food exports had "added about $40,000,000 to the plus side of the foreign ledger."

Hansen was on the managing board of the Copenhagen Telephone Company from 1939 to 1945, in 1946-47 and in 1951. He has written a number of books and articles on politics and is co-editor of *Th. Stauning, Son of the People, Premier of Denmark* (1942).

He married Gerda Nielsen, the daughter of a carpenter, on April 26, 1930 and they have three daughters, Inge, Kirsten and Annelise. In his youth Hansen, who has wide cultural interests, composed songs and played the mandolin. Occasionally he still writes a song for some special festival. He is stockily built, of medium height and has light brown hair. It is said that he is "both admired and feared for his sarcastic and ironical keenness." For himself, he has said, "I prefer bread on the table and better housing to theorist oratory."

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HARNWELL, GAYLORD P(ROBASCO)

Sept. 29, 1903- University president; physicist

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"A university is a nursery of ideas," Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, president of the University of Pennsylvania and professor of physics, said in a recent address. "In it freedom of inquiry and investigation must be protected from the infections of bigotry and prejudice, the periodic epidemics of demagoguery, and the blight of pressure groups, by courage of conviction and by independence of operation." Harnwell, the first physicist to head the over 200-year-old privately endowed, non-sectarian University of Pennsylvania, has had a distinguished career as an administrator and teacher, as well as a nationally renowned research scientist.

Upon his election to the presidency on May 25, 1953, Dr. Harnwell stated, "The closest things to my heart are the quality of the faculty, the intellectual energy of the undergraduates, and a good, solvent institution." He added, "The purpose of a university is one of advancing and diffusing knowledge." In research and theoretical physics, Dr. Harnwell had also been an exponent of quality. In the January 26, 1951 issue of *Science,* he wrote, "The pioneering exploration of the nucleus just prior to and following the war is giving place to the careful qualitative experimentation necessary for the formulation of an adequate theory of nuclear phenomena. The application of physical techniques have stimulated other fields of science. The most striking recent instance is without doubt the use of the technique of radioactivity in conjunction with artificially prepared radioactive substances in chemistry, biology, medicine and archaeology. Tracer techniques furnish a method of attack on the problems of such magnitude and complexity as to appall the mere physicist and he can but proffer this method in all humility to those courageous investigators who are undertaking to unravel the mysteries of a living cell."

Gaylord Probasco Harnwell was born on September 29, 1903 in Evanston, Illinois, the only son of Frederick William Harnwell and Anna Tone Wilcox. After primary education, he studied at Evanston Township High School, graduating in 1920. He then entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he majored in physics. His extrascholastic interests were soccer, cricket and musical clubs. At Haverford he met Professor Frederick Palmer, a physics teacher, whom he later credited as one of the two men who influenced his studies of physics. The other was Sir Ernest Rutherford.

GAYLORD P. HARNWELL

Harnwell applied for the Cope Fellowship for graduate study abroad and won it. Immediately after graduation from Haverford College with the B.S. degree in 1924, he went to Cambridge University, England and entered the Cavendish Laboratory, which was then headed by Sir Ernest Rutherford. At this decisive time in the course of physical research. Dr. Rutherford's staff was following up trail-blazing nuclear researches of the great pioneers, not only Rutherford himself, but also Henry Moseley, Niels Bohr, and Erwin Schroedinger.

Returning to the United States in 1925, Harnwell undertook postgraduate studies at Princeton University, New Jersey as a Proctor Fellow and earned his M.A. degree in 1926 and his Ph.D. degree in 1927. Later in 1927 he went to the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena as a National Research Fellow. There he began his initial researches that eventually led to new discoveries in mass spectroscopy, underwater sound, nuclear physics, and collisions in rare gases. In 1928 he was appointed assistant professor of physics at Princeton University, where he divided his time between teaching and research. Eight years later, in 1936, he was promoted to associate professor.

Dr. Harnwell's association with the University of Pennsylvania began in 1938 when he was appointed professor, chairman of the department of physics, and director of the Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics. During World War II he was granted a leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania to serve as wartime director of the University of California division of war research, U.S. Navy Radio and Sound Laboratory, San Diego. His discoveries of principles of underwater sound led to the develop-

HARNWELL, P. GAYLORD—*Continued*

ment of instruments such as sonar which the U.S. Navy cited as being "directly responsible for the severing by submarines of the last sea route from Japan to the mainland of Asia." For this, he was awarded the Medal of Merit.

After the war Dr. Harnwell returned to the University of Pennsylvania, where the outstanding contribution of his directorship of the university's Randal Morgan Laboratory was the acquisition in 1948 of a 2-billion electron-volt atom-smashing betatron developed at the General Electric Company laboratories in Schenectady, New York. Use of the betatron at the university typifies the steady increase in the facilities for research in physics achieved under Dr. Harnwell's leadership. According to *Science* (June 12, 1953) "Dr. Harnwell has played a large part in planning the facilities for instruction and research" in the university's new $2,700,000 building for physics, mathematics, and astronomy. Besides holding the Mary Amanda Wood Professorship, he served as professor of radiological physics at the university's Graduate School of Medicine during this period.

On May 25, 1953 the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania unanimously elected Dr. Harnwell as president, to succeed Harold E. Stassen (see *C.B.*, March 1948), who resigned to become the Director of Mutual Security Administration in the Federal Government. The University of Pennsylvania had its beginnings in a Philadelphia "Charity School," established in 1740, which through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin was combined with an "Academy" to become the College and Academy of Philadelphia in 1755. Its title was later changed to the University of the State of Pennsylvania and in 1791 it was given the name it has since held—the University of Pennsylvania. In 1872 it moved from the center of the city to its present location in West Philadelphia, where the campus extends over 123 acres and will include an additional thirty-five acres upon completion of its long-range expansion program.

With an enrollment in 1956 of over 15,000 men and women students, the university has twelve undergraduate schools, many of which offer graduate courses, and a Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. One of its undergraduate schools, the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, was established in 1881 and was the first school of business in the United States at the college level. Among the university's professional schools are those of medicine, law, dentistry and social work.

Dr. Harnwell is chairman of the ordnance committee of the research and development board of the Department of Defense, chairman of the committee on undersea warfare of the National Research Council; member of the advisory board of the U.S. Navy Ordnance Laboratory, Silver Spring, Maryland, and the advisory committee of the Ordance Corps of the Department of the Army. In addition, he is a member of the board of managers of the Franklin Institute, and director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

Among the professional organizations to which he belongs are the Physical Society (fellow), Acoustical Society, Philosophical Society, and Association of Physics Teachers. His Greek-letter societies are Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, and Sigma Pi Sigma. He has received honorary LL.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania (1953) and Ursinus College (1954) and D.Sc. degrees from Temple University (1954), Haverford College (1954), and Hahnemann Medical College and Philadelphia Hospital (1954).

A member of the board and executive committee of the American Institute of Physics, he is also editor of *Review of Scientific Instruments*, published by the institute. He is a consulting editor of the McGraw Hill International Series in Physics and the author of *Experimental Atomic Physics* (with John J. Livingood, 1933), *Electricity and Electromagnetism* (1938), and *Atomic Physics* (with W. E. Stephens, 1955)—all published by McGraw Hill.

Dr. Harnwell married Mary Louise Rowland on June 18, 1927. Their three children are Mary Jane, Ann Wheeler, and Robert Gaylord. The gray-haired, gray-eyed university president stands six feet one inch tall and weighs 220 pounds. He has two hobbies, tennis and music. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Council of Churches in June 1955, Dr. Harnwell discussed a change in the traditional belief that science and religion are in conflict. "As the relationship between our hearts and minds becomes more clear, our judgments should be sounder and our lives more happy and rewarding," he pointed out. "The progress along this path will come, however, only with great expense of effort and great sincerity of faith."

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HARRINGTON, RUSSELL C(HASE)

Nov. 9, 1890- U.S. Government official; accountant

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The U.S. Internal Revenue Service, which functions under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury expects to collect nearly $65 billion in Federal income, profits and excise taxes for the fiscal year (July 1, 1955-July 1, 1956). The Service is headed by Russell C. Harrington, who was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue on November 30, 1955. Prior to his appointment, Harrington had been a resident partner of a national accountancy firm since 1940 and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He succeeded T. Coleman Andrews to the government post and was confirmed by the Senate on January 16, 1956.

Russell Chase Harrington was born to George Stanley and Lydia (Roebuck) Harrington at Taunton, Massachusetts on November 9, 1890. He entered the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts) at Amherst, with the class scheduled to graduate in 1913, but left in 1911 to enter the employ of the Adams Express Company in Massachusetts. During his six years of employment with the company, he worked as a truck driver, messenger on trains and boats and finally as an office cashier.

Young Harrington "taught himself accounting in his spare time" (*Time*, November 7, 1955) and became proficient enough to serve as supervisor of the Army Ordnance cost accounting section in New York City in 1917. He joined the national accounting firm of Ernst & Ernst as a staff accountant in 1920 and in the following year was made manager of the firm's office in Providence, Rhode Island.

As a certified public accountant Harrington was professionally interested in the regulations and policies of what was then known as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and in the 1930's he regularly attended the Bureau's tax conferences. Addresses delivered by Harrington to the Providence Rotary Club in February 1939 on the Revenue Act of 1938, and to the accounting division of the New England Gas Association on the Revenue Act of 1941 at Providence in November 1941 attracted considerable attention in accounting circles.

In 1940 Harrington was elected a resident partner of Ernst & Ernst, still making Providence his headquarters. During the ensuing fifteen years he was steadily active in the American Accounting Association, the National Association of Cost Accountants, and the Association of CPA Examiners—a national organization of state accountancy boards, of which he is a past president.

Harrington is a past president of the Rhode Island Society of Certified Public Accountants and has served as vice-president of the Rhode Island Public Expenditure Council, and (for four years) as chairman of the Rhode Island Board of Accountancy. For twelve years a member of the council of the American Institute of Accountants, he served from time to time on the institute's committees of auditing procedure, public relations and trial board. At the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Harrington was a member of the board of directors and the executive committee of Junior Achievement of Rhode Island, Inc., and vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the Greater Providence Young Men's Christian Association.

For eight years Harrington was a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was chairman of its finance, government expenditures and business statistics committees. In April 1947 he was elected a vice-president of the organization and was re-elected for another four-year term in April 1951. He became treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce in the spring of 1955.

RUSSELL C. HARRINGTON

Self-characterized as a "lifelong Republican" but "not a politician" (*Time*, November 7, 1955), Russell Harrington sought no elective offices and held no party posts during over thirty years of residence in Providence. He was regarded as "a political unknown in his home city" when first officially mentioned to succeed T. Coleman Andrews (see *C.B.*, April 1954) on the latter's retirement as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "Harrington seems to have surprised everyone, including the Rhode Island Congressional delegation, in emerging as top choice for the $15,000 a year job," stated John Strohmeyer of the Providence *Journal* in a dispatch to the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (October 30, 1955). His direct contact with President Eisenhower had been limited to two or three meetings in connection with Chamber of Commerce matters, and he had himself been only "casually acquainted" with Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey.

When T. Coleman Andrews, who had been Commissioner of Internal Revenue since February 1953, submitted his resignation in October 1955, Secretary Humphrey recommended Russell Harrington to the President for nomination as Internal Revenue Commissioner. It was a recess appointment and was confirmed by the Senate in the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress on January 16, 1956.

On acceptance of his appointment Harrington resigned from his Ernst & Ernst partnership and his various organization offices, including the treasurership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "I presume I should withdraw from all of these purely from the standpoint of insuring no conflict of interest," he said. He was sworn into office on December 5, 1955.

The Internal Revenue Service, created by Congress in 1862 and until recently commonly known as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is a decentralized service with a headquarters organization at Washington, D.C. Its function

HARRINGTON, RUSSELL C.—*Continued*

is "to develop nation-wide policies and programs for the administration of the internal revenue laws, and to provide over-all direction to the field organization" (*United States Government Organization Manual, 1955-56*).

"The Commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, has general superintendence of the assessment and collection of all taxes imposed by any law providing internal revenue. The Commissioner also has responsibilities under statutes designed to protect the revenue or otherwise related to internal revenue. He is charged with the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to alcohol, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and firearms" (*United States Government Organization Manual, 1955-56*).

The field organization of the Internal Revenue Service consists of nine regional offices (each headed by a regional commissioner and located at Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; New York, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and San Francisco, California) and sixty-four district offices. Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1956 (beginning July 1, 1955) have been estimated at $48.5 billion from income and profits taxes and $16 billion from other sources. The Service employs over 50,000 persons.

In an interview after the announcement of his appointment, Harrington commented that he was approaching his new duties with an "open mind" and had "only a mild idea" of the problems ahead. "First I want to study the entire tax organization," he said. "I have to get thoroughly acquainted with the work here and in the field. Then we'll have to paint with a broad brush" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, October 30, 1955).

On December 27, 1955 Harrington announced that the Internal Revenue Service would provide taxpayers with assistance in filling out their tax forms. This reversed orders sent out by T. Coleman Andrews which had discontinued this practice for any but those who are illiterate. The new orders stated that "it is the policy of the Internal Revenue Service to provide all taxpayers with . . . advice and assistance . . . in preparing their returns."

Harrington married Olive Walker on August 23, 1915. They have one daughter, Patricia (Mrs. George R. Urquhart, Jr.). His clubs are the Hope, Turk's Head, Rhode Island Country and Metacomet Golf. He belongs also to the Hartford Club (Connecticut) and the Seignory Club (Quebec). The Commissioner is an avid golfer and fresh-water fisherman.

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HARRIS, JULIE Dec. 2, 1925 Actress

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The name of Julie Harris shining in lights over the marquee of a Broadway theatre has come to mean a box office hit for the play as well as almost unanimous critical acclaim for the young star. Of the postwar crop of young actresses whose rise to prominence has been meteoric, none has achieved such a collection of "rave" notices as has Miss Harris. Audiences will long remember her portrayal of a twelve-year-old tomboy in *The Member of the Wedding* and her hedonistic young Sally Bowles in *I Am A Camera,* for which she was voted the Donaldson Award as the best actress of the 1951-1952 season. Her role of Joan of Arc in *The Lark,* by Jean Anouilh, adapted by Lillian Hellman, which opened on Broadway on November 17, 1955, has earned for her superlatives like "genius," "enormous range," "incomparable sensibility," and other adjectives which the critics reserve for the "great" in theatre annals. She won the Antoinette Perry ("Tony") Award for her distinguished performance in *The Lark* and also the Barter Theatre Award.

She is also known for her work on television, and on November 30, 1955 she received a Sylvania Award for the best performance by an actress, in *Wind from the South.* In the motion picture versions of *I Am A Camera* and *The Member of the Wedding* Miss Harris duplicated the roles she created on the Broadway stage.

Julia Ann Harris was born on December 2, 1925 in Grosse Pointe, Michigan, to Mr. and Mrs. William Pickett Harris. Her father, an investment banker, is "a rich man by inheritance and a scholar by nature" (*Time,* November 28, 1955). For an avocation he is associate curator of mammals at the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan. Her mother was a trained nurse. Her great-grandfather was the second Episcopal bishop of Michigan. Julie and her two brothers became moving picture addicts early in their childhood; she saw *Gone With the Wind* thirteen times.

At the age of six Julie attended dancing classes and later took leads in the plays at Grosse Pointe Country Day School. The family lived in a huge house on the shore of Lake St. Clair. When she was eleven she told the Harris cook: "I'm going to be an actress—or bust!" At fourteen she gave a moving performance as the juggler in a school production of *Le Jongleur de Notre Dame.* When she was sixteen Julie received a scholarship to an acting summer camp in Colorado run by Portia Mansfield and Charlotte Perry. For the next three summers she played leads in many productions at the camp, and dreamed about becoming another Sarah Bernhardt and Anna Pavlova.

After one year at Miss Wheeler's School in Providence, Rhode Island, Julie persuaded her family to send her to Miss Hewitt's Classes in New York City. When the drama teacher asked the pupils why they wanted to act, Julie answered simply: "It's my life." She played Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan* in the class and was offered a job as an understudy in a Broadway play, but her parents said that she was too young. After graduation she studied for a year at the Yale University School of Drama and played roles with the Amateur Comedy Club in New York.

She made her Broadway debut on March 12, 1945 playing an ingenue role in *It's a Gift.* The play ran for forty-seven performances. She appeared with Burgess Meredith in Guthrie McClintic's production of *The Playboy of the Western World,* understudied Bambi Lynn in *Alice in Wonderland,* had a walk-on part with the Old Vic Company in its Broadway visit in 1946, and portrayed one of the three witches in *Macbeth.*

Following summer theatre work in Bridgton, Maine Miss Harris joined the Actors' Studio in New York. She had small roles in eleven plays, none of which had long runs. In *Sundown Beach,* which opened on September 8, 1948, she won approval from critic Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* for her portrayal of the "proud little wife" and from Ward Morehouse in the New York *Sun.* She played a boarding school kleptomaniac in *The Young and Fair,* presented on November 22, 1948 and won praise for her "striking bit of acting." Richard Watts predicted that she was destined to be "one of *the* important actresses of her time." Other aisle-sitters used different adjectives but echoed this opinion.

A brief but brilliant bit in *Montserrat* by Lillian Hellman on October 31, 1949 won Miss Harris several good notices for her performance as the fiery patriot. Director Harold Clurman gave her the featured part of Frankie Addams in *The Member of the Wedding,* by Carson McCullers, which starred Ethel Waters and opened on January 5, 1950. Miss Harris won a Donaldson Award for the best supporting role. The play was voted the best American play of the 1949-1950 season by the New York Drama Critics Circle and ran for sixty-two weeks. "In the long, immensely complicated part of the adolescent girl," wrote Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* January 6, 1950), "Julie Harris, a very gifted young actress, gives an extraordinary performance—vibrant, full of anguish and elation by turns." The play ran for 501 performances.

A motion picture version of *The Member of the Wedding* was produced by Stanley Kramer for Columbia Pictures and directed by Fred Zinnemann. Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (December 31, 1952) commented that "it is not that Miss Harris' performance is any the less fluent or intense than it was on the stage—it is just that the camera unmasks it as a skillful professional exercise."

Chosen to play the mercurial and irresponsible girl, Sally Bowles, in *I Am A Camera* (adapted by John van Druten from *The Berlin Stories* by Christopher Isherwood), Miss Harris gave a "taut, vibrant and brilliantly varied performance that illumines the eloquent blend of surface comedy and underlying pathos in the role" (*Variety,* December 5, 1951). Walter F. Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 29, 1951) commented: "Julie Harris has taken every facet of this challenging personality and absorbed it into a fascinating full-length portrait. You cannot catch her making her transitions, so subtly has she managed them... in every gay bird-like gesture, there is always the shadow of the heartbreaking figure Sally Bowles really is."

JULIE HARRIS

Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* November 29, 1951) wrote: "She plays . . . with a virtuosity and an honesty that are altogether stunning, and that renew an old impression that Miss Harris has the quicksilver and the genius we all long to discover on the stage." The New York Drama Critics Circle voted her the best actress in 1952. She was elevated to stardom when *I Am A Camera* played its fiftieth performance at the Empire Theatre, and 400 theatre celebrities joined in a party to honor the young actress.

I Am A Camera ran for 262 performances and a motion picture version was made with Miss Harris in the stellar role. It was produced in England and released by Distributors Corporation of America. Although Hollywood refused to grant its Production Code seal of approval, the New York State censors did not ban it, and the film opened at the Little Carnegie Theatre on August 8, 1955. William Zinsser in the New York *Herald Tribune* called the production "morally harmless" and Julie's performance "dazzling."

"The reason why the picture is having so much trouble, I think," Miss Harris told Helen Dudar (New York *Post,* August 7, 1955), "is that we're all of us loathe to believe we have both good and bad in us. Sally Bowles has both —that's what makes her so real to me. I don't see how this movie could stimulate delinquency as much as the gun battles and violence I used to see in the movies every Saturday. Sally

HARRIS, JULIE—*Continued*

doesn't have such a good time as all that. You feel she's something of a fool."

On January 6, 1954 Miss Harris appeared on Broadway co-starred with Edna Best in *Mademoiselle Colombe,* by Jean Anouilh, adapted by Louis Kronenberger. John Beaufort in the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 16) thought the play somewhat bitter but praised Julie Harris, who plays Colombe and "shimmers with emotional lights and half-lights. Her play of moods is subtle, elusive, poignant. Miss Harris may or may not be a great actress. (Her diction, for instance, seems curiously careless.) But there is no doubt that she possesses the unique and irresistible excitement of a star."

Miss Harris played the role of Abra in the Warner Brothers CinemaScope version of *East of Eden,* released in March 1955, based on the novel by John Steinbeck and directed by Elia Kazan. Alton Cook in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* called her performance "poetic and lovable" and William K. Zinsser in the New York *Herald Tribune* described her acting as "wistful and tender."

Rehearsals began for *The Lark,* Lillian Hellman's adaptation of Jean Anouilh's play, in October 1955. Miss Harris read many books and plays about Joan of Arc and wondered how such a complex and contradictory character could be portrayed on the stage.

Ranging from mildly approving to ecstatic, the critics handed a unanimously favorable decision to *The Lark.* For Julie Harris as the Maid of Orleans there was no reservation—nothing but triumphant phrases. On November 30 Miss Harris suffered a cut lip in a fall that is part of the performance, but continued in the play. The play closed on June 2, 1956.

Julie Harris weighs about 105 pounds, is five feet four inches tall, and slender. Her reddish blond hair is worn very short and her eyes are blue. In 1946 she married Jay Julien, a lawyer-producer. This marriage was terminated by divorce early in the summer of 1954. That fall she married Manning Gurian, stage manager. The Gurians have a son, Peter Alston, born July 25, 1955. "I had to convince myself that I should go back to the theatre," said Miss Harris. "I found out that I was happy just being a mother."

Miss Harris admitted to Norton Mockridge (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* December 6, 1955) that she became appalled at her temerity in tackling so ambitious a role as that of Joan. The images of Sarah Bernhardt, Julia Marlowe, Maude Adams, Katharine Cornell and Ingrid Bergman became so frighteningly real, she said, that she wanted to drop the whole idea. "I was sure I couldn't do it . . . but I was encouraged by my husband. This year has been terrifying but very rewarding."

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HARRIS, OREN Dec. 20, 1903- U.S. Representative from Arkansas; lawyer

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A Democratic member of Congress from Arkansas continuously for fifteen years, Oren Harris has represented what was formerly his state's Seventh and is now its Fourth District. He has been prominent in the Eighty-fourth Congress as sponsor in the House of Representatives of the controversial (J. William) Fulbright-Harris bill to define and limit the authority of the Federal Power Commission over the natural gas industry. The bill was passed by the House in 1955 and by the Senate in early 1956, but was vetoed by President Eisenhower on February 17, 1956. Representative Harris has served on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce and District of Columbia committees since 1943 and is now the second Democrat in seniority on both committees.

Born to Homer and Bettie Lee (Bullock) Harris in Belton, Arkansas on December 20, 1903, Oren Harris received his primary education in the public schools of Hempstead County. He is a graduate of the Prescott High School in Nevada County, and of Henderson State Teachers College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, from which he received his A.B. degree in 1929. After a one-year law course at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, he was awarded the LL.B. degree in 1930.

The same year Harris was admitted to the Arkansas state bar and settled in his present home town of El Dorado in Arkansas' Union County, and for the next three years practiced law. In 1933 he became deputy prosecuting attorney of Union County, and three years later was a delegate to the Arkansas state Democratic convention. Elected as prosecuting attorney of the thirteenth judicial circuit in 1936, Harris was re-elected without opposition in 1938. In 1940 he again attended the state Democratic convention and four years later was a delegate to the national convention.

El Dorado, which has a variety of industries and resources including natural gas and petroleum wells, is the principal urban center of the former Seventh Congressional District of Arkansas. At the Democratic primary of August 1940 Wade H. Kitchens, Representative of the district, was challenged for renomination by Oren Harris, whose victory in a close contest assured him of election in November in a solidly Democratic district and state. Seated in the Seventy-seventh Congress on January 3, 1941, Representative Harris was assigned to the Census, Claims, District of Columbia, Immigration and Naturalization and World War Veterans' Legislation committees of the House.

His first vote on a major issue was in favor of the Lend Lease bill (February). He also supported in 1941 the bill to legalize wiretapping (June), repeal of the neutrality-period ban on arming merchant ships (October) and the price control bill (November). In the 1942 session he favored extension of the life of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities

(March) and opposed reduction of Works Project Administration funds (June). In November he cast his first vote against the anti-poll tax bill, a measure which he was consistently to oppose on its perennial reappearances.

Named in the Seventy-eighth Congress, which opened in January 1943, to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Representative Harris dropped all other assignments with the exception of that to the District of Columbia Committee. In September 1943 he supported the World Organization resolution authored by the future junior senator from Arkansas, J. William Fulbright, who was then serving his only term as a Representative.

Harris favored re-passage of the antistrike bill after the presidential veto (June 1943) and the Administration's servicemen's bill (February 1944). During the 1945 session he voted for a proposed Constitutional amendment to limit the Executive's treaty-making authority (January) and for exempting railroads for coverage by the antitrust laws (December). Early in 1946 Harris served as chairman of a House subcommittee on rural electrification.

Following the recommendation of President Truman that a Department of Health, Education and Security be set up, empowering legislation was unsuccessfully introduced to the House by Representative Harris in January 1947. In the next month he sponsored a bill to safeguard some 14,000 merchants and others from prosecution for "black market" transactions, arguing that many of these had been confused by Office of Price Administration regulations and that it is "better to have a guilty person go free than it is to punish an innocent one" (*Newsweek*, March 17, 1947).

During the 1947 session of the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress Harris voted against limiting the Presidency to two terms (February), in favor of banning portal-to-portal pay suits (February), for Greek-Turkish aid (May), and for passage of the Taft-Hartley labor bill over President Truman's veto (June). In 1948 he favored the Republican tax reduction bill (February) and the tidelands oil bill (April).

As chairman of a District of Columbia judiciary subcommittee, Harris in May 1950 came forward with a "modest" suffrage bill for the District providing for a nonvoting delegate in Congress and a reorganized local government (Washington *Post*). In 1952 he was the chairman of the House Interstate Commerce subcommittee which investigated charges of "offensive scenes, dialogue and advertising" on radio and television programs, and which in December 1952, while favoring continuation of self-regulation by the industry, recommended that "Congressional policing of this entertainment field should continue" (New York *Times*, December 16, 1952).

His voting record in the 1952 session reveals support of Universal Military Training (March) and retention of 90 per cent of parity farm price supports (June), and opposition to use of the Taft-Hartley Law to halt the steel strike (June).

Wide World

OREN HARRIS

Redistricting on the basis of the 1950 census deprived Arkansas of one of her seven seats in the House, and it was as Representative of the new Fourth District (the old Seventh with some additional counties) that Oren Harris was seated in the Eighty-third Congress in January 1953. That year he voted against statehood for Hawaii (March), against continuation of the public housing program (April), and against admitting 217,000 refugees from Communism (July), but favored the $4.4 billion foreign aid bill (July). In May 1954 Harris recorded a "nay" on the St. Lawrence Seaway project and in August a "yea" on making membership in the Communist party a crime.

At the Arkansas state Democratic primary of July 1954 Harris "won handily against three opponents" and in January 1955 returned to Congress for his eighth consecutive term, becoming at that time the second Democrat in seniority on both the Interstate and Foreign Commerce and District of Columbia committees. In February 1955 he approved raising the salaries of Congressmen to $25,000 annually and extending reciprocal trade agreements for another three years, and in April he supported an 8.3 per cent pay raise for postal workers. On roll calls in July Harris answered "yea" on amending the Social Security Act, on raising the minimum wage to one dollar an hour, and on adoption of a $2.6 billion appropriation for foreign aid. His vote on the Eisenhower highway construction program was in the negative.

Active in committee assignments, Harris presided in September over an Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee studying recommendations for amending the Transportation Act of 1940. In the following month he was the leader of a group of eight Congressmen who visited the Soviet Union to investigate the possibility of reciprocal agreements in civilian aviation. Early in the 1956 session of the Eighty-fourth Congress he introduced to the House a bill to create a public transit authority

HARRIS, OREN—*Continued*

for the District of Columbia. He also headed a House subcommittee considering proposed changes in the civil aeronautics law.

Representative Harris's first move to modify the Natural Gas Act of 1938 had been made in 1949 when he sponsored a bill to "exempt so-called 'independent' natural gas producers from the rate and service regulations" of the Federal Power Commission. It was passed by the House in August and a similar bill passed the Senate the following year but was vetoed by President Truman.

Because of ambiguity in the Natural Gas Act of 1938 the Federal Power Commission had made no attempt to "assume control of . . . wellhead prices" and had "restricted itself to regulating the charges of interstate pipe lines, based on those prices." On June 7, 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court "held, by a 5-3 majority, that the legislative history of the 1938 statute 'indicates a Congressional intent to give the commission jurisdiction over the rates of all wholesales of natural gas in interstate commerce, whether by a pipeline company or not' " (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 29, 1956). The natural gas industry has become, since World War II, the "sixth in size in the nation," and supplies "nearly a quarter of the nation's total energy" (Bertram B. Johansson in the *Christian Science Monitor*). In 1956 some 21,000,000 families use natural gas in homes and it has become well established in industry also.

A Cabinet advisory committee appointed by President Eisenhower to study the whole question of regulation of the energy services made recommendations which were embodied in a bill introduced into the House early in 1955 by Representative Harris. By the terms of this measure the Federal Power Commission was forbidden to "allow a pipeline [company] to pass on to its consumers higher prices for natural gas than 'a fair market price' " (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 29, 1956). This, it was argued, would protect competition, but opponents of the measure maintained that "ultimate price of gas could not be controlled unless wellhead price was regulated" and that the bill was "a giveaway to big business, since 90 per cent of gas sold in interstate commerce was produced by only 197 companies" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 30, 1956). Proponents, on the other hand, asserted that the FPC would be able to prevent "unreasonable rate increases."

Debate on the Harris bill, which was approved by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by a 15 to 5 vote on June 8, cut across party lines, with principal support coming from the South and principal opposition from Northern urban districts. The measure was passed by the House on July 28 by a majority of six votes (209 to 203). A Senate version of the bill, sponsored by Senator Fulbright, was passed on February 6, 1956 by 53 to 38, despite a last-minute revelation by Senator Francis Case of South Dakota that he had been offered a $2,500 "campaign contribution" presumably to influence him to vote for the bill.

President Eisenhower, however, vetoed the measure on February 17, 1956. "He expressed agreement in principle with the bill but said he was deeply concerned about the 'arrogant efforts' of private persons who tried to influence its passage" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 18, 1956).

Congressman Harris, who was admitted to the U.S. Supreme Court bar in 1943, is a member of the Arkansas and American bar associations and of the Cumberland University chapter of the S.A.E. fraternity. He is a thirty-second degree Mason (Shriner) and a Knight of Pythias and belongs to the Lions International Civic Club (district governor, 1939-40). He is a Baptist, and on a visit to the Baptist Church in Moscow during his trip to the Soviet Union he addressed the congregation and read from the Bible. He married the former Ruth Ross of Clark county in Arkansas on May 9, 1934. They have one daughter, Carolyn Marie, and one son, James Edward.

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HARRISON, WILLIAM H(ENRY) June 11, 1892-Apr. 21, 1956 Business executive; president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation since 1948; director of procurement and distribution service, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, during World War II; after long career with Bell system in 1945 named vice-president of American Telephone and Telegraph Company; past president American Institute of Electrical Engineers; awarded its Hoover Medal. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p87 Ap 22 '56

HASS, H(ENRY) B(OHN) Jan. 25, 1902-
Chemist; executive

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After spending more than two decades as a teacher of chemistry, Dr. H. B. Hass entered the field of industrial chemistry in 1949 when he became manager of research and development for General Aniline and Film Corporation. In 1952 he assumed the presidency of the Sugar Research Foundation, an organization sponsored by the sugar industry and engaged in an extensive research program to find new uses for this food commodity, on which the economy of many countries depends. The foundation has reported great progress in devising new outlets for sugar, or sucrose, which is being used in the manufacture of newsprint, cosmetics, phonograph records, insecticides and explosives.

Formerly head of the chemistry department and director of chemical research at Purdue University, Dr. Hass is a specialist in organic chemistry and has established himself as an authority in such phases of his field as the study of active carbon, nitration, chlorination, and fluorination. Either by himself or in collaboration with his colleagues, Dr. Hass has written more than one hundred articles that have been published in leading chemical journals and over fifty papers that have been read before the American Chemical Society. The breadth and scope of his activities are indicated by the fifty-two American and fourteen foreign patents he holds which cover a wide variety of subjects ranging from intricate chemical processes to complex new products such as synthetic medicinals.

Henry Bohn Hass was born in Huntington, Ohio on January 25, 1902. Both his father, Frederick William Hass, and his mother, Alma Marie Bohn Hass, were Methodist preachers. His mother was the first woman to be ordained in the Northeast Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church. Henry Bohn, his maternal grandfather, participated in the unsuccessful German rebellion of 1848 as a delegate to one of the constitutional conventions. Following the failure of this reform movement, Henry Bohn moved to the United States in 1852. Henry Hass's sister, Elizabeth Charlotte, is now Mrs. Edison L. Bowers.

For all of his formal education Hass attended Ohio schools and universities. He began his secondary school education at the high school in Medina, but after completing his first three years of study there, he transferred to the high school in Tiffin, from which he graduated in 1917. During these early years his extracurricular activities centered around the school literary society and debating team. For one year he studied at Heidelberg College, Ohio and then, in 1918, he enrolled in Ohio Wesleyan University in the city of Delaware.

Through the influence of several of his teachers, Hass chose a career in chemistry. He became an assistant in both Bible studies and chemistry and while an undergraduate was awarded a scholarship, the 5th Slocum Prize. His extrascholastic interests at Ohio Wesleyan included the Young Men's Christian Association, the literary society and the glee club. Hass was graduated *magna cum laude* in 1921 and received a B.A. degree. He then began graduate work in chemistry at Ohio State University in Columbus, which granted him a graduate assistantship. Pursuing his researches into the complexities of organic chemistry, Hass wrote his master's thesis on the synthesis of dihydroxyacetone. He received his M.A. degree in 1923 and in 1925 he was awarded a Ph.D. degree. His doctoral dissertation dealt with the action of potassium hydroxideon dl-glyceraldehyde.

Turning away from the academic world, Dr. Hass gained his first experience in the application of chemistry to industry with his assignment from the Baltimore Gas Engineering Corporation, West Virginia to work in the firm's research department. Within two months he was made director of research. He remained in this position until 1928 when he accepted an appointment to the staff of the chemistry department at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. His career at Purdue lasted for more than twenty years. Starting as an assistant professor of chemistry in 1928, Hass became an associate professor in 1933 and was made a full professor in 1935. He was appointed director of research for the Purdue chemistry department in 1936, and in the following year became head of the chemistry department. Hass retained these posts until he left Purdue in 1949.

Blackstone Studios

H. B. HASS

Dr. Hass has focused his attention upon the complex field of organic chemistry which deals with the countless and ingenious ways in which the element carbon combines with other elements. One of the special aspects of this science, in which Hass is recognized as an authority, is the study of the myriad compounds formed by combining carbon with the halogen elements, chlorine and fluorine. Many examples of his work in this phase of chemistry can be found in the long list of his scientific articles and of his patents.

Another special study that has won recognition for Dr. Hass is his investigation of active carbon, a form of carbon that has an extremely high capacity for absorption. It is utilized in many ways, such as in gas masks to absorb poisonous gases and in decolorizing liquids. Hass was granted a patent in 1931 for a highly active carbon and its manufacture and in 1935 for a process for de-inking paper. In collaboration with S. Boyk, he wrote a paper dealing with the method for obtaining active carbon from chlorinated coal (*Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, July 1946).

Anesthesia is also a subject that has attracted his attention since many anesthetics are complex compounds containing the element carbon. "A New Method for Preparing Anesthetic Cyclopropane" was written by Hass in

HASS, H. B.—*Continued*

conjunction with three colleagues and appeared in *Anesthesia and Analgesia* (1937). He is a joint holder of U.S. patents covering both the synthesis and the process of producing cyclopropane.

When war began to threaten in Europe in the 1930's, Hass was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve. He held this rank from 1937 to 1941. Then, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941), Hass joined other American scientists to help carry out the Government's vast research program during World War II. He served as a member of the top-secret Manhattan Project from 1942 to 1946, working in the explosives division on the development of fluorocarbons. Other posts held by Hass during the war include official investigator for the National Defense Research Committee and official investigator for Office of Scientific Research and Development. In 1945 he was appointed a special consultant on the U.S. Navy's rocket research program, and remained in this post until 1952.

Dr. Hass left Purdue University in February 1949 to become manager of research and development for General Aniline and Film Corporation. His association with this firm terminated in 1952 when he was made president of the Sugar Research Foundation. In accepting the presidency of this research organization, sponsored by the sugar industry, Hass was faced with the task of finding new uses for a food commodity that has been in oversupply during times of peace for over half a century.

Definite progress has already been made by the foundation in finding different applications for sucrose, as sugar is called by the chemist. Hass has thus played a key role in the recent growth of an infant industry which uses sugar as a basic raw material. The sucro-chemical industry, as it has been named, is now producing a wide variety of products. Addressing the American Chemical Society in September of 1953, Dr. Hass told how one company has successfully used sucrose compounds to make explosives, cosmetics and other products. Other firms are employing sugar derivatives in the manufacture of blood plasma extenders and adhesive agents to make insecticides stick to the leaves of plants. Bagasse, the shredded cane stalk left when the sugar has been squeezed out, is turned into newsprint and other paper products; and derivatives of bagasse are used today in the manufacture of nylon and phonograph records. Many other research projects are currently being carried on by the Sugar Research Foundation and individual companies outside the sugar industry in an attempt to discover unique uses for sugar. According to Dr. Hass, sucrose is far cheaper than the majority of organic starting materials.

Honorary degrees received by Hass include a D.Sc. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1942 and an LL.D. degree from the University of Chattanooga in 1945. The Modern Pioneer award was bestowed upon him by the National Association of Manufacturers in 1940, and he has also been honored by being invited to deliver the Foster Lectures at the University of Buffalo and Priestly Lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected chairman of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists in May 1941.

He is a member of the American Chemical Society (elected chairman of the New York section on May 7, 1955), the Indiana Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, Association of Research Directors, the Chemists' Club, the American Institute of Chemists, and the board of directors of the Purdue Research Foundation. Dr. Hass is also a fellow of the International Congress of Anesthetists, the American Institute of Chemists, and the Royal Society of Arts. His Greek letter societies include Alpha Sigma Phi, Alpha Kappa Lambda, Alpha Chi Sigma, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Sigma Xi, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Hass is a member of the Unitarian Church. He is six feet tall, weighs 179 pounds, and has blue eyes and dark-brown hair. On September 20, 1921 he married Georgia Mae Herancourt. The names of their four children are: Robert Henry, Charlotte Frances, Thomas William and Richard Frederick Hass. His favorite sports are swimming and mountain climbing. He belongs to the Rotary (Lafayette, Indiana), Town and Gown, and Parlor clubs.

In an article that appeared in the November 1953 issue of *The Chemist* he described the characteristic traits of members of his profession in this way: "The chemist has far more than his share of curiosity. He is in most instances far above the average in creativeness. . . . He has developed in some degree the characteristic trait of departing from the conventional. . . . Chemists and other scientists place a greater emphasis upon intellectual honesty than most people do. They are more willing to keep on learning and to accept change than other people of their own age."

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HAWKES, ANNA L(ORETTE) ROSE

May 18, 1890- Educational administrator; women's organization official

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To her office as president of the American Association of University Women, Dr. Anna L. Rose Hawkes brings long experience as an educator, having formerly been dean of students at Mills College, and dean of women at George Washington University. She was elected as head of A.A.U.W. on June 30, 1955 to succeed Susan B. Riley (see *C.B.*, February 1953) for a four-year term.

Her belief that the United States should demonstrate its willingness "to exchange ideas as well as goods" has made Dr. Hawkes a firm advocate of the U.S. international educational exchange program. In early 1956 she made a three-month trip to the Far East as the only woman member of the State Department's advisory commission on educational exchange, a post to which she had been appointed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954.

Anna Lorette Rose was born to James Emerson and Margaret Burns (Everett) Rose in Mansfield, Pennsylvania on May 18, 1890. She attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and after graduating with the B.A. degree in 1912 went back to her native town to teach German at the Mansfield State Normal School.

Returning to Washington in 1919 she was employed for the next two years as educational director for the Young Women's Christian Association. In 1921 she became registrar of George Washington University, where she also took graduate courses for the M.A. degree, conferred in 1924. During the latter year she was appointed dean of women at the university, an office which she held until 1929.

Miss Rose then moved to New York City, where from 1929 to 1941 she was staff assistant at the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Meanwhile, in 1932, she received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University's Teachers College. Her thesis, published in 1933, was entitled *Ability in Relation to School Progress; An Analytical Study of the Relation between School Appraisal of Pupil Educational Development and Objective Measures of Pupil Achievement and Ability.* On February 17, 1934 she married Herbert Edwin Hawkes, dean of Columbia College at Columbia University.

In collaboration with William Setchel Learned, Mrs. Hawkes wrote *An Experiment in Responsible Learning; A Report to the Carnegie Foundation on Projects in Evaluation of Secondary School Progress, 1929-1938,* which was published by the Carnegie Foundation in 1940. She was also engaged from 1936 to 1939 as field supervisor in educational guidance for a public school demonstration project of the Educational Records Bureau. While in New York, Mrs. Hawkes was associated for about four years with Finch Junior College, as a member of the board of trustees from 1941 to 1944, chairman of the board in 1943-44, and secretary from 1943 to 1945.

With Dean Hawkes (who died in 1943) she wrote *Through a Dean's Open Door* (McGraw, 1945). As the authors explained in the preface, "This volume was undertaken with two groups of readers in mind: first, prospective college candidates and their parents, who often must plan far ahead and make many sacrifices to ensure a college education; and second, personnel officers and college administrators, who are interested in providing for each student a situation in which he may find opportunity for his best development."

"This is no stiff and stuffy material; it is alive and kicking," James Gutmann wrote of the book in the *Saturday Review of Literature* (September 15, 1945). "It kicks vigorously against many contemporary prejudices and foibles, and it is lively with well-remembered anecdotes and incidents recounted unpretentiously and without sentimentality, but with insight and feeling."

ANNA L. ROSE HAWKES

During the following ten years (1945-55) Mrs. Hawkes was dean of students and professor of education at Mills College in Oakland, California. Her retirement from this position in June 1955 coincided with her election as president of the American Association of University Women. She has for many years taken a leading part in the work of A.A.U.W. committees, serving as chairman of the committee on standards and recognition of colleges and universities (1947-53), chairman of the California state committee on the status of women (beginning in 1954), chairman of the Oakland branch education committee (1954-55). She is currently chairman of the A.A.U.W. board of directors, as well as president, and ex officio member of the survey committee on the future of the organization.

The A.A.U.W., which was founded in 1882, has a membership of about 122,000 women in 1,310 local branches in the United States and its territories. Some 2,000 delegates at its convention in Los Angeles in 1955 adopted a legislative program calling for support of extension of reciprocal trade agreements, continuation of U.S. technical assistance to other countries, Federal aid to education, a cooperative atoms-for-peace program, and "modification of the immigration laws to permit freer movement of persons," among other measures (New York *Times,* July 2, 1955).

At the 1955 convention the A.A.U.W. was presented with a citation for its efforts in behalf of educational television by the National Citizens Committee for Educational Television. Another important undertaking of the A.A.U.W. is its fellowship program, which provides about forty international grants to foreign women. Mrs. Hawkes has described it as "one of the great, unifying forces in the A.A.U.W.", explaining that "not every branch works on every part of our program, but they

HAWKES, ANNA L. ROSE—*Continued*

all contribute to the fellowship program" (Richmond *News Leader*, November 2, 1955).

In November 1955 Mrs. Hawkes represented the A.A.U.W. at the White House Conference on Education in Washington, D.C. Her report on the conference, written with Lucille B. Even and Isabel H. Kideney (*American Association of University Women Journal*, January 1956), emphasized the significance of the fact that the 2,000 participants, although of varied geographical backgrounds and viewpoints, had been able to achieve "substantial agreement in principle on what educational necessities should be provided for our children." Also in November she and other A.A.U.W. officers met with U.S. Education Commissioner Samuel M. Brownell to discuss such problems as overcrowding in the schools.

Women college graduates, Mrs. Hawkes observed in a talk before A.A.U.W. members in Richmond, Virginia in November 1955, comprise so diversified a group that branches of the association face a challenging problem in preparing a program that will appeal to all. "There's the young homemaker versus the young career woman," she pointed out, "the mature woman scholar and the woman with the A.B. degree and no burning intellectual interests. There's the problem of youth versus age" (Richmond *News Leader*, November 2, 1955).

After visiting a number of A.A.U.W. branches in the fall of 1955, Mrs. Hawkes set out in the following January on a tour of Japan, India, Burma and other countries of the Far East, with scheduled stops at several cities of the Near East. As a member of the U.S. Department of State advisory commission on educational exchange, she traveled on a diplomatic passport.

The American Council on Education is one of several national organizations other than the A.A.U.W. in which Mrs. Hawkes has been active, as a member from 1945 to 1947 of its commission on the implications of the Armed Forces educational programs and since 1952 a member of its commission on the education of women. She was a member of the national board of the YWCA in 1934-35, secretary of the American College Personnel Association in 1948-49, and president of the National Association of Deans of Women from 1949 to 1951. She belongs to Chi Omega, Kappa Beta Pi (honorary member) and the Women's Faculty Club of Columbia University. She is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

For her "long years of distinguished leadership to young women," Mrs. Hawkes received scrolls of tribute from the California Association of Women Deans and Vice-Principals and the National Association of Deans of Women. She holds an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Valparaiso University in Indiana, and as featured speaker at the honors convocation in November 1955 she discussed the international educational exchange service of the State Department.

Gardening, golf and swimming are some of Mrs. Hawkes leisure interests. Since her retirement from Mills College, she has made her home in northern Vermont, in an old farmhouse which has been remodeled three times so that "all that's left of the original is the sill of one room." She is "patching" it up in preparation for visits from her family, including six step-grandchildren.

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See Hawkes, Anna L. Rose

HAYES, HELEN Oct. 10, 1900- Actress
Address: h. Nyack, N.Y.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1942.

Of the several actresses to be accorded from time to time the title of "First Lady of the American Stage," none has been held in higher esteem and affection than Helen Hayes, and only one other living actress, Ethel Barrymore, has received the show world's accolade of having her name given to a Broadway theatre. Helen Hayes "became a theatre," as she expressed it, on November 21, 1955, when New York's Fulton Theatre on West 46th Street was renamed the Helen Hayes Theatre in celebration of the star's fiftieth anniversary on the stage. Her golden jubilee was further marked by a citation from the City of New York and by a "First Night Ball" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on December 30, 1955, in which stars of stage and screen presented a "nostalgic review of the past fifty years in the theatre."

Broadway audiences have enjoyed Helen Hayes as the star of *What Every Woman Knows* (1926), *Mary of Scotland* (1933), *Victoria Regina* (1935), *Harriet* (1944) and *Mrs. McThing* (1952),—to name only a few of her memorable performances in the theatre. She has entertained millions of other Americans on tour and in summer theatres and on television, while radio listeners since 1930 have heard her on a variety of programs. To moviegoers, who look forward to her forthcoming appearance in *Anastasia*, she is remembered in such box office successes as *The Sin of Madelon Claudet* (1931), *Arrowsmith* (1932) and *A Farewell to Arms* (1932).

Helen Hayes, born on October 10, 1900 in Washington, D.C. and named Helen Hayes Brown, is the daughter of Francis Van Arnum and Catharine Estelle (Hayes) Brown. Her father was a manager and salesman for a wholesale butcher company in Washington. Through her mother and maternal grandmother she became interested in acting and dancing and made her first amateur appearance as a pupil in Miss Minnie Hawkes' dancing school when she impersonated a Gibson Girl at the school's May ball, a performance which reportedly attracted the attention of Lew Fields, who later furthered her career in New York.

Joining a Washington acting company, the Columbia Players, in 1905, Helen made her professional debut at the age of five as Prince Charles in *The Royal Family.* She also acted with this group in *The Prince and the Pauper,* among other plays. On November 22, 1909 she gave her first performance in New York, at the Herald Square Theatre in the role of Little Mime in Lew Fields' production of the musical comedy *Old Dutch.* Then she was seen on Broadway in other child parts in *The Summer Widowers* (1910) and *The Never Homes* (1911) before she returned to Washington to rejoin the Columbia Players and to study at the Academy of the Sacred Heart Convent, from which she was graduated in 1917.

One important event during this early period was her appearance at the Empire Theatre in New York as Little Simone in *The Prodigal Husband* (1914), which starred the popular actor John Drew. After playing in New York and touring the country during 1917-18 in the lead of Pollyanna, she performed on Broadway as Margaret Schofield in *Penrod.* The critics hailed her work in Sir James M. Barrie's *Dear Brutus* (1918) and many years later Maxwell Anderson recalled that "nobody else ever touched *Dear Brutus* with such a wistful beauty as she gave it" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 18, 1955).

Again in New York, following a Washington run of *On the Firing Line* (1919), Helen was billed as a star in *Bab, the Sub-Deb* (1920) and then was seen in *The Wren* (1921) and *Golden Days* (1921). For two years (1922-24), in New York and on tour, she played in *To the Ladies* and in 1924 had parts in *We Moderns, She Stoops to Conquer, Dancing Mothers,* and *Quarantine.* Her appearance as Cleopatra in Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra,* a 1925 Theatre Guild production, was followed by a role the same year in *Young Blood.*

As Maggie Wylie in Barrie's *What Every Woman Knows* (1926), she gave one of the most memorable performances of her career. Producer Jed Harris then starred her in *Coquette,* which opened in New York in 1927 and in which she later toured the United States. On August 17, 1928 Helen Hayes married playwright Charles G. MacArthur and in the following year left the cast of *Coquette* because of impending motherhood. When other members of the cast sued Harris for several unplayed weeks, he protested, unsuccessfully, that the play had been closed through an "act of God."

Returning to the theatre after the birth of her daughter, Mary, in February 1930, Helen Hayes acted in *Mr. Gilhooley* (1930), *Petticoat Influence* (1930), and Ferenc Molnár's *The Good Fairy* (1931-32). Maxwell Anderson wrote *Mary of Scotland* for her and as the tragic Mary Stuart she created one of the characters for which she is best known. The play had 248 performances on Broadway after opening at the Alvin Theatre in November 1933, and in September 1934 Miss Hayes began a tour in the leading part.

She had meanwhile become familiar to motion picture audiences and although she has always much preferred Broadway to Hollywood, her screen career provided a number of well-received films. For her acting in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's *The Sin of Madelon Claudet* (1931), she won an "Oscar" from the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Among her other pictures were *Arrowsmith* and *A Farewell to Arms* (1932), *The White Sister, Another Language* and *Night Flight* (1933), *What Every Woman Knows* (1934), and *Vanessa—Her Love Story* (1935).

Wide World

HELEN HAYES

The Gilbert Miller production of Laurence Housman's *Victoria Regina,* generally regarded as the vehicle of Helen Hayes' most brilliant performance, opened in Baltimore on December 12, 1935 and soon afterward moved to the Broadhurst Theatre in New York, where it ran for 123 weeks. On its tour of forty-three U.S. cities it broke many box office records and played until January 1939. In the role of Queen Victoria, which she acted 969 times, she lived eighty years in two and a half hours. "She gave us such moving young grace and such heartbreak in the final scenes," Maxwell Anderson wrote, "that many count *Victoria Regina* their happiest experience in all modern theatre" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 18, 1955). Miss Hayes was awarded the Drama League of New York Medal for the most distinguished performance of the year 1936.

Her next Broadway play was *Ladies and Gentlemen* (1939), written by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur and produced by Gilbert Miller. The following year she portrayed Viola in the Theatre Guild's *Twelfth Night,* her only role in a Shakespearean play in New York (she had appeared as Portia in *The Merchant of Venice* in Chicago in January 1938). The Theatre Guild next presented her in Maxwell Anderson's *Candle in the Wind,* which opened on Broadway in October 1941 and went on tour the following January.

(Continued next page)

HAYES, HELEN—*Continued*

In *Harriet,* beginning in March 1944, she created another of the historical portraits for which she has become famous. Howard Barnes called her characterization of Harriet Beecher Stowe "luminous and understanding" (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 4, 1943) and Lewis Nichols regarded it as a "masterpiece" (New York *Times,* March 4, 1943). *Harriet* ran for 377 performances before closing in October 1944.

After touring in J. M. Barrie's *Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire* during the summer of 1946, she played Addie in Anita Loos's *Happy Birthday,* which had its Broadway première on October 31, 1946 and ran for 564 performances. Reviewers were delighted with the versatility and acting ingenuity demonstrated by the star in this comedy.

She gave her first performance in London on July 28, 1948 as Amanda Wingfield in Tennessee Williams' *The Glass Menagerie.* Following a two-year absence from Broadway, during which she played in *Good Housekeeping* in summer theatres in 1949, she opened at the Martin Beck Theatre on March 29, 1950 in Joshua Logan's *The Wisteria Trees,* based on Anton Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard.* Brooks Atkinson commented that in the role of Lucy Andree Ransdell, Helen Hayes gave "the richest performance of her career" (New York *Times,* March 30, 1950).

Next starring as Mrs. Howard V. LaRue 2d in Mary Chase's *Mrs. McThing,* she was described by Walter F. Kerr as "funny," "moving," and "altogether superb" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 21, 1952). The comic fantasy, produced by the American National Theatre and Academy, was given an extended engagement by popular demand.

Miss Hayes again acted Maggie Wylie during the two-week run (starting December 22, 1954) of the New York City Center Theatre Company's revival of *What Every Woman Knows.* William Hawkins called her performance "the triumph of a whole career" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (December 23, 1954). In another revival, Thornton Wilder's *The Skin of Our Teeth,* which was part of the "Salute to France" presented by ANTA in Paris during the summer of 1955, she played Mrs. Antrobus, co-starring with Mary Martin as Sabina.

In May 1956 it was announced that Helen Hayes would portray the role of the Dowager Empress in Twentieth Century-Fox's *Anastasia,* now being filmed in Europe with Ingrid Bergman and Yul Brynner as co-stars. Four years earlier (1952) Miss Hayes had ended a long absence from motion pictures by appearing in Paramount Pictures' *My Son John,* a controversial film dealing with Americanism versus Communism.

Her work in radio dates back to 1930 when she was heard in a series of fifteen-minute talks. In 1935 she starred in the *New Penny* series and the following season in the *Bambi* programs. Then she appeared during 1939 with Orson Welles on the Columbia Broadcasting System network and from September 1940 to December 1941 produced and acted in CBS's *Helen Hayes Theatre,* winning an award in a national poll as radio's best actress for 1940.

She presented a series in 1945 called *This Is Helen Hayes* to promote recruiting of nurses for the Army and Navy, and in 1948-49 was the star of CBS's *Electric Theatre.* More recently (1956) she has been featured in a series of readings on the National Broadcasting Company's *Weekday.* She is noted for her encouragement of young actors and in May 1956 narrated a radio play on CBS presented by the Helen Hayes Drama Group, a company under her patronage.

On television she has acted in a number of plays, among the more recent *Dear Brutus* on CBS-TV's *Omnibus* (January 8, 1956), and was narrator for *Springtime, U.S.A.* (March 19, 1956), a special ABC-TV musical spectacle.

Newsweek (November 11, 1946) once observed that Miss Hayes impresses fellow players with her "perfect technique, her ability to regulate apparently genuine emotion, her absolute control over the pitch and timbre of her voice. And her complete absorption in her role gives her supporting players a lift."

Among the many honors that have been conferred on her is the degree of Doctor of Fine Arts (1956) from Princeton University, with a citation noting that as past president of the American Theatre Wing and of ANTA, "she has had a quiet directive voice in the wisest new experiments and oldest and best traditions of the stage." Her other honorary degrees include those from Hamilton College, Smith College, and Columbia University.

Off stage Miss Hayes's record of service includes her work as national chairman of the women's division of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Her interest in this organization derives in part from the death of her daughter, Mary, by polio in 1949. She had acted in several plays with her daughter. The actress, a Catholic, was chosen to select the Catholic Lenten Reading List for 1956. In politics she is a Republican. On June 7, 1956 she became women's chairman of the National Citizens for Eisenhower.

Helen Hayes has an adopted son, James Gordon MacArthur, who in 1956, at the age of eighteen, is beginning a career as an actor. Her husband, Charles G. MacArthur, died on April 21, 1956. Many people who have seen the star impersonate a tall, stately queen are surprised to learn that she is only five feet tall and weighs about 105 pounds.

"There was a time when I thought the theatre and all its absorbing work had deprived me of other things in life," Helen Hayes recently wrote in a brief article for *Parade* (March 11, 1956). "I have learned I was wrong. For what God has given me through my profession has made me sometimes able to help others—and myself. Certainly it has made my life rich and meaningful."

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HERBERT, DON(ALD JEFFRY) July 10, 1917- Television personality

Address: b. NBC-TV, 30 Rockefeller Pl., New York 20., h. Bronxville, New York

Television's "Mr. Wizard," whose adroit combination of instruction and entertainment has won a wide following among both youngsters and adults, and high praise from scientists and educators, is Don Herbert. His Saturday morning program, broadcast originally from Chicago (and since August 1955 from New York, on the National Broadcasting Company television network), demonstrates and explains vividly but simply "what goes on in the world—why the wind blows, what makes a cake rise, how water comes out of a kitchen tap." It was launched in March 1951. It now has an audience estimated at 5,000,000, and has inspired the formation of more than 5,000 Mr. Wizard Science Clubs with a total membership of more than 100,000.

On March 25, 1955, the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society presented Herbert with its first citation ever awarded for "important contributions to science education." The citation read in part: "At a time when the welfare of civilization depends so much on science and technology Mr. Wizard helps to stimulate youngsters to an interest and appreciation of chemistry, physics, and allied disciplines."

Before becoming "Mr. Wizard," Herbert, a graduate of a Midwestern teachers college, was a free lance radio writer and actor. He was associated with the radio program *It's Your Life,* a documentary which was commended for "its complete authenticity, vibrant intensity, and the medically accurate way in which touchy and dangerous subjects are handled" (*Newsweek,* May 2, 1949). During World War II Herbert served as a bomber pilot in Europe and won several citations.

Donald Jeffry Herbert was born on July 10, 1917 in Waconia, Minnesota, and was raised in La Crosse, Wisconsin. He attended La Crosse's Central High School, where he played football and participated in dramatics. After graduating in 1935, he entered La Crosse State Teachers College, majoring in general science and English, planning to teach dramatics. He was graduated with the B.S. degree in 1940.

Following his graduation from college Herbert managed a summer stock theatre at Green Lake, Wisconsin and then played leading roles in a stock company organized by friends in Minneapolis. Upon the early dissolution of that venture, he went to New York in the hope of getting work on Broadway. While trying to get a part he worked as a guide at Rockefeller Center, an assistant personnel manager at the Astor Hotel, and as salesman and service manager at R. H. Macy & Co.

When World War II broke out, Herbert entered the Army Air Forces as a private. He became a B-24 pilot with the Fifteenth Air Force and participated in the invasion of Italy. Before he was discharged as a captain in 1945, he had flown fifty-six missions and won the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

NBC

DON HERBERT

Upon his return to civilian life he accepted offers of radio work in Chicago. While he appeared on such programs as *Captain Midnight, Jack Armstrong* and *Tom Mix,* he sold scripts to *Dr. Christian, Curtain Time,* and *First Nighter.* In October 1949, Herbert became associated, as co-producer with Ben Parks, with the documentary health series entitled *It's Your Life.* The program was produced by the Chicago Industrial Health Association, sponsored commercially, and had the good wishes of medical authorities. "Here, at last," Helen Bolstad wrote in *TV and Radio Mirror,* "Don had a chance to combine his double interest in science and drama" (July 1954). *Newsweek*'s radio critic praised its authenticity, accuracy and sensitivity.

While he was occupied with *It's Your Life* the idea for *Mr. Wizard* began to take form in Herbert's mind. Increasingly he became interested in general science experiments. Helen Bolstad quotes his wife as saying, "I'd turn on the television set [and] . . . I'd catch Don looking at the screen with totally blank eyes. What he'd actually be seeing was a way to use television to demonstrate natural phenomena. . . . Don had been thinking in terms of laboratory experiments. When he switched to trying to produce the same effects with ordinary kitchen equipment, I knew we had better get that show on the air or I'd never have a pan to cook in."

Eighteen months passed before Herbert succeeded in selling the program to NBC. The first performance was presented on a fourteen-station network in March 1951. "The effect," says Miss Bolstad, "was instantaneous combustion by television." Within eight months Herbert's audience was estimated at 850,000. *Time*'s television critic commented: "On *Mr. Wizard,* . . . popular science show for kids . . . [Don Herbert] uses brief, ad lib comment instead of . . . lectures, everyday objects like balloons and

HERBERT, DON—*Continued*

tumblers instead of beakers and fractionating columns, and he would rather conduct his experiments with a potato or a spinning top than with test tubes and Bunsen burners."

Two years after the program was inaugurated, there were some 3,500 Mr. Wizard Science Clubs in forty-one states. Now the program appears in 140 cities to an audience estimated at 5,000,000; there are more than 5,000 Mr. Wizard Science Clubs with more than 100,000 members in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii.

One of Herbert's "fans," a thirteen-year-old pupil wrote him: "Before I watched you, Mr. Wizard, I found science very boring. Now it is my most interesting subject." Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg of the National Science Foundation, declared that "Don Herbert and 'Mr. Wizard' do more to interest young people in science research today than any other medium of science promotion."

John Crosby, radio and television columnist of the New York *Herald Tribune,* wrote on February 28, 1955: "To avoid anything that smacks of direct teaching, Herbert tries to make his simple scientific experiments seem like magic tricks. Then he shows how the trick is done and, quite painlessly, you've just swallowed a bit of scientific truth. . . . In four years, Mr. Wizard has performed 2,595 experiments . . . and has taught thousands of adults more than they ever knew before about science."

One of the features of the program is its air of informality. As Don Ross put it, the program has a "folksy, relaxed atmosphere . . . Mr. Herbert [appears] in shirt sleeves and with a gentle look on his face that would do credit to a Scoutmaster" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 1, 1953). This seeming casualness conceals the conscientious craftsmanship of Herbert and cohorts, producer Jules Power, director Don Meier and the behind-the-scenes workshop staff of research assistants. Two of Herbert's researchers explore a library of books on science ranging from elementary texts to works of the most advanced character. According to John Crosby, "Herbert picks a subject and then they comb the books for experiments. Together he and his researchers rough out a story line which will permit them to explain things visually and create new experiments of their own."

In 1952 the Popular Mechanics Company published *Mr. Wizard's Science Secrets.* The reviewer for the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* wrote: "One of Chicago's personalities who has captivated children from 6 to 16 [and sometimes up to 60] with his appealing television show is Don Herbert. . . . This book explains how, with the simplest of materials and ingredients, most of which you already have in your house, you can entertain and mystify your friends—and learn a great deal about science at the same time." M. I. Ross of the *Library Journal* noted: "A boon to teachers of general science. Format excellent. Will stimulate students to try many of the experiments."

Herbert married the former Maraleita Dutton on October 12, 1939. Mrs. Herbert is a radio and television publicist and now collaborates with her husband on his program. The Herberts have two adopted sons—Jeffrey Dutton and Jay Bigelow—and a daughter, Jill. In the Herbert home are a French poodle, a Siamese cat, and a parrot. The *Mr. Wizard* program emanates from a lower floor of the three-story Victorian house in which the Herberts reside. They also own a Cape Cod cottage on a lake twenty-eight miles from Chicago.

"Mr. Wizard" is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 170 pounds; his hair and eyes are brown. J. P. Shanley writes that he "smokes a pipe and dresses conservatively, [and] looks the part of a science teacher." Herbert lists his hobbies as badminton and golf, travel, still photography and taking 16mm. color motion pictures.

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HERSHOLT, JEAN July 12, 1886-June 2, 1956 Actor; Danish-born veteran of fifty years acting in Hollywood films; was president Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for four years and president Motion Picture Relief Fund for eighteen years; portrayed more than 450 characters in both silent pictures and talkies; played Dr. Allan Dafoe in *The Country Doctor,* a film about the Dionne quintuplets; played role of Dr. Christian in screen and radio series, translated Hans Christian Anderson's fairy tales. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p86 Je 3 '56

HESS, ELMER May 31, 1889- Physician; organization official

Address: b. c/o American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 8 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa.; h. 4819 Highview Blvd., Erie, Pa.

While reaffirming the American Medical Association's stand against "socialized medicine" Dr. Elmer Hess says that "every person in this country deserves quality medical care whether he can afford or cannot afford it." A foe of centralized authority of government and advocate of the "dignity of the individual," the president of the A.M.A. for 1955-1956 has maintained its policy of rugged resistance to governmental control in the medical field.

In June 1955 Dr. Hess was inaugurated as the 109th president of the A.M.A. at its annual convention held in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Dr. Hess succeeded Dr. Walter B. Martin for the one-year term. His election climaxes more than twenty years of activity in the A.M.A. on local, state, and national levels.

On June 13, 1956 Dr. Hess was succeeded to the A.M.A. presidency by Dr. Dwight H. Murray.

Dr. Hess, a specialist in urology for the past thirty-five years, has practiced medicine and surgery in Erie, Pennsylvania almost continuously since 1942. In addition to his contributions to medical journals (chiefly the *Journal of Urology*), he edits and publishes the quarterly bulletin *Urolog;* and also edits urological subjects for the *Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery, Specialties.* He is president of the Dr. Hess Urological Foundation, chief of the department of urology at St. Vincent's and Hamot hospitals in Erie, Pennsylvania and consulting urologist for the Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, and many other institutions in the area.

Born in Millville, New Jersey, on May 31, 1889, the son of Frederick and Mary (Theise) Hess, Elmer Hess received his early education at the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey, which he attended from 1903 to 1907. He was awarded the M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1911. He served as physician in the U.S. Indian Service for one year and then began practice in Erie, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hess served in World War I from 1917 to 1919 with the 15th Field Artillery, Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, Army Medical Corps. After action in France he won the Croix de Guerre, the Verdun and Château-Thierry medals, three Silver Star citations, and the Victory Medal with five clasps. Discharged as a captain, he took graduate courses in Europe and at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland for a year before settling down to specialize in urology in 1920.

In medical circles Dr. Hess has been no stranger to the office of president. He has served in this capacity to the Pan-American Medical Association's section on urology in 1937; the Erie County Medical Association in 1938; and the Western New York and Ontario Urological Association in 1941. From 1947 to 1948 he was president of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and in 1950 was president of the American Urological Association.

Long active in A.M.A. affairs, Dr. Hess has been a Pennsylvania delegate to the organization's House of Delegates since 1946, and a member of the Council on Medical Service since 1947. He was chairman of the council in 1953 during the intense campaign of the A.M.A. against Federal aid to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities and illnesses. As president-elect, he automatically assumed vice-chairmanship of the medical association's liason committee in Washington, D.C. This committee meets with numerous government agencies during the course of its work "in an attempt to keep health legislation something we can actively support," Hess observed.

During his term as president-elect some issues of national significance involved the A.M.A., chiefly the Eisenhower health proposals for Federal reinsurance of private health plans. A substantially similar program was defeated by the U.S. House of Representatives in 1954, largely because of A.M.A. opposition. Describing A.M.A. as a "constructive" organization,

DR. ELMER HESS

Dr. Hess told audiences in Columbia, South Carolina, that the medical association supported eleven of President Eisenhower's fifteen bills affecting medicine, and actively opposed only two. One of these was the health reinsurance plan which was undesirable, Dr. Hess said, because "we didn't think the Federal Government should get into the insurance business." Both the New York *Times* (February 3, 1955) and the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (February 1, 1955) editorially criticized the failure of the plan to cover the vast majority of citizens unable to afford any health insurance at all. In the immediate future, A.M.A. support, Dr. Hess said, will be concentrated on mental health measures which he labeled as a chief project of the association.

Dr. Hess was one of the four A.M.A. officials who heard Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., director of the Independent Poliomyelitis Vaccine Evaluation Center of the University of Michigan, make his official report on the effectiveness of the Dr. Jonas E. Salk anti-polio vaccine. Hess termed the report "more thrilling than any detective story" (New York *Times,* April 13, 1955). A member of the closed panel to consider distribution of the vaccine, he favored voluntary allocation of available supplies to age groups most susceptible to the disease and to the critical areas known to the experts.

During Dr. Hess's service as president-elect, the A.M.A. discontinued as no longer necessary its "seal of acceptance" in use since 1931 for advertised products; and its judicial council decided that group advertising such as that of the Greater New York Health Insurance Plan—a provocative and publicized issue—was not contrary to the association's ethics, a decision which won editorial approval from the New York *Times* (February 19, 1955).

An attempt was made as well to deal with the practice of fee splitting. A special A.M.A. committee recommended that "a relative value

HESS, ELMER—*Continued*

scale" be established to define the "proper relation" between fees for various services, whose disparities Dr. Hess discussed in a nationally circulated article, "Do Doctors Charge Too Much?" After noting A.M.A. support of the mediation committees set up throughout the United States by state and county medical societies expressly to hear patients' grievances, Dr. Hess wrote: "I believe that doctors should treat their patients' pocketbooks as they would their own. If aspirin will do . . . why order sulfa?" (*American Weekly,* April 24, 1955).

In January 1953 Dr. Hess traveled as civilian consultant to Major General George Armstrong (Surgeon General, U.S.A.) to inspect all Far Eastern army installations. As a representative of the A.M.A. he has toured most of the United States to "spread the gospel of the practice of good medicine."

Despite the persistent opposition to the "doctors' draft" by the A.M.A., Congress passed an extension of the act for an additional two years in July 1955. This legislation permits compulsory conscription of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and health specialists in the event they do not voluntarily accept commissions as officers of the armed forces or the Public Health Service.

Spokesmen for the A.M.A. strongly opposed a bill before Congress in July 1955 to provide social security payments to the totally disabled on the grounds that it was "a piecemeal approach to the socialization of medicine" (New York *Herald Tribune,* July 23, 1955).

Addressing the annual convention of the American Hospital Association Dr. Hess said that local hospitals are not a Federal responsibility and that hospital deficits should be met by taxes on a local not national level. He cautioned against a tendency among hospitals to cater to the wealthy and reminded the hospital executives that "the only reason you [administer] a tax-free institution is because you have taken care of the needy and the poor" (New York *Times,* September 20, 1955).

In September 1955 a $125,000 grant was announced by the Sears Roebuck Foundation in cooperation with the A.M.A. to assist newly practicing physicians. Physicians seeking to establish practices will be offered unsecured ten-year loans up to $25,000 each. The plan was started as "an investment in individual incentive" (New York *Times,* September 3, 1955).

A vigorous participant in community affairs, Dr. Hess was the Republican candidate for mayor of Erie in 1919, and president of the Erie Boys Club from 1919 to 1939. He has served as a trustee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors Home for fifteen years, and as a member of the governing committee of the Gorgas Memorial Institute. In 1943 he was president of the Erie Rotary Club; and in 1946 Governor Edward Martin appointed him to the Pennsylvania State Board of Medical Education and Licensure.

On June 26, 1911, Dr. Hess married Edna Africa of Pennsylvania. They have two daughters, Celeste Remle (the wife of Commander P. W. Cann of the U.S. Navy) and Hope Noel. Dr. Hess, a "professed Republican" and an Episcopalian, is an honorary member of the Detroit Urological Society; the Collegio Brasileiro de Urologistas; and the Western Branch of the Society of American Urology; and a corresponding member of the Cuban and Argentine urological societies. He belongs as well to the Phi Beta Pi medical society and is a fellow of both the American and the International College of Surgeons. Other associations include the Newcomen Society of England, American Legion, Forty and Eight, the Erie and Kahkwa clubs and the Erie Rotary Club. The "easy-talking doctor," who considers the general practitioner "the salt of the earth," is a crusader for patients' rights.

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HEUSINGER, ADOLF (ERNST) (hoi'sĭn-gẽr ä'dôlf) Aug. 4, 1897- German army officer

Address: b. Argelanderstrasse 105, Bonn, Germany; h. Brombeerweg 5, Venusberg, Bonn, Germany

One of the principal planners of the new army of the Federal Republic of Germany is Lieutenant General Adolf Heusinger, a career officer who entered military service under Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1915. Heusinger, an expert in logistics and in military organization, had been chief of the operations division of the Army High Command of Germany during World War II. He opposed the military policies of Adolf Hitler and he was a witness, not a defendant, at the Nuremberg trials of the major Nazi war criminals.

General Heusinger has been a staunch advocate of the integration of German forces in a European or international army and, as a military adviser to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, has aided the efforts of the three Western Allied occupying powers toward that end. Under the terms of the Paris pacts of 1954, West Germany will rearm as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and of the Western European Union. Heusinger, who has been head of the military planning division of the German Defense Ministry, on November 12, 1955 was given the title of General Inspector of the Army of the German Federal Republic, and on November 23 was appointed chairman of a newly formed Supreme Military Council. His job, observed Charles Thayer in *Life* (December 5, 1955), is the "rebuilding from the ground up of a German army that will be not only an efficient fighting unit but a democratic one."

Adolf Ernst Heusinger was born in Holzminden, a city on the Weser River in Germany, on August 4, 1897. He was the son of Ludwig and Charlotte (von Alten) Heusinger. Members of his family had been ministers and philologists, and his father was director of a classical Gymnasium (a secondary school). Adolf Heusinger has one brother, Bruno, who is a judge. Adolf attended the Gymnasiums in Holzminden and Helmstedt and was graduated in 1915.

On June 17, 1915 he entered the German Army as a second lieutenant in the 96th Infantry Regiment, fought in France during World War I, and was a prisoner in Great Britain in 1918-1919. After his release he was stationed in Sondershausen and in Kassel in Germany and advanced to the position of adjutant of a battalion. In 1925 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and was attached to the Ministry of the Reichswehr (the Reichswehr was the name of the German military forces which were allowed to be maintained by the Weimar Republic under the terms of the Versailles Treaty of 1919).

In 1932 he received the rank of captain and was stationed at Paderborn and Allenstein. He became head of a division and was attached to the German General Staff. In 1936, as a major, he became connected with the OKH (Oberkommando des Heeres—Army High Command) in Allenstein. Two years later he became a lieutenant colonel and in 1940, after Germany had attacked France, he was promoted to the rank of full colonel. He was made chief of the operations division of the OKH in that year.

He was also given the position of deputy chief of the Army General Staff and in 1941, was promoted to the rank of major general and in 1943, to the rank of lieutenant general. In April 1941, meanwhile, he had accompanied General Franz Halder, head of the OKH, to Greece after the German conquest of that country. In July of that year he was stationed at Mauerwald, near Angerburg, in East Prussia, and helped with the German campaign against the Soviet Union. According to *Life* (December 5, 1955) Heusinger "never became a Nazi but his brilliance led Hitler to overlook this."

Heusinger's reminiscences, entitled *Befehl im Widerstreit; Schicksalsstunden der deutschen Armee, 1923-1945* (Order in Conflict; The Fateful Hours of the German Army, 1923-1945), were published by the Rainer Wunderlich Verlag in 1950 and in France by Editions Berger-Levrault in 1951 as *Hitler et l'O.K.H., 1923-1945* (Hitler and the OKH, 1923-1945). Beginning at the time of the Beer Hall Putsch of Adolf Hitler and ending with Germany's surrender to the Allied powers in 1945, Heusinger recounted, by the use of dialogue alone, the conflicts felt by many of the German officers in undertaking the war and in carrying out Hitler's orders.

Increased dissatisfaction with Hitler's "intuitive amateur strategy" in the conduct of the war and his contempt of his own German generals, caused several of them to join in a plot to assassinate the Führer. Heusinger reportedly did not join actively in the plot and was unaware of the time when the assassination was to occur. At a military meeting in Rastenburg on July 20, 1944, as Heusinger was reporting on the Russian situation to Hitler, a bomb went off, wounding the Führer and killing several officers.

Wide World

LT. GEN. ADOLF HEUSINGER

Heusinger, wounded by splinters from the explosion, was taken to a field hospital and there Gestapo officers arrested him. When questioned about his relation to the plot, he told them: "I have not approved of Hitler's military decisions. . . . I wished the Führer would give up the supreme command and return it to the hands of soldiers" (*Newsweek,* February 5, 1951). He pointed out that his disapproval became stronger after the campaign in the Soviet Union and particularly after the battle of Stalingrad in 1942. (He thought it might have been possible to hold Stalingrad if Hitler had not insisted on striking simultaneously at the Caucasian oil fields.) He denied being implicated in the plot and was released by the Gestapo for lack of evidence against him.

Hitler awarded Heusinger with a medal that he had ordered for survivors of the bomb plot. The Führer then launched into a vitriolic attack on his generals who, he said, were not only defeatists but disloyal as well. "I demand," he screamed, "that my generals, just as ordinary soldiers, carry out every one of my orders with instantaneous, blind and unquestioning obedience."

Heusinger's answer, as he recounts it, was: "I fear that will be somewhat difficult. Your generals have been to school. They are accustomed to thinking. To forbid them to think, to make them mere automatons or to make them act against their consciences will hardly be possible" (*Life,* December 5, 1955).

This defiance of Hitler ended Heusinger's military service. He spent the rest of the war on inactive duty. On May 7, 1945 Germany surrendered to the Allied powers, including France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. During the trials of major German war criminals conducted by these four

HEUSINGER, ADOLF—*Continued*

Allied governments in 1945 and 1946, Heusinger was a witness.

After also helping the American Army's historical division in its work, he went to Munich, where he wrote his book about the German Army. He also started a war history. When West Germany was granted a large degree of internal autonomy in 1949, Heusinger became influential in determining military policies and plans for the West German government of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. "Heusinger worked loyally with General Eisenhower and with his successors, Generals Matthew Ridgway and Alfred Gruenther, at SHAPE," reported Charles Thayer in *Life* (December 5, 1955).

In 1951 when the three Western Allied nations began to feel the necessity of allowing West Germany to rearm because of fear of the intentions of the Soviet Union, the bureau headed by Theodor Blank (see *C.B.,* September 1952) became concerned with coordinating and presenting German views on rearmament. Heusinger and Hans Speidel, another ex-lieutenant general, were closely associated in the work of the Blank Bureau and became military advisers to Chancellor Adenauer.

Heusinger participated in a conference on Germany's contribution to Western defense held in January 1951 in Petersburg, Germany, which drew up a plan for raising a small army, air force, and naval units.

To answer Western fears of a rearmed Germany by incorporating German troops in an international army, plans were made for a European Defense Community. Heusinger stated in 1952: "If we once start having the old national armies, we shall never get a united Europe. So the ideal is something not to be worked toward but to begin with—right now—this idea of one army to defend the West. . . . The time of the small countries is gone, and, yes, I mean by small countries, France and Germany. . . . You know, democracy can grow only slowly in Germany. But there is one idea that can quickly catch the imagination of this generation—the idea of a united Europe" (*Life,* June 9, 1952).

After the French National Assembly failed to ratify the EDC treaties on August 30, 1954, a new solution for rearming West Germany within the Western community of nations was sought. In conferences at London and Paris, it was determined that West Germany would become a sovereign nation and would rearm as a member of NATO and of the Western European Union, an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization. The troops would be limited to 500,000 men, Germany was not to manufacture atomic weapons, and other limitations were placed on Germany's military might. West Germany became a sovereign nation and the Western European Union pact came into force on May 5, 1955, and on May 9 West Germany joined NATO.

In an article by M. S. Handler on October 14, 1954 in the New York *Times,* it was stated that the new army would be known as the Streitkräfte—"the military forces". This break with the military nomenclature of the past (the armed forces were known as the Reichswehr during the Weimar Republic and as the Wehrmacht under Hitler) was reported as being "part of the general plan to create a democratic armed force in the image of the U.S. military establishment," with three separate service chiefs of staff and a chairman to coordinate activities.

President Theodore Hess signed West Germany's first two rearmament bills on July 23, 1955. Three days later Adolf Heusinger was appointed by a Bundestag committee as a lieutenant general in the new army, as was Hans Speidel. These two men thus hold the highest military rank within the defense establishment. The Supreme Military Council, of which Heusinger was appointed chairman on November 23, 1955, is made up of the departments of the army, navy and air force and the Armed Forces Department.

A military conscription bill was enacted in July 1956 which will enable West Germany to contribute twelve divisions to NATO. The measure is unpopular in Germany in view of the change in emphasis from conventional military forces to nuclear "firepower" as a primary goal by the U.S. and British governments. In late July Heusinger visited the United States to discuss this problem.

On September 23, 1931 Adolf Ernst Heusinger was married to Gerda Krueger, an art historian. They have two daughters, Ruth and Ada. For recreation he enjoys playing various sports and studying nature. He has blue eyes and sandy hair; he weighs about 140 pounds and is about five feet and five inches tall. He has been described as a man "quick of smile" and "calm of temper," "brilliant," and "precise."

Heusinger lives in a modest apartment in Bonn and, unlike most officials, does not own a car. Asked why he chose a military career, Heusinger replied that mainly he was attracted by the opportunity to work with other men, to train them, mold them and lead them. "He must overcome German apathy and outright hostility of ex-Wehrmacht high brass," commented Charles Thayer.

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HEUVEN GOEDHART, G(ERRIT) J(AN) VAN Mar. 19, 1901-July 8, 1956 United Nations official; journalist; U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees since 1951; was co-editor of *Het Parool,* Dutch resistance newspaper (1942-44); Minister of Justice in Netherlands Government-in-exile (1944-45); Labor member of First Chamber of States-General (1947-50); vice-chairman of Netherlands delegation to U.N. (1949-50). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p14 Jl 10 '56

HICKS, HENRY D(AVIES) March 5, 1915- Premier of Nova Scotia; political leader; lawyer

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HENRY D. HICKS

Always a popular vacation land for American tourists, "New Scotland," or Nova Scotia, "a beautiful peninsula ringed with surf," is one of Canada's three Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are the other two). Its Premier is Henry D. Hicks, leader of the Liberal party, who succeeded the late Angus L. Macdonald on September 30, 1954. He holds office until the next provincial general election scheduled for October 30, 1956.

Nova Scotia's fishing villages, national historic parks and Acadian French "Evangeline" country were viewed by 563,928 visitors between June 1 and September 30, 1955. They arrived via plane, car and boat, many of them using the new Halifax-Dartmouth Angus L. Macdonald bridge—the second longest in the British Commonwealth—which was opened in April 1955.

A member of the Nova Scotia legislature since 1945, Hicks had served in the Cabinet of Premier Macdonald as Minister of Education and as Provincial Secretary. He is a member of the Nova Scotia bar, a former Rhodes scholar, holder of law degrees from Oxford University, and is a veteran of World War II.

Henry Davies Hicks, who was born on March 5, 1915, is a native of Bridgetown, Annapolis county where members of his family were in the contracting business or lumberers and millworkers. He is a son of Henry Brandon and Annie May (Kinney) Hicks, and the brother of Franklyn Herbert Hicks, now a physician. One of his ancestors, who came to Nova Scotia in 1759 from New England, was the first representative in the colonial legislature for the town of Granville, Nova Scotia.

Brought up in Bridgetown and graduated in 1932 from the local high school, Henry Hicks attended Mount Allison University at Sackville, New Brunswick, where he was prominent in track and debating. In 1936 he received the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors in chemistry. After an additional academic year at Dalhousie University at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he earned the Bachelor of Science degree in 1937 he decided to be a lawyer.

A Rhodes Scholarship enabled him to attend Exeter College, Oxford University, England to work for the Bachelor of Arts degree in jurisprudence which he acquired in 1939 and the Bachelor of Civil Laws degree awarded in the following year. A member of the Oxford ice-hockey team of 1938-1939, Hicks received a "half blue" for participation in this sport and was coxswain of the Oxford crew in the 1940 boat race with Cambridge.

Although called to the Nova Scotia bar in 1941, Hicks did not (because of World War II service) begin the practice of his profession until five years later. Commissioned a second lieutenant of the Royal Canadian Artillery, he served in Canada and Europe and while in England was able to complete the requirements for the M.A. degree which was conferred on him by Oxford in 1943. He was still in uniform when in 1945 he was elected, as a Liberal, to represent his native Annapolis county in the Nova Scotia House of Commons. (Hicks was at the time the youngest member of this legislative body). Discharged from the army in the following year with the rank of Captain TSO-3 (Radar), he formed a partnership with J. G. Orlando and practiced as a solicitor and barrister at Bridgetown until 1950.

Originally part of the French colony of Acadie, Nova Scotia was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It entered the Confederation of Canada under the British Crown in 1867. Its population (683,000 by a 1955 estimate) is descended from Micmac Indians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, and Loyalists (after the American Revolution) as well as earlier settlers from the New England colonies. Its titular head is a lieutenant-governor (Alistair Fraser) and its premier is the leader of the majority party. It has a House of Commons comprised of ten members, a House of Assembly of thirty-seven members and ten federal senators appointed for life. Three parties are currently represented in its legislature; the Liberals, the Progressive Conservatives and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation party. The Liberal party is presently the majority party and "has ruled Nova Scotia almost without interruption for half a century" (Washington *Post and Times-Herald,* October 21, 1954).

Following the June 1949 election Hicks was appointed the first Minister of Education of a province where "education has been a fetish" (*Saturday Evening Post,* May 20, 1950), and approximately 21 per cent of the population is

HICKS, HENRY D.—*Continued*

"enrolled in free, compulsory and non-sectarian public schools" (*Americana Annual,* 1956).

The government of Nova Scotia today supports a state and agricultural college, a normal college for teachers, two vocational schools, various special schools, and nineteen rural and regional high schools instituted by Hicks during his first three years as Minister of Education. "Many observers" felt that "improvement in teachers' salaries" was sacrificed to the school-building program (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 9, 1955). There are also ten privately endowed universities and colleges in the province.

Nova Scotia passed a Libraries Act in 1952 to coordinate all its library services. The five regional libraries in the province's branches and bookmobiles, circulated nearly 1,000,000 books in 1954 (Canadian Library Association *Bulletin,* June 1955).

Premier Macdonald and the Liberals were returned to office, without loss of seats in Commons, through the election of May 1953; and in the following January the portfolio of Provincial Secretary, as well as that of Minister of Education was assumed by Hicks. On April 13, 1954 Angus Macdonald died, and the swearing in of his "right hand man," Health Minister Harold Connolly, as Acting Premier, created a succession problem in a province where every effort has been made to avoid clashes in politics due to religious differences. Thus Liberal and Conservative nominees for elective offices are almost invariably of the same faith, and such administrative offices as that of Mayor of Halifax are rotated between Catholics and Protestants. Both MacDonald and Connolly were Roman Catholics.

"Party strategists," noted Frank Flaherty in the Washington *Post and Times-Herald* (October 21, 1954) nevertheless "decided Connolly was a better bet than any Protestant candidate" for leadership, but they "reckoned without Hicks" who "opposed Connolly at the convention and won on what is said to have been a count of religious affiliations." Hicks belongs to the United Church of Canada, which comprises several Protestant groups—Congregational, Presbyterian, and Methodist.

Thirty-nine years old when sworn into office as Premier of Nova Scotia on September 30, 1954, Hicks faced the challenges of comparison with his venerated predecessor (Macdonald had led the Liberal party into office in 1933 and had remained as Premier until 1940, when he resigned to become Navy Minister; he returned as Premier in 1945) and also of an unexpanding provincial economy, and of action on the forthcoming report of Judge V. J. Pottier of Halifax, a one-man Royal Commission on Education appointed in 1953. Judge Pottier's report, issued early in 1955, recommended higher salaries and better teacher training and a change in the basis of school revenues through imposition of a uniform rate of taxation on the municipalities. (Premier Hicks yielded the Ministry of Education to J. L. Fielding but retained his portfolio as Provincial Secretary.)

Economic problems confronting Premier Hicks have included the "possibly detrimental effect that the St. Lawrence Seaway may have on Halifax commerce" and "migrating population and retarded industrial development."

To plan for the attraction of new industries the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council was formed in September 1954, and backed by the governments of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island as well as of Nova Scotia. A systematic survey of the province's mineral resources has been undertaken; an American firm of economic consultants engaged to make an economic study has suggested a number of new small industries for Nova Scotia as well as ways to build up trade between the province and New England. Nova Scotia also hopes for new sources of hydroelectric power if and when a contemplated canal across the Chignecto Isthmus is dug to link the St. Lawrence estuary with the Bay of Fundy. Considerable highway construction and a $5,000,000 car and passenger ferry between Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and Bar Harbor, Maine (opened in January 1956) have helped to offset a slump in the coal and steel industry and two important bridge projects, begun under Macdonald, have been rushed to completion by Hicks. These are the $10,500,000 Halifax-Dartmouth Angus L. Macdonald memorial suspension bridge, placed in operation in April 1955 (opened to the music of 100 Scotch pipers) and the $23,000,000 Canso Causeway, linking Cape Breton Island with the Nova Scotia mainland, opened in August 1955. The causeway was built by the combined efforts of the Federal and provincial governments and the Canadian National Railway. Premier Hicks was one of the participants at this ceremony.

An honorary Doctor of Education degree was conferred on Hicks by Nova Scotia's Collège de Ste. Anne in Church Point in 1952 and an honorary Doctor of Civil Laws by the University of King's College at Halifax in 1954. Nova Scotia's Premier stands at five feet six inches and weighs 155 pounds; his eyes are green and his hair is now gray. Salmon fishing, cabinet making and philately are his favorite recreations; as a stamp collector he specializes in Bermuda issues. He is a Scottish Rite Freemason and a member of Rothesay Lodge Number 41, A.F. and A.M. at Bridgetown. Mrs Hicks, who was a registered nurse before her marriage, is the former Paulene Agnes Banks, daughter of George E. Banks of Caledonia, Nova Scotia; they were married December 28, 1945. The Hicks's have four children; Catherine Kinney, Henry Randolph Harlow, John George Herbert, and Paulene Jane Francess.

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HIGLEY, HARVEY V(AN ZANDT) Oct. 26, 1892- U.S. Government official; business executive; chemical engineer

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"The GI Bill of Rights for World War II veterans helped to raise the educational level of an entire generation," declared Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs. "It has been a living symbol that America does not forget her veterans. And in their accomplishments, veterans have more than justified the remembrance" (New York *Times*, July 22, 1956). Over 7,800,000 former servicemen benefited from the program. Higley was named Administrator by President Eisenhower in July 1953 to succeed Major General Carl R. Gray, Jr. The U.S. Veterans Administration employs about 170,000 persons and has been described as conducting the world's largest medical, educational, and rehabilitation program and insurance business.

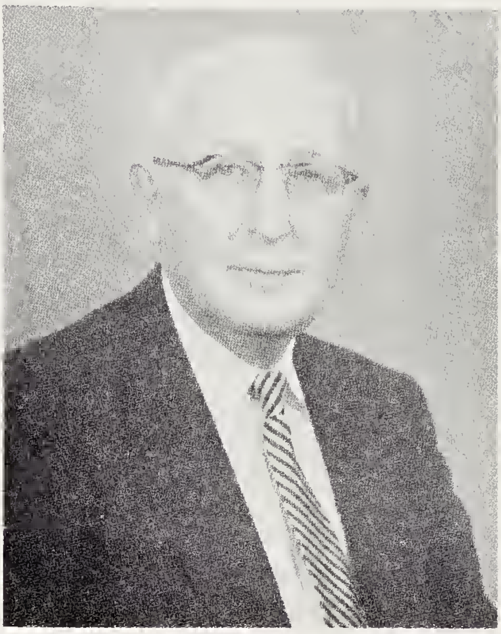
A chemical engineer by profession, Higley became president of the Ansul Chemical Company of Marinette, Wisconsin in 1938 and chairman of the board in 1948. He is a veteran of World War I, has held various important offices in the American Legion, and is a former chairman of the Republican party of Wisconsin.

Harvey Van Zandt Higley was born to Cora (Van Zandt) and Dr. Edward S. Higley on October 26, 1892 in Cheshire, Ohio. He attended public schools in Glen Ellyn and Wheaton, Illinois and acquired the Ch.E. degree in 1915 from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. For about a year, beginning in 1918 he served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service.

When discharged in 1919 he obtained a position at the Ansul Chemical Company in Marinette, Wisconsin, which produces liquid methyl chloride, liquid sulphur dioxide, chemical fire-extinguishing equipment, and refrigeration oils and appliances. In 1938 Higley was named president of the company and ten years later he became chairman of the board. Higley is also a director of the First National Bank of Marinette.

Joining the American Legion Post 39 at Marinette, he was active in Legion projects, was elected Wisconsin State Commander for 1941-42 and became "well-known to the state's 90,000 Legionnaires" (New York *Times*, July 18, 1953). Higley was chairman of the Marinette County Selective Service Board during World War II; a member of the American Legion's national executive committee in 1942 and 1944; and a member of the Legion's national retirement committee for five years beginning in 1943. During four of these years he was the chairman of this committee.

A Republican in politics, he was chairman of his party's Marinette County Committee (1945-47), and then chairman of the Republican party of Wisconsin (1947-53). As a delegate to the 1948 Republican National Convention, he supported the candidacy of Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York for the Presidential nomination. In 1952 he was chairman of the "Bob Taft Committee of Wisconsin" and directed Robert A. Taft's drive for delegates in the Wisconsin Presidential primary in March 1952, in which Taft won twenty-four convention votes out of a possible thirty. Higley attended the Republican National Convention in July as a Taft-pledged delegate.



Veterans Administration

HARVEY V. HIGLEY

On July 17, 1953 President Eisenhower nominated Harvey V. Higley as successor to Major General Carl R. Gray, Jr. (see *C.B.,* March 1948), who had resigned as Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Gray's predecessor had been General of the Army Omar N. Bradley. The Higley nomination was praised by various veterans' organizations and the appointee was sworn into the $21,000-a-year job on July 22, 1953, having been confirmed by the U.S. Senate. After taking office Higley stated that the VA deals with human beings and has a place only for employees who can give service with patience, sympathy, and understanding (New York *Times,* November 29, 1953).

The Veterans Administration was created by an act of Congress approved July 3, 1930 to administer laws authorizing benefits for former members of the armed forces and their dependents. Such benefits include pensions and other compensation, vocational rehabilitation and education, home-purchase and business loans, National Service and U.S. Government Life Insurance, and medical and surgical care both in hospitals and at home. The agency operates on a budget exceeding $4 billion, has over 114,000 hospital beds, supervises the affairs of 316,000 incompetents and minors, and conducts medical research.

With the end of World War II the VA's scope was greatly expanded. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI Bill of Rights), which was administered by the VA for the benefit of World War II veterans, HIGLEY, HARVEY V.—*Continued*

began in 1944 and ended on July 25, 1956, having provided educational opportunities for over 7,800,000 former servicemen at a cost to the Government of about $14,500,000,000. Some 610,000 disabled veterans were given vocational training under Public Law 16. A recent follow-up study showed that 95 per cent of the rehabilitated veterans were employed, and their salaries had been doubled since their VA training. Korean veterans also receive educational assistance; they must complete their studies by 1964 (New York *Times*, July 22, 1956).

After assuming his VA duties Higley instituted the Gray plan (devised by his predecessor) to effect greater efficiencies and economies. He was also obliged to carry on the many VA services with a budget of some $200,000,000 less than in the previous year. This reduction reflected Congressional response to "a mushrooming change in the nation's sentiments towards its 20,000,000 veterans," now regarded by many as a "tax burden" instead of as "conquering heroes" (*Christian Science Monitor*, September 10, 1953). Critics of VA policies also demanded that free medical treatment for illness or injury not incurred in the service be cut down and that pension payments for minor disabilities be reduced.

Higley took the position that the existing medical policy (which granted treatment to veterans who stated that they could not pay) should be retained, the alternative being care in already overburdened civilian hospitals, and that existing benefits such as loan guaranties should be continued. The VA issued a directive in November 1953 requiring applicants to disclose their financial status. (The VA must, by law, accept a veteran's estimate of his financial standing.)

In September 1954 Higley proposed the establishment of "geriatric" homes for aged and chronically-ill veterans at VA general hospitals. In the following month it was announced that segregation had been eliminated in all VA hospitals. Higley received praise in February 1955 for selecting Dean William S. Middleton of the University of Wisconsin Medical School as the VA's medical director. The VA's medical department has the problem of some 18,000 veterans who are awaiting psychiatric treatment because of shortages of psychiatrists and hospital beds (*Newsweek*, February 21, 1955).

Certain benefits granted under the Veterans Readjustment Act of 1952 (the Korean GI Bill) were terminated by an Executive order effective January 31, 1955. About one month later the report on Federal medical services of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was released. It recommended greater precautions against "goldbricking," closing down nineteen hospitals, and verifying statements concerning inability to pay for medical care. The proposals were rejected by the VA which stated that of 500,000 receiving such benefits only 200 had abused the privilege (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, January 2, 1956).

On March 5, 1955 President Eisenhower appointed General Bradley to head a seven-man commission to study the problem of veterans' pensions. In its 415-page report, released on April 22, 1956, the commission recommended elimination of nonservice-connected pensions except for veterans not eligible for Social Security benefits. The proportion of veterans over sixty-five drawing pensions, the commission noted, has increased from 17 to 34 per cent and the Bradley group estimated that it will be increased to 50 per cent in a few years. The report also recommended Cabinet status for the VA Administrator; a pension increase from $181 to $279 a month for most of the 123,000 totally disabled veterans; and transfer of the agency's home-loan program to the Federal Housing Administration (Washington *Post*, April 23, 1956).

Despite the Bradley report and the opposition of President Eisenhower, the U.S. House of Representatives passed on June 27 a bill to give an estimated additional $356,000,000 in pensions in 1957 to World War I veterans for disabilities not incurred in the line of military service. It did follow to some extent the commission's suggestion on July 12 when it approved a bill increasing the pensions of totally disabled veterans from $181 to $225. The latter bill also increases pension payments by 10 per cent to all other former members of the armed forces who sustained injuries while serving their country. These measures were not acted upon in the Senate.

After passage by the House and Senate President Eisenhower signed into law on August 1, 1956 a measure increasing payments to widows and other beneficiaries of servicemen killed on active duty. Payments were raised from a $69.60-peacetime to $87-wartime monthly payment scale to a new scale of $122-$266 depending on the deceased serviceman's military rank.

Harvey V. Higley and his wife, the former Alice Clifford, are the parents of three sons, Hugh, Kenneth (killed while serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II), and Richard, and two daughters, Joyce and Anne. Higley is an Episcopalian. He is a Shriner, Elk, Kiwanian, and a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, Madison Club, Delta Tau Delta, American Philatelic Society, American Chemical Society, and American Society of Refrigeration Engineers. He founded Marinette Youth, Inc., in 1944, and served on various planning commissions of the city of Marinette. The Masons conferred on him the Honorary Legion of Honor Medal of the Order of DeMolay. He was also the recipient of the second annual Distinguished National Veterans Award.

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HILDRED, SIR WILLIAM P(ERCIVAL)

July 13, 1893- Organization official

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As Director General of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the "parliament of the world's airlines," Sir William P. Hildred has coordinated the air travel of over 300,000,000 persons and of cargo worth billions of dollars. He himself flies more than 100,000 miles every year promoting "safe, regular and economical" air transport, and is on the way to realizing his goal of fitting air holiday travel into every budget.

Since he was elected Director General in 1946, IATA (which was organized in Havana, Cuba in 1945) has grown from fifty airlines representing twenty-six nations to sixty-nine active and five associate members from forty-seven countries. These airlines carry 95 per cent of the world's air traffic outside the Iron Curtain. In 1954-55 approximately 70,000,000 passengers were carried on the world's airlines (an increase of 11,000,000 over the previous year), and Sir William feels that "there is a reasonable expectation of an even faster rate of growth . . . in 1956" (New York *Times*, December 29, 1955). The airline association celebrated its tenth anniversary at a convention in New York in October 1955.

William Percival Hildred was born in Hull, England on July 13, 1893, the son of William Kirk Hildred. He was educated at the Boulevard School in Hull and the University of Sheffield. During World War I Hildred served with the 1st York and Lancaster regiment. Following his military service he lectured for the Workers' Educational Association at the University of Sheffield and received the M.A. degree in 1918.

He began his twenty-seven year association with the Civil Service in 1919. After serving as a finance officer with the Empire Marketing Board in the Treasury, he became the head of the special measures branch in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1934. Two years later he was appointed deputy general manager in the exports credits guarantees department.

In 1938 Hildred entered upon his career as an aviation administrator with his appointment as deputy director general of civil aviation in the Air Ministry. Two years later he became principal assistant secretary of the Ministry of Aircraft Production. During his service with these two ministries Hildred was connected with the creation of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command and took a leading part in the construction of Dorval Airport in Montreal, Canada. In April 1945 he was made the first permanent head of the newly created Ministry of Civil Aviation. He was knighted in the New Year's honors of 1945 by the late King George VI. Sir William was elected Director General of IATA in March 1946. He and his family then left England to establish residence in Montreal, the IATA headquarters.

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SIR WILLIAM P. HILDRED

Under Sir William's direction the IATA has not only accelerated air travel but has as well hurdled the "barriers of language, currency, passenger-cargo rate schedules, [and] official red tape . . . with the result that 'one world of the air' has been achieved" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 17, 1955). In 1949 Sir William noted that a "single (IATA) meeting will ordinarily result in sixty-five or seventy international agreements." In many matters the approval of the interested governments must be secured and in more than 30,000 agreements conceived in IATA councils only 3 per cent have not been approved.

Since IATA describes itself as "basically a voluntary nonpolitical association of airline companies," its members include airlines of some Iron Curtain countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union, however, has never joined, despite repeated invitations since the end of World War II. Sir William commented in 1954 that if the Soviet Union should decide to join the association, "Welcome will be written on the door mat" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 18, 1954). He noted that the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, is a good airline and should be treated "just like any other international airline" by IATA.

An avowed optimist, Sir William has faith in the potential of aviation science to bring about a better and more moral world community than we now have. "Aviation can be proud," he wrote in 1953 in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the first flight made by the Wright Brothers, "that a system of international order in the air—perfectible perhaps, but entirely workable—has been erected without bloodshed in less than three decades, and that the skies of most of the world are open to the smallest and most defenseless of nations as well as those with the biggest and

HILDRED, SIR WILLIAM P.—*Continued*

heaviest guns" (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 20, 1953).

Sir William has been a constant and consistent crusader against the red tape engendered by "national barriers, unnecessary border suspicion, and discourtesy" which have obstructed world air travel. In 1947 every trip across the oceans by an American airline from New York or Boston required "1065 properly completed papers" for the round trip, and in 1950 airlines spent $40,000,000 a year, $8 per person, for paper work alone. By 1955 "red tape has been slashed one-third. Requirements for visas have been cut or dropped by many countries. Two standardized aircraft clearance forms have replaced all but a handful of the scores once required" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 17, 1955).

Recognizing that "mass travel is the keynote of the 1940's and 1950's" and the wage earners of the world are "an incredible new market," Sir William has concentrated time and energy to achieve greater regularity and safety in air travel. During the first few months of his leadership, Hildred has stated, IATA meetings on safety in airline operation accomplished advances which would ordinarily have required two years to achieve. "Where safety is concerned," noted the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, "IATA's members hold to the ideal that there can be no trade secrets between airlines" (October 17, 1955). Technical progress, including utilization of jet aircraft, is supervized by a global pool which reorganized Europe's airways in an American-model control plan.

Rates and taxation have remained Sir William's serious concerns. "One cannot run an airline on a shoestring," he said in 1953, and, although the airlines are ready for international rate agreements, "we are . . . completely at the mercy of individual governments." A year later he found "every 1954 traffic statistic . . . reasonably satisfactory, except one—net profit after taxes." Despite accelerated travel and the reduction of rates since the establishment of a clearinghouse in London for inter-airline transactions under Sir William's direction, "we lose each night the little margin that we gain during the day." The Director General called for "a little self-restraint" by governments in taxation so as to see the industry through a critical economic period. Aware of the need for taxation as such, Sir William proposed the criterion of "ability to pay" and stated that "on this basis the airlines' claim to distinction is not very great" (New York *Times*, September 14, 1954).

In the summer of 1956 IATA announced the reduction of tourist air fares by 20 per cent over the North Atlantic; a special fifteen-day excursion fare effective October 1; a new de luxe first class service beginning April 1957; and a new lower-priced third-class fare starting in April 1958. (The new rates are discussed by Paul J. C. Friedlander in the New York *Times*, July 1, 1956.)

During his travels in search of efficiency for IATA Sir William is often accompanied by his wife, the former Constance Mary Chappell, a native of Yorkshire, whom he met at the University of Sheffield and married on July 19, 1920. Lady Hildred, who took her degree in medicine and surgery, practised medicine in London until 1946, when Sir William became Director General of the airline association. They have three children: Michael Roderich, Anthony Clive and Barbara June (Mrs. Arthur Davison). The Hildreds have two grandchildren.

Sir William, who is tall and athletically built, with graying hair, enjoys cycling and carpentering and shares with his wife a devotion to music. He is a member of the Reform Club and Royal Aeronautic Society (London) and of the University Club of Montreal. Among his honorary titles are Companion of the Bath, Officer of the Order of the British Empire, Grand Officer of the Order of the Orange-Nassau and Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

He has become identified with the idea of world air travel as a democratic project which will bring within everyone's means the chance to travel anywhere in the world quickly and safely. He has taken his creed from chapters forty-one and forty-two of the Magna Carta, which state, "All merchants shall have safe and secure exit and entry, with the right to tarry and to move about, for buying and selling by the ancient and right customs, quit from all evil tolls. . . . It shall be lawful in future for anyone . . . to leave our Kingdom and to return, safe and secure."

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HILLIS, MARGARET (ELEANOR) Oct. 1, 1921- Conductor

Address: b. 113 W. 57 St., New York 19

"It becomes increasingly clear that Margaret Hillis is an unsung heroine," wrote Jay S. Harrison, a music critic of the New York *Herald Tribune*. "Year in, year out she conducts her New York Concert Choir and Orchestra in programs of high and noble value, and her renditions are consistently enlightened, fresh and vigorous." "She has proved that a woman can hold her own as a conductor," observed Howard Taubman (New York *Times*, November 5, 1955). Since the professional debut in 1952 of Miss Hillis she has led her thirty-six singers and her instrumentalists through more than five centuries of music, from the madrigals of the sixteenth-century Italian Banchieri to work written since 1950.

She conducted a subscription series in Town Hall, New York during the 1953, 1954 and 1955 seasons and the inaugural concert at the new

Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1954. She has also participated in major programs with the American Chamber Opera Society and with Thomas Scherman's Little Orchestra Society, and recorded several Stravinsky choral works for Vox. In addition, she has appeared on the DuMont television network in evening concerts. Her ensemble has performed masses, motets, operas, and chansons, among them American premières of long-neglected master-works such as Rameau's *Hippolyte et Arcie,* and world premières of music by contemporary composers.

On March 8, 1956 it was announced that Miss Hillis would become the choral director of the New York City Opera Company in its first season under Erich Leinsdorf's direction in the fall.

Margaret Eleanor Hillis was born on October 1, 1921 in Kokomo, Indiana, the granddaughter of Elwood Haynes, who invented among other things the first practical horseless carriage (preserved at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.), the rotary gas-valve engine, the cutting-tool alloy Stellite, and "stainless steel." Her father, Glen R. Hillis, is a lawyer and businessman; her mother, Bernice (Haynes) Hillis, an amateur musician who, Miss Hillis has noted, strongly encouraged her choice of career. Of her three brothers, Elwood Haynes Hillis is a lawyer, Robert Edward Hillis a research physicist, and Joseph Calvin Hillis a university student.

When she was twelve years old Margaret, already an expert pianist, began to study the flute, oboe, bassoon, French horn, and string bass. She was "flabbergasted by all the wonderful sounds" when, at thirteen, she first heard a symphonic concert, in Indianapolis. A year later she was given her first conducting assignment, leading the Kokomo High School orchestra during its supervisor's absence. Tired of standard band music, Margaret attempted Weber's *Freischutz* overture. When the supervisor returned, his orchestra astounded him by "playing the piece without a hitch—and almost up to tempo." The experience seemed to have determined Margaret's career.

In 1940 she was graduated from Tudor Hall in Indianapolis. She received a Bachelor of Music degree with a major in composition in 1947 at the Indiana University School of Music in Bloomington, which she followed with two years of graduate study in choral conducting with Robert Shaw at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. In 1942 Miss Hillis had interrupted her studies to serve for three years as civilian flight instructor for the Navy war training service program in Muncie, Indiana.

From the fall of 1948 until the spring of 1951 Miss Hillis worked with the amateur Metropolitan Youth Chorale in Brooklyn, New York, which offered two major concerts each year in addition to frequent church and school programs. The Berkshire Music Festival at Tanglewood, Massachusetts in the summer of 1950 provided the impetus for her professional start. The Tanglewood Alumni Chorus was formed in the fall of that year and under her leadership had a full New York season, including broadcasts over Station WNYC.

James Abresch

MARGARET HILLIS

In 1951, known as the Concert Choir, the group participated in the American Music Festival at the Brooklyn Museum and on May 12 and May 26, 1952, gave two Carnegie Hall recitals which included Haydn's *Theresin* mass in B flat major, pieces by Bach, Brahms, and Debussy, and *Three Psalms* in modern idiom by twenty-one-year old Eliot Greenberg in the first concert, and Vivaldi's *Gloria* and Hindemith's *Six Chansons* in the second. Critical reaction was generally favorable, as exemplified by Peggy Granville-Hicks' commenting in the New York *Herald Tribune* that "Miss Hillis has a clear beat, an authoritative musical conception, and no ostentation whatever; as a result the music she evokes is vital and eloquent."

Miss Hillis, aiming to "make the chorus as regular a music-making group as our orchestras" so that members can earn "a major part of their living singing," presented four Town Hall concerts in the 1953-1954 season. The programs included works by Brahms, Bach, Poulenc, Monteverdi, Schubert, seventeenth century Carissimi, and twentieth century Ned Rorem, 1949 winner of the George Gershwin Award, whose choruses *From an Unknown Past* Miss Hillis finds "the loveliest melodies you can imagine, all of them clear and strong."

On April 21 the Concert Choir presented the Bach B minor Mass, which evoked mixed critical response. John Briggs of the New York *Times* (April 22, 1953) found the performance almost faultless in its preparation, but "the Mass was a curiously heavy-handed affair." On the other hand, Francis D. Perkins of the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 22, 1953) noticed "no hint . . . of the weightiness which sometimes besets a presentation of a masterpiece such as this."

(Continued next page)

HILLIS, MARGARET—*Continued*

An all-Stravinsky program, including his opera *Mavra* and nearly all his choral works, opened the choir's 1954 season at Town Hall. Composer-critic Virgil Thompson noted the "exactitude of musical detail" and "authenticity of style unique in this listener's experience of the work . . . Hers [Miss Hillis'] is a first-class musical temperament, powerful, relentless, thorough."

On January 15, 1954 Miss Hillis and the choir participated—again at Town Hall—with Arnold U. Gamson's American Chamber Opera Society in an American première of the 183-year-old Gluck opera *Paris and Helen*. Her concert on April 11 drew an audience of 1,400 and was devoted to the only known performance in America of Rameau's opera *Hippolyte et Arcie*. Between operas, on April 12 and November 23, the Concert Choir assisted the American Chamber Opera Society in performances of Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* and *Witch of Endor* and Rossini's *Otello*.

The choir and Miss Hillis were acclaimed for a performance with the Little Orchestra Society of works by Berlioz at Carnegie Hall. On December 19 her program included Poulenc, Haydn's *Theresien* mass, sung "as usual with fine tone," and the difficult Bach *Magnificat* which betrayed, wrote Harold C. Shonberg in the New York *Times*, "rhythmic insecurity." The all-Beethoven concert on January 21, 1955, however, drew abundant praise from Paul Henry Lang, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, who found Miss Hillis "a fine musician" and the New York Concert Choir and Orchestra an organization whose "cultural value cannot be overestimated." The Town Hall performance (February 20) of the Bach B minor Mass prompted Ross Parmenter of the New York *Times* to comment that "Miss Hillis has the choir so trained that it can swell and diminish its well-blended tones like a body of instrumentalists."

Among her 1955 concerts at Town Hall she introduced Wilhelm Killmayer's cycle of five songs, "Lorca Romanzen," set to poems by Garcia Lorca; works of composers who won the Fromm Music Foundation's awards; "Cantata Sacra" by Robert Moevs and Mass: "Missa Rachel Plorans" by Jan Meyerowitz. She also introduced (on December 6, 1955) two little known works by major contemporary composers, Arnold Schoenberg's a capella "Friede auf Erden," Op.13, and Leos Janacek's "Children's Rhymes." These concerts, observed Jay S. Harrison (New York *Herald Tribune*) maintained a "high level of excellence. Miss Hillis is sensitive, wrapped in talent, and dedicated."

Miss Hillis teaches choral and orchestral conducting at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and from 1950 to 1953 was assistant conductor for Robert Shaw's Collegiate Chorale and taught at the Juilliard School of Music. In 1952 she was choral director at the Third Street Music School Settlement.

Between concerts, classes, and choral clinics, Margaret Hillis finds relaxation in golf (she was a champion at school), tennis, dancing ("takes my mind off Bach"), cooking ("chicken every way possible"), and flying. She holds a commercial license as well as a flight-instructor's rating. As a woman in an unusual profession, she admits to few difficulties, among them "finding a hairdo that won't come down during a performance . . . and comfortable shoes to conduct in," she told Albert J. Elias (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 1, 1953).

She has gray-green eyes, light-brown hair, weighs 138 pounds and is five feet seven inches tall. She is a Presbyterian, a member of the New York Federation of Music Clubs and Sigma Alpha Iota.

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HINSHAW, (JOHN) CARL (WILLIAMS) July 28, 1894-Aug. 5, 1956 U.S. Representative (Republican) from California since 1939; as aviator expert in Congress investigated plane crashes and compiled data on air safety; member of Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. See *Current Biography* (July) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ag 6 '56

HOAD, LEW(IS A.) Nov. 23, 1934- Tennis player

Address: b. c/o Dunlop Rubber Australia, Ltd., 2733 Wentworth Ave., Sydney, Australia

Perhaps the top ranking amateur in tennis today, Australian Lew Hoad at twenty-one years of age has already won a string of international titles. With Kenneth Rosewall he was dubbed the "whiz kid" of Davis Cup competition when he was just seventeen. Harry Hopman, captain of the Australian team, has repeatedly named Hoad as the best amateur in the world. "Stroke for stroke, Lew is the best in the world. with a greater repertoire of offensive strokes than any other player," he said. Observers of Cup practice noted that "not even in Bill Tilden's day, or Don Budge's or Jack Kramer's" had they seen "a man hit a ball like that" (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 22, 1955).

Hoad has several times been the center of international controversy. His uneven play and temperament have occasionally marred his record of major victories. Early in 1956 he defeated Ken Rosewall for the Australian singles championship title. On May 26 he won the French international tourney in Paris; and on July 6 he defeated Rosewall to win the men's singles title in the All-England championship matches at Wimbledon. But on July 13 he was beaten by Michael Davies, ranked sixth among British players, in the semi-finals of the Midland Counties tournament, in three sets, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Born in Glebe, New South Wales, Australia, November 23, 1934, Lewis A. Hoad is the son of Alan and Bonnie Alan Hoad. Alan Hoad is an electrician employed by the trolley car company of Sydney, of which Glebe is a suburb. The Hoads are fourth generation Australians. The senior Hoad was an athlete in his youth, playing ice hockey and football. He was also a skier and a swimmer. There are two younger sons in the family, Alan and Terry.

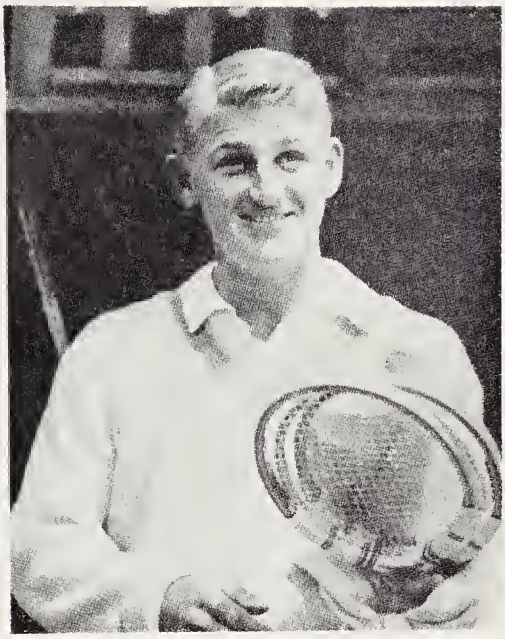
When Lew was nine Mrs. Hoad joined the Hereford Tennis Club, the grounds of which adjoined the family's home. She was taught the game, (she later won the women's singles at the club), and started teaching her sons. Lew first gained notice when he was pictured in local newspapers as the smallest player in the local tournament. He carried an autograph album with him of players' signatures when he went to the matches. At the age of ten he first met Kenneth Rosewall, with whom he has since competed for many titles.

At the age of fourteen Hoad won his first tournament when he took the New South Wales junior singles championship in 1949. He won that tournament again in 1951, and in 1949 and 1952 he was the all-state Australian junior doubles champion with Rosewall. In 1951 he won the Australian junior championship. He won the National Hardcourt singles in 1952.

In 1953 when they were both just eighteen, Rosewall and Hoad were dubbed the "twins" and "whiz kids" of international tennis. During that year they won the doubles titles in the Australian championships, at Paris, and Wimbledon; they won the Austrian and Italian titles. With Maureen Connolly, Hoad won the Australian mixed doubles championship. During the year Hoad also won the following singles titles: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Eastern Grass Court (U.S.A.), Queensclub. He usually gained the finals, semifinals, or quarter-finals in the singles matches which he entered. At this time Allison Danzig in the New York *Times* (September 6, 1953) wrote of him, "He has the mightiest serve in amateur tennis—a cannonball service." But Arthur Daley in the New York *Times* (September 6, 1953) while confirming his "thunderous service" noted that he was a "phlegmatic individual" of an uneven and self-defeating temperament.

Describing Hoad's preparation for the Davis Cup matches of 1953 in Australia, Ern Cowley wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* that his "all-around game features great overhead power and crisp ground shots. He is big, but covers court at a remarkable speed," and further noted that Hoad scored more winners from his service than any player in Australia. Since Rosewall had won the Australian singles, Cowley mentioned, Hoad had beaten him six times.

In the Davis Cup singles play Hoad beat the United States champion, Tony Trabert 13-11, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, after defeating the Wimbledon champion Vic Seixas. Hoad played the doubles with Tony Hartwig instead of his usual partner, Rosewall, and this match was lost. After Australia won the cup, Hoad's game was described as the most consistent. Billy Talbert, captain of the American team, strongly praised him, "He's a great competitor and one of the game's great players."


Wide World

LEW HOAD

The year 1954 was uneven for Hoad, but he did gain several titles: the Eastern singles championship (U.S.A.), the Queensclub singles, the British championship at London, the Queensland singles and doubles championship, the New South Wales doubles, the French mixed doubles with Maureen Connolly, and with Pat Ward, the mixed doubles in international championship of Switzerland.

Observing Hoad's record, *Sports Illustrated* (August 20, 1954) noted that his "inconsistent concentration has led to defeats by too many second stringers." (Mervyn Rose beat Hoad in the South Australian tournament, Enrique Morea defeated him in Holland, Ham Richardson beat him in Newport, Rhode Island, and in the Australian championship he was eliminated by Clive Wilderspin.) During this time Lew commented several times on his own weariness with tennis, "I'll be going into three months [Army] service soon, and will I ever be glad of that break," he said (New York *Times,* January 10, 1954). Hoad's mother was quoted as saying her son's slump was due to too much discipline. Will Grimsley in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (December 2, 1954), "Hoad simply resents the regimentation methods Hopman uses."

In the following year Hoad was again the center of international tennis controversy when he married an Australian girl during the Wimbledon matches. Australian players' wives are not allowed to enter the same country as the players. After many heated words between manager Hopman and the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia, the LTAA reconsidered and congratulated Hoad and his bride (New York *Times,* June 21, 1955).

The Davis Cup play in 1954 was dominated by the United States team which won in three

HOAD, LEW—*Continued*

straight matches. Hoad's play regained ground during 1955, but still he was uneven. Hoad defeated Seixas during the Australian Nationals, but lost to Rosewall in the final. He beat Mervyn Rose in the London tournament but again lost to Rosewall. The high ranked American Art Larsen was defeated by Hoad at Wimbledon, but Budge Patty later eliminated Hoad although experts called Hoad "the biggest hitter in tennis today." (New York *Times*, June 28, 1955).

Regaining his form of 1953, Hoad beat Trabert 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 8-6 in his first match of the 1955 Davis Cup play, earning 66 points as against Trabert's 38. Hoad and Hartwig defeated Trabert and Seixas in five closely fought sets; and on the final day Hoad again defeated Vic Seixas. Later in the year he lost not only to Trabert in the U.S. Nationals, but to Ham Richardson in California and Neale Fraser in Australia.

Towards the end of 1955 Pancho Gonzales offered Hoad $40,000 to sign for a professional tour. Jack Kramer offered him $45,000 to join his tour. Hoad signed papers with Kramer and some doubt was temporarily raised as to his amateur status. The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia confirmed Lew's status when it was noted that the contract merely gave Kramer first rights if Hoad turned professional, and that Hoad's signature required the approval of his parents.

Ranked first by the LTAA, Hoad won the Victoria and the New South Wales singles and doubles in late 1955. His first victory in 1956 was the long sought Australian singles championship, in which he defeated Rosewall 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5. Going abroad, he took the Egyptian National singles and the Alexandrian Open. At both Rome and Weisbaden he won the singles title and shared the doubles victory with Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt. At Paris in the French international meet Hoad defeated Nicola Pietrangeli. Sam Becker, and Sven Davidson (the latter 6-4, 8-6, 6-3) for the singles championship.

In the All-England championship matches at Wimbledon in July 1956, Hoad advanced to the finals where, in "a five-game burst of flawless hitting in the fourth set," he defeated Ken Rosewall, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4 for the men's singles title, the third major tennis crown on the world circuit.

In an article entitled "He's Top Man in Tennis Now," in *Sport* (July 1956) Oscar Fraley observed that with the passing of Trabert into the professional ranks Hoad is the best bet for the major tennis crowns (French, Wimbledon, United States, Australia) in 1956. At the time of Kramer's offer, Dunlop Rubber Australia, Ltd., for which Hoad is a part-time racket salesman, increased his salary to $4,500 and promised "opportunities of advancement," to prevent Lew's turning pro.

Recently the LTAA has been examining a "retirement plan" to induce the players to remain amateur. Amateurs usually receive $15 a day travelling expenses from the sponsoring body such as USLTA or LTAA. The USLTA has reportedly offered Hoad $30 per day when he enters the U.S. Nationals, as he has his wife on tour with him.

Hoad's wife, the former Jennifer Staley of Melbourne, was the third ranked women's tennis player at the time of their marriage. They have played many mixed doubles tournaments together, being especially successful in the 1956 winter and spring circuit in Europe. They have an infant daughter, Jane.

Lewis Hoad has straw colored hair which he wears in a crew cut. He stands five feet, eleven inches and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. As a hobby he collects jazz records. He enjoys wearing Hawaiian sport shirts. He has the equivalent of two years high school education.

When asked late in 1955 when he would turn "pro" Hoad replied, "I'm going to play as an amateur until next season, at least. Then if the offer is good enough, I'm likely to take it."

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HODGES, LUTHER H(ARTWELL)

Mar. 9, 1898- Governor of North Carolina; business executive

Address: b. State Capitol, Raleigh, N.C.; h. Governor's Mansion, 200 N. Blount St., Raleigh, N.C.; 1 Highland Dr., Leaksville, N.C.

A successful businessman whose sense of public service prompted him to wage his first political campaign at the age of fifty-four, Luther H. Hodges was elected lieutenant governor of North Carolina in 1952 and became Governor in November 1954, following the death of Governor William B. Umstead. Since Hodges took office the public education law of North Carolina has been revised in an effort to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 1954. For more than thirty years Hodges held various posts with Marshall Field & Company; he was vice-president in charge of mills and sales for seven years.

In April 1956 he testified at a subcommittee hearing of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee that unless his state received Federal aid to drain streams which had been clogged by hurricanes and floods, North Carolina might face an outbreak of malaria "of epidemic proportions."

Luther Hartwell Hodges was born on March 9, 1898 on a tenant farm in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. With his parents, John James and Lovicia (Gammon) Hodges, he moved to Leaksville, North Carolina and received his elementary schooling there and in the adjacent town of Spray. While attending Leaksville High School, from which he was graduated in 1915, Luther held a part-time job in a textile mill.

Enrolling in the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, he met his expenses by waiting on tables, firing furnaces, and working in a mill and as a book salesman. Young Hodges played varsity basketball, managed the varsity baseball team, and was a member of the student and athletic councils. He joined the

Students' Army Training Corps during World War I, was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and served at Camp Grant, Illinois. After returning to the University of North Carolina, receiving the A.B. degree in 1919, and being voted "best all-round man" in his class, he obtained the position of secretary to the general manager of Marshall Field & Company's eight textile mills in the Leaksville-Spray area.

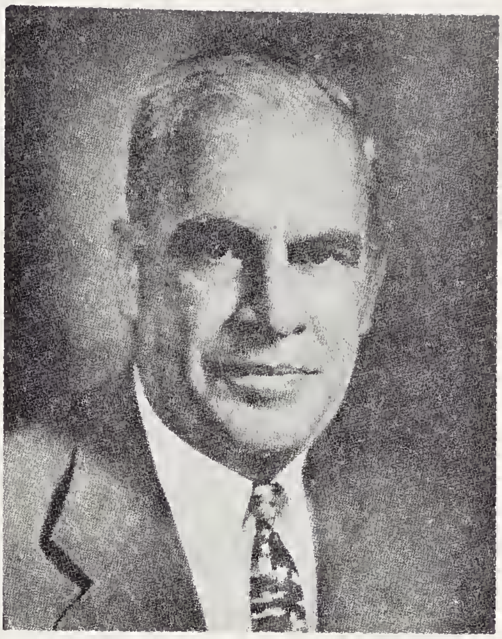
In 1927 he was advanced to the post of manager of the Marshall Field blanket mill in Spray and seven years later was appointed production manager of Marshall Field's mills in the Leaksville area. By 1939 he was general manager of all twenty-nine of his company's mills in the United States and abroad, and in 1943 he was named vice-president in charge of mills and sales, a post he held until 1950. In that year Hodges also resigned as vice-president and general manager of the Fieldcrest Mills division of Marshall Field.

Entering the service of the Federal Government, Hodges directed a $4 billion textile-pricing program for the Office of Price Administration in 1944. In the following year he was a special consultant to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. As head of the industry division of the Economic Cooperation Administration, he went to West Germany in 1950, and late 1951 he was appointed a consultant to the Department of State on the International Management Conference. He had also been a member of North Carolina's Vocational Education Board and Highway Commission.

An active Rotarian, Hodges organized and was the first secretary of the Leaksville-Spray Rotary Club in 1923, governor of the North Carolina Rotary Clubs in 1927, chairman of the Rotary International convention which met in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1948, and a director of Rotary International from 1952 to 1954. In addition he was chairman of Rotary International's Post War Committee (1943-45), attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945 as a Rotary consultant, and served in a similar capacity with the U.N. Security Council.

After his retirement from active participation in business, Hodges was urged to seek elective office. Prior to the North Carolina primary election in May 1952 Hodges announced his intention to seek the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor of North Carolina, and in the primary campaign visited the state's 100 counties, driving 11,000 miles. In the May 30 primary he defeated his three rivals (two veteran politicians and a radio announcer); he received 75,000 more votes than his closest rival. Former U.S. Senator William B. Umstead obtained the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Elected in November 1952 and inaugurated in January 1953, Hodges presided over the state Senate and persuaded its members to reduce the number of its committees from thirty-nine to twenty-six, thus considerably decreasing the staff employed by the committees. "During the 1953 General Assembly," Jay Jenkins noted in the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (December 5, 1954), Hodges "set a precedent by attending the long and tiresome . . . sessions of the agency which makes recommendations on appropriations." Officiating also as chairman of the state board of education, Hodges became thoroughly "aware of state plans and problems" resulting from the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision of May 17, 1954.


LUTHER H. HODGES

Governor Umstead died in office on November 7, 1954 and two days later Luther H. Hodges was sworn in as Governor for the remaining twenty-six months of Umstead's unexpired four-year term. In messages to the 1955 General Assembly, the new Governor proposed an $18,000,000 increase in appropriations for public schools (to be met largely by higher insurance, liquor, and tobacco taxes). The bulk of the Governor's budget was adopted and the establishment of small business development corporations was authorized to stimulate new local industrial enterprises.

A revision of the public school law was enacted by the legislature embodying the following features: elimination from the law of any reference to race; transfer of authority over enrollment and assignment of pupils from the state board of education to local boards of education; transfer of ownership and operation of the state's school buses to local administrative units; and substitution of yearly contracts for teachers in lieu of continuing contracts.

In this connection, Governor Hodges "appealed to Negroes and whites to continue attending separate schools on a purely voluntary basis," and when the schools opened in September 1955 "there was no integration of the races." Hodges' position has been that the Supreme Court did not require integration but merely prohibited racial segregation (New York *Times,* April 7, 1956).

The North Carolina legislature set up an Advisory Committee on Education to study the problems resulting from the Supreme Court's

HODGES, LUTHER H.—*Continued*

decision. In June 1955 Hodges appointed the members of the new committee, and in April 1956 the committee recommended that a special legislative session be called to approve a referendum on constitutional changes which would authorize financial grants for the private education of any child "assigned against the wishes of his parents to a school in which the races are mixed" and to authorize local communities to suspend the operation of public school's where conditions have become "intolerable." Hodges stated that he approved "thoroughly" of the committee's report (New

Hodges called a special legislative session in July 1956, at which time the Advisory Committee on Education's recommendations were passed. On September 8 the citizens of the state overwhelmingly approved the constitutional changes.

The New York *Times* (March 13, 1956) noted that while Hodges is "personally a segregationist, he is not one to balk those who hold other views." When, during his administration, a Federal district court invalidated a trustees' ruling barring Negro undergraduates from the University of North Carolina, three Negro students were promptly admitted in the fall of 1955. In October 1955 at the twenty-first annual Southern Governors' Conference, the North Carolinian alone came out in full support of a proposal to form a regional coalition to achieve a more decisive role at the 1956 Democratic National Convention.

Hodges supports Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential candidacy in 1956. Governor Hodges is a candidate to succeed himself.

Luther H. Hodges is a director of the American Thread Company, Leaksville Bank & Trust Company, Institute of Textile Technology and Cotton Textile Institute. He is a trustee of the University of North Carolina, Peabody College, North Carolina Medical Foundation, and Town Hall. The Governor has been active in the Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts of America, American Legion, American Cancer Society, and American Leprosy Society, among many others. His clubs are the University and Merchants. He is a Methodist and a Mason.

On June 24, 1922 he married Martha Elizabeth Blakeney; they have two daughters, Betsy (Mrs. Don M. Bernard, Jr.) and Nancy (Mrs. John C. Finlay), and one son, Luther, Jr. The Governor is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs about 183 pounds, and has blue eyes under bushy eyebrows, and gray hair. Jay Jenkins has described him as "an affable, quiet man with a pleasing voice." Hodges holds an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of North Carolina (1946). For relaxation he enjoys hunting, fishing and book collecting.

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HOEGH, LEO A(RTHUR) (hoig) Mar. 30, 1908- Governor of Iowa; lawyer

Address: b. State Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa; h. 722 South Main Street, Chariton, Iowa

When Leo A. Hoegh was elected Governor of Iowa in November 1954, he said that the expansion and modernization of the school system would be his primary goal. "After that," he said, "there are the problems of better roads, an expansion of state agricultural research facilities, the promotion of industrial growth and securing the vote for the 18-year-olds." (New York *Times*, November 28, 1954).

An Eisenhower Republican, whose term of office expires in January 1957, Hoegh approved some of the steps which the Administration had taken to relieve the plight of farmers, but made a special trip in April 1956 to Washington, D.C., in a vain effort to dissuade President Eisenhower from vetoing the farm bill. Hoegh succeeded Leo Elthon who became interim Governor on November 23, 1954 following the death of Governor William S. Beardsley.

Hoegh has practiced law in Iowa since 1932. Elected to the Iowa House of Representatives in 1936. he served three terms, and then entered the U.S. Army in 1942 as a lieutenant, and was advanced in rank to colonel before he left the service in 1946. In 1953 and 1954 he was attorney general of Iowa.

Leo Arthur Hoegh, of Danish ancestry, was born on March 30, 1908 in Audubon County, Iowa. His father was William Hoegh, a farmer, who later became a banker in Elk Horn, Iowa. His mother was the former Annie K. Johnson. Hoegh attended Elk Horn High School where, besides his regular studies, he took an interest in baseball and basketball. He graduated in 1925.

At the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, he studied political science and economics, and earned a major I, the college letter, in swimming and a minor I in water polo. After receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1929, he studied law and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1932. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practicing in the town of Chariton, Iowa, and in Des Moines.

In 1936, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected to the Iowa House of Representatives, from Lucas County, and served three terms. In 1940-41 he was city attorney for Chariton and in 1942 he became a partner in the law firm of Hoegh and Meyer.

During World War II he entered the U.S. Army with the rank of first lieutenant and in four years in the 90th and 104th Infantry Divisions rose from platoon leader to the battlefield promotion of lieutenant colonel. He served as Operations Officer on the staff of General Terry Allen. Discharged as a lieutenant colonel in 1946, Hoegh is now a full colonel in the Army Reserve.

With H. J. Doyle, Hoegh wrote *Timberwolf Tracks*; a history of the 104th Infantry Division—1942-1945, (Infantry Journal Press, Washington, D.C.-1946). The book gives an account of the capture of Lucherberg in December 1944, the crossing of the Roer River in February 1945 and the battle of Cologne and its surrender on March 6, 1945, in which Hoegh participated.

Resuming his law practice, he became active in Iowa and national politics. In 1948 he was a leading supporter of Harold E. Stassen, when Stassen sought the Republican Presidential nomination. In 1952 Hoegh was one of the Iowa leaders who worked to nominate Eisenhower for the Presidency. He was attorney general of Iowa for two years, 1953 and 1954, before his election as governor in November 1954. He won by a narrow plurality of some 25,000 votes.

Concerned about the drop in farm prices, Hoegh went with Governor Walter J. Kohler of Wisconsin (see *C.B.*, 1953) to Washington and conferred with White House and Agriculture Department officials on ways to provide a "healthy, stable farm economy" (Washington *Post & Times Herald*, September 9, 1955). A month later, in October 1955, five Republican governors from the Mid-West, and the representatives of three other Republican governors in that region, met in Des Moines at the invitation of Hoegh to discuss new emergency aid for the nation's farmers. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was present. At the morning meeting there was no public criticism of Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, but Hoegh and two other governors implied that Benson would have to take some action soon or the farmers in their areas might have reason to desert their traditional Republican preference in the next election.

Governor Hoegh recommended "bold action to save the farmer and our national economy" (New York *Times*, October 15, 1955). He proposed a livestock purchasing program, the establishment of a "soil fertility bank" to retire a portion of the nation's crop land, and the creation of corn belt sales promotion committees. He recommended "working within the framework" of the present farm program to get the government to buy surplus livestock, stockpile foods for "emergency" use and establish "land banks" (New York *Herald Tribune*, October 15, 1955). He suggested the purchase of hogs by the Government, but this was not included in the final resolutions. Hog prices that week had fallen to the lowest point since 1946.

While in Washington in November 1955, as a delegate to the White House Conference on Education, Hoegh met with Secretary Benson to urge him to make purchases of hogs directly from farmers rather than through meat packers. Hoegh told reporters that the $85,000,000 program for buying hogs and pork products "was just a drip," adding, "I told the Secretary that a program at least six times that size was needed, and maybe more" (Washington *Post & Times Herald*, December 1, 1955).

At that time Hoegh endorsed the soil bank program for restricting farm output by the government's leasing land from farmers. "But I told him [the Secretary]," said Hoegh, "this was a long-range program and would not bring any immediate help." Farm commodities' prices had dropped, between mid-October and mid-November of 1955, another 2 per cent.

LEO A. HOEGH

In a radio interview Hoegh blamed the Democrats for the farm situation, saying: "They pile surplus upon surplus and they were not willing to come forward with a program which would improve the distribution of our farm products into foreign markets and increase the consumption of our food products by our own people and the people throughout the world" (Washington *Post & Times Herald*, December 12, 1955).

After the farm bill was passed by Congress, authorizing $3,000,000,000 in expenditures and a few days before Eisenhower's veto, the Iowa State College of Ames, Iowa, released a special economic survey that had been made in Iowa. The report said the average profit per acre was down more than 50 per cent from that of 1954, and the return on livestock for each $100 worth of feed dropped as much as 32 per cent in some sections of the state. A comparison of the incomes by types of farms showed that hog and cattle raisers suffered the greatest losses. Dairy farmers were next and cash grain farmers, bolstered by Government price supports, were hurt the least (New York *Times*, April 15, 1956).

On May 3, 1956 the New York *Herald Tribune* reported data compiled by Iowa State College which showed that almost all of Iowa's 180,000 farms raise corn; on more than half corn is fed to hogs or beef cattle. Iowa leads the nation in livestock marketings. The corn crop in the state was smaller in 1955 than in 1954.

Hoegh had already sent one message to the President urging him to sign the farm bill, but on April 17 he went with the Governors Frederick L. Hall of Kansas and Joseph J. Foss of South Dakota to Washington to confer

HOEGH, LEO A.—*Continued*

with Eisenhower on this subject. Hoegh had obtained the appointment, and organized the group. Governors C. Norman Brunsdale of North Dakota and William G. Stratton of Illinois were two other Republican governors who had authorized him to speak for them.

However, the governors' protest was not successful, and the same day as their meeting Eisenhower sent his veto message to Congress and broadcast a message to the nation. The broadcast anticipated a soil bank plan with partial payments beginning immediately after July 1, 1956, farm credit legislation, moving of farm surpluses into constructive uses overseas, and price supports of at least 82½ per cent of parity on corn and cotton, among other farm products named.

Hoegh was one of twelve governors who in February 1956 joined in asking the U.S. Senate to defeat the natural gas bill. Of the twelve, only Hoegh and Kohler of Wisconsin were Republicans.

In the first four months of 1956, total Iowa rainfall was only 1.73 inches compared with normal precipitation of 6.2 inches. The lack of rainfall had pulled the water table down throughout Iowa and in several sections of the state farm wells had gone dry. The situation became serious enough for Governor Hoegh to appoint a special drought committee. (Seth S. King, New York *Times,* April 29, 1956.)

On May 11, 1956 Governor Hoegh was quoted in the New York *Times* as commending the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for having "made a fine contribution to equal opportunity and equal justice under the law."

Hoegh has been president of the Chariton Development Company since 1946, and he is also director of the Lucas County Telephone Company. His fraternities in college were Delta Theta Phi and Pi Kappa Alpha. From the latter he received a Distinguished Achievement Award in 1954. For his services in World War II he was made a member of the French Legion of Honor, and received the Bronze Star with Cluster and the Croix de Guerre. He belongs to the Rotary Club, Elks, Amvets, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Farm Bureau, and of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a past president. He is post commander of the American Legion in Chariton.

On June 29, 1936 he married Mary Louise Foster who was a painting instructor at Drake University, Des Moines, at the time. They have two daughters, Kristin and Janis. Hoegh has brown hair, green eyes, and is five feet, eleven inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. His hobby is golf, as an active sport, and football as a spectator sport. In religion he is a Methodist.

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HOFSTADTER, RICHARD (häf'-stăd-êr)
August 6, 1916 Historian; educator
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The Pulitzer Prize for History for 1955 was awarded to *The Age of Reform: From Bryan to F.D.R.,* by Richard Hofstadter, professor of history at Columbia University. Hofstadter is the author of several other volumes in American social history which have cast valuable light upon the intellectual and political heritage of the United States—among them *The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It* and *Social Darwinism in American Thought.* His Pulitzer Prize-winning *Age of Reform,* a study of the reform movements of Populism and Progressivism in the period 1890 to 1940, was hailed by the New York *Times* as representing "a landmark in American political thought" and by the *Saturday Review* as an "illuminating contribution to the history of American thought . . . delightfully refreshing."

Richard Hofstadter was born in Buffalo, New York, on August 6, 1916, the son of Emil A. Hofstadter, a furrier, and Katherine (Hill) Hofstadter. He is a nephew of the New York Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter. Young Hofstadter was raised in Buffalo and attended the Fosdick-Masten Park High School, from which he was graduated in 1933. He studied at the University of Buffalo, majoring in history (*magna cum laude*) and philosophy (*summa cum laude*). He received his B.A. degree in 1937 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

While at the University of Buffalo, Hofstadter's interest in the study of history was strongly stimulated by Professor Julius W. Pratt. Nevertheless he was briefly sidetracked when, under the persuasion of his family, he enrolled at the New York Law School. "I took a crack at it, then got out as fast as I could," he told an interviewer for the New York *Times* (May 8, 1956). Law put him to sleep, but history kept him wide awake, he said.

Hofstadter did all his graduate study in history at Columbia University. He received his M.A. degree in history in 1938 and proceeded to work toward the doctorate. While writing his doctoral dissertation, he began his teaching career as an instructor in history at Brooklyn College. He taught at Brooklyn from 1940 to 1941 and in the latter year held an instructorship at the College of the City of New York. Columbia University awarded him the William Bayard Cutting Travelling Fellowship for 1941-42; during this time he completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree which he received in 1942.

In 1944 Hofstadter's doctoral dissertation, *Social Darwinism in American Thought, 1860-1915,* won the Albert J. Beveridge Memorial Prize, awarded by the American Historical Association, and was published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. The book is an historical survey of the attempts (made by Herbert Spencer and others) to apply the Darwinian concept of survival of the fittest to human society, thereby establishing a theoretical justification for rugged individualism, *laissez-faire* enterprise, and the competitive-capitalist system. J. D. Lewis, in the *American Political Science Review* (December, 1944) praised the book as "a critical and discriminating study." Howard Mumford Jones, in the New York *Times* (January 21, 1945) wrote: "Mr. Hofstadter is compact, lucid, informed, vigorous. He makes no concessions to popular taste. . . . But if you really want to know why and how some of the contradictions in American social thought came into being, *Social Darwinism* is as excellent a study as you can hope to find."

Hofstadter became assistant professor of history at the University of Maryland in 1942. He taught there for four years, and in 1946 he returned to Columbia University as assistant professor of history. He rose to the rank of associate professor in 1950 and in 1952 attained a full professorship. To undergraduates he teaches a course, "America in the Age of de Tocqueville," and he gives masters' and doctors' seminars in the graduate school. According to Bernard Kalb (*Saturday Review*, October 22, 1955), his students find him "stimulating," "challenging," and "a hard marker." Questioned about this, Hofstadter chuckled and answered, "Yes, I think I do have a reputation for being a little rough."

The award of an Afred A. Knopf fellowship in history in 1945 enabled Hofstadter to pursue research for the book that was published by Knopf in 1948 as *The American Political Tradition: And the Men Who Made It* (republished in 1954 in the Vintage paper-bound edition). In his introduction to this volume of twelve essays, Hofstadter wrote: "A longing to recapture the past . . . has been such a basic ingredient of the recent American past that no history of political thinking is complete which does not attempt to explain it."

For his subjects Hofstadter chose figures "of singular human interest who were excellent representatives of main currents in American political sentiment"—Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, Lincoln, Wendell Phillips, Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. His portraits are not always flattering, but they are objective. He writes: "It seems to me to be less important to estimate how great our public men have been than to analyze their historical roles. A democratic society, in any case, can more safely be overcritical than overindulgent in its attitude toward public leadership."

Reviewers of *The American Political Tradition* generally found it a thoughtful and penetrating study. Perry Miller, in the *Nation* (October 16, 1948) called it "an able, witty, urbane book"; and A. G. Huegli wrote in the *American Political Science Review* (December, 1948): "This is the work of a keen and cultivated mind which has organized a prodigious mass of material into a forceful challenge to contemporary reflection on what is commonly called 'the American heritage.'"

In the summer of 1950 Hofstadter was one of thirty-two Americans who taught at the fourth summer session of the Salzburg (Austria) Seminar in American Studies. (He reported on his experiences there in the *Nation*, October 28, 1950.) He has also delivered the Commonwealth Fund Lectures at University College, London (1955); taught in the Fulbright Conference on American Studies at Oxford (1955); and been a guest lecturer at Princeton University (1950).

Erich Hartmann

RICHARD HOFSTADTER

In 1952 Hofstadter was invited to the University of Chicago to give the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation Lectures. It was out of these lectures that *The Age of Reform* (Knopf, 1955) developed. The book was written under a grant from the Behavioral Sciences Division of the Ford Foundation.

Hofstadter considers the "age of reform" to be the period from about 1890 to the beginning of World War II, and he divides it into three main episodes: the agrarian uprising of Populism in the 1890's and the Bryan campaign of 1896; the Progressive movement from 1900 to 1914; and the New Deal of the 1930's. His original interest in the subject had been in the 1890 to 1914 era; but, he writes, "The more I worked upon the problems in that period, the more it was impressed upon me that its character could be far better understood if it was briefly compared and contrasted with the New Deal."

The Age of Reform was praised by the critics as an informative and interesting study. D. W. Brogan wrote in the New York *Times* (October 16, 1955): "It is not often that a work of original scholarship is also a work of great topical interest. Richard Hofstadter's new book is both." R. K. Carr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (October 30, 1955), observed: "Writing in a critical spirit, Professor Hofstadter never hesitates to bring all of his resources as a shrewd, informed and dispassionate scholar to bear in exposing the foibles of the reformer." Hofstadter received the Pulitzer

HOFSTADTER, RICHARD—*Continued*

Prize for History on May 8, 1956. With the honor is an award of $500.

Hofstadter has contributed to two studies in American education sponsored by Columbia University. On the first of these, *The Development and Scope of Higher Education in the United States* (1952), he collaborated with C. De Witt Hardy. This book was published by the Commission on Financing Higher Education. Hofstadter's contribution was an essay on the history of higher education.

In 1955 Hofstadter and Walter P. Metzger prepared for the American Academic Freedom Project at Columbia University a study of *The Development of Academic Freedom in the United States.* The authors stated in their preface that it was their aim to write an analytical history, "not a full-throated polemic for academic freedom." Sidney Hook hailed the book in the New York *Times* (October 30, 1955) as "a valuable and brilliantly written study."

Hofstadter has also published a number of articles and book reviews in both scholarly and popular journals—among them *Social Research,* the *Journal of the History of Ideas,* the *Journal of Negro History, New England Quarterly,* the *Nation, New Republic,* and the *American Scholar.*

Hofstadter's first wife, the former Felice Swados, whom he married in 1936, died in 1945. In 1947 he married Beatrice Kevitt, a fashion writer. He has a son, Dan, by his first marriage, and a daughter, Sarah Katherine, by his second. For relaxation he enjoys reading and watching the Brooklyn Dodgers. He is a Democrat and a member of the American Historical Association, the American Studies Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

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HOLT, ISABELLA Sept. 2, 1892- Author

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Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Nov. 1956.

Isabella Holt has been a novelist for thirty-five years. She has learned her craft conscientiously and surely, and her career has moved forward steadily. Midway in her progress, she took time out to study the techniques of fiction writing: "I drowned myself in Henry James's notebook and prefaces. I got a great deal out of Percy Lubbock and E. M. Forster. I reread the classic novels critically. I developed a whole new approach to structure and technique."

The results of her study are displayed in her later novels, *My Son and Heir, Rampole Place,* and *Midpoint.* Each one, Fanny Butcher wrote in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (September 11, 1955), has been better than the previous one. "And it must be the greatest possible satisfaction to a novelist to feel that with each book she has become more proficient in her art."

Miss Holt's novels deal mainly with upper middle-class family life in the Middle West. It is a background she knows from firsthand experience. The daughter of Charles S. and Camilla (McPherson) Holt, Isabella Holt was born in Chicago on September 2, 1892. Her father, a lawyer, belonged to an old Chicago family, originally from New England. Her mother was a descendant of western New York pioneers from Scotland. Isabella was one of three children. She was raised in a genteel environment which she describes succinctly as a "lawyer's family; literary, musical, extremely Presbyterian."

At six Isabella Holt resolved to become a writer. At twelve she won a gold medal for poetry in the St. Nicholas League. She attended the Loring School in Chicago and the Spence School in New York City. Instead of going to college, she elected to study painting at the Art Institute of Chicago.

To the dismay of her conservative parents, she became, in her own words, "a tartar, intellectually speaking," casting her first vote for a Socialist and being, as she describes herself, "a ramping feminist." In line with her convictions, she volunteered for canteen duty with the Y.M.C.A. in World War I and was sent overseas in a "period when this was considered not only dangerous but questionable behavior in a well-brought-up young girl."

On her return to the United States, Miss Holt began work on what became her first published novel, *The Marriotts and the Powells; A Tribal Chronicle* (Macmillan, 1921), which is a history of a well-to-do Chicago family. The book was published, Miss Holt recalls, "without any preliminary hardships," and it was well received. "A highly promising first novel," commented the Springfield *Republican* (December 1, 1921). "It is a story woven on the warp of sound, hard-thought ideas," the New York *Times* (December 4, 1921) commented.

With a novelist's career launched, Miss Holt promptly set to work on still another career—marriage. On April 22, 1922 she married Haldeman Finnie, a business executive, now retired. They settled in Detroit and raised four children, Janet, David, Donald, and Robert. Miss Holt continued her writing, although necessarily at a slower pace, and also her active community work.

Her slight love story *The Low Road* was published by Macmillan in 1925. A more substantial novel, *Golden Legend* (Bobbs, 1935), followed. This "variation of the poor little rich girl theme" was a discerning portrait of a wealthy girl's childhood and youth. "A romantic book," the New York *Times* described it, "but it is written with a neat, light irony and a complete lack of vulgarity or snobbishness." Critics were generally in agreement on Miss Holt's next two books, *A Visit to Pay* (Bobbs,

ISABELLA HOLT

1939) and *Aunt Jessie* (Bobbs, 1942), finding them sound and vividly observed novels written with real skill.

During World War II Miss Holt did volunteer work for the Detroit United Service Organizations (USO), producing and staging hundreds of camp shows in Detroit, the Midwest, and Ontario, Canada. Although she has no interest in acting, she has written and directed amateur plays. One of her plays, *"I, William Holloway—,"* was published (French, 1941).

Miss Holt's three most recent novels, *My Son and Heir* (1949), *Rampole Place* (1952), and *Midpoint* (1955), all published by Bobbs-Merrill, were written after her study of the masters of the novelist's craft.

My Son and Heir is the story of the Wicklund family from 1893 to 1941 and details their rise in finance and society. "In this rich, well-developed novel," the Chicago *Sun* (November 27, 1949) reviewer wrote, "her talent has come into full bloom."

Rampole Place is a political and social novel set in the Midwest of the early twentieth century. A chronicle of the Rampole family, their fortunes, and their romances, it was described by David Tilden in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (September 14, 1952) as "a storyteller's story, real, human, told without much subtlety. . . . But the novel remains throughout what it sets out to be—a delightful and honest period piece."

Midpoint tells the story of a young woman making the painful adjustment from a sheltered, wealthy background into a life of harsh reality. Aileen Pippett (New York *Times,* September 11, 1955) called the novel "amusing and convincing, enlivened by intimate glimpses of a vanished past and a challenging present."

Miss Holt manages to find time for her many interests: social work, United World Federalists, Junior League, music, painting, "bad golf with great enjoyment," travel, cooking, sewing, and gardening. "Reading is my vice," she says. "I have read intensively on philosophy, anthropology, history and world affairs, psychology, economics, etc." She has gray-blue eyes and gray hair; her height is five feet five inches and her weight 130 pounds. She is an associate member of Theta Sigma Phi, the honorary journalistic society. In politics she is an independent Republican and in religion an Episcopalian.

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HONEGGER, ARTHUR Mar. 10, 1892-Nov. 27, 1955 Composer; of Swiss nationality but prominent on French musical scene; member of the *avante-garde* "Group of Six"; gained international popularity with *Le Roi David* (1921) and *Pacific 231* (1923); wrote scores for many motion pictures including *Mayerling, Pygmalion* and *Harvest;* composed five symphonies; president of Academie du Disque Français. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 N 29 '55

HRUSKA, ROMAN LEE Aug. 16, 1904-
U.S. Senator from Nebraska

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1732 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.; 5348 29th St., N.W., Washington 15, D.C.

The freshman U.S. Senator from Nebraska, Roman Lee Hruska, was elected in November 1954 to complete the term for which the late Senator Hugh Butler had been elected in 1952. During Hruska's twenty-three years of successful law practice in Omaha his only political experience was on a county level. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1952; two years later he was nominated by the Nebraska State Republican Committee as its candidate to complete the unexpired term left vacant by the death of Senator Butler.

Roman Lee Hruska was born in David City, Nebraska, on August 16, 1904. His parents were Joseph C. and Caroline L. (Dvorak) Hruska. His father was born in Bohemia and was brought to the United States as an infant. Roman attended the local public schools and the University of Omaha, where he enrolled in a pre-legal course of studies. Two years, 1927 and 1928, at the University of Chicago Law School followed. He obtained his degree of LL.B. in 1929 at the Creighton University College of Law in Omaha.

Admitted to the Nebraska bar, Hruska conducted a thriving legal practice in Omaha from 1929 to 1952. He was a participant in civic affairs and fraternal organizations, and was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1942, 1944 and 1946. In 1944 he was appointed to complete an unfulfilled term on the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, and

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ROMAN LEE HRUSKA

for the following eight years he was active in county politics. In 1946 and again in 1950 he was elected to the board of commissioners, and he served as its chairman from 1945 until his resignation in 1952. For two years, 1950 and 1951, he was president of the Nebraska Association of County Officials, and served as vice-president of the National Association of County Officials in 1951 and 1952.

His election to the House of Representatives took place in 1952. He served two sessions there "without fuss or fanfare," as the New York *Times* put it. The *Congressional Quarterly Almanac* gave him a score of 97 per cent on "party unity" votes during the 1953 session. Key issues on which he supported the party majority were the off-shore oil bill (April), a cut in soil conservation payments (May), extension of the profits tax (July), and the 1954 omnibus farm bill containing flexible farm supports (August). He supported the Eisenhower administration on its defense (July), tax (July), power (April) and farm programs (June), but opposed it on foreign aid (July) and public housing measures (April). His committee assignment was to the Appropriations Committee.

An unusual political situation developed in Nebraska in 1954. Hugh Butler had represented the state in the Senate for fourteen years, wielding strong influence both in the state and in the legislature. Butler died on July 2, 1954, a few hours after the deadline for filing candidacies for office. His death precipitated what one official called "an unseemly scramble." Several attempts by aspirants to file as candidates during the next few hours were declared invalid. It was determined that the state central committees of the Republican and Democratic parties should each name a candidate within the next three days; in actual fact the time was limited to July 3, because of the impending holiday. The Republican committee designated Hruska as its candidate, perpetuating, among other considerations, a tradition that one of Nebraska's Senators is always a resident of Omaha. A coal company executive, Sam W. Reynolds, was appointed by Governor Robert Crosby to fill the vacant senatorial seat until the November election.

Hruska's Democratic opponent was James F. Green, also an Omaha lawyer, who had twice been a candidate for national commander of the American Legion. Hruska won the election by a margin of over 89,000 votes. *Time* magazine (November 15, 1954) observed that he was expected "to lend strong, thoughtful support to the Eisenhower program." He took his oath of office on November 8, 1954 at an "extended session" of the Eighty-third Congress, called to consider the report of the (Arthur V.) Watkins committee on censuring Joseph R. McCarthy. On December 2 Hruska voted with the minority of Senators against a resolution which condemned McCarthy for "failure to cooperate" with a subcommittee investigating his financial affairs in 1951 and 1952 and for his conduct toward the Senate and Watkins committee during the censure proceedings.

In the Senate, as in the House, the Nebraska Senator's record has been one of support of his party and in general of the administration. During 1955 he voted with the party 81 per cent of the time, and again his only major opposition to the Eisenhower program was his adverse vote on the President's foreign aid bill in June 1955. He voted to defend the Formosa resolution (February), to drop the 20 per cent income tax cut (March), to confirm John Marshall Harlan of New York as a Supreme Court Justice (March), to cut foreign military aid 50 per cent, to limit public housing to 70,000 units and for the President's atom's-for-peace ship (June). He opposed the bill to raise Congress pay (February), to raise the cotton-wheat acreage (March) and the measure calling for no cut in Marine Corps strength (June). In 1956 he was against the Democratic-sponsored farm bill which passed the Senate in April and was vetoed by the President.

He has served on the District of Columbia Committee and the Public Works Committee, and in June 1955 took part in hearings of a subcommittee of the former on a District of Columbia primary bill. The proposal, which Hruska favored, was to set up voting machinery and ground rules for election in the Presidential year of delegates from the District to the national political conventions and of national committee members. A bill approved by the District committee in April 1956 proposed the creation of an "interim" Public Transit Authority under control of the District Commissioners to operate as successor to the Capital Transit Company. Hruska prompted an amendment to require the Commissioners to account to Congress after two years on efforts to find a private operator.

In the fall and winter of 1955 a bill was before the Senate to remove the regulation of prices of natural gas from the control of the Federal Power Commission. When the bill came to a vote in February 1956, Senator Francis Case of South Dakota charged on the floor of the Senate that a lobbyist working in the interests of a large oil company had discussed the merits of the bill with him, and had subsequently offered to contribute $2,500 to the Senator's campaign fund. During a hasty investigation by a special Senate committee it was disclosed that the lobbyist had, in the preceding October, obtained an introduction to Hruska and Carl Curtis, and discussed the natural gas bill with them. Curtis had expressed himself as being in favor of the bill, while Hruska had said that he favored the bill in general, but would not commit himself as to his vote until he saw the bill in final form. Two weeks after these talks, the lobbyist made a contribution of $2,500 to the Nebraska State Republican Committee; a similar contribution proffered later was declined. The natural gas bill was approved by the Senate on February 6, 1956 by a vote of 53 to 38, (Hruska voted in favor of it) but was vetoed by President Eisenhower, at least partly because of what he called evidence of "arrogant" lobbying in behalf of the bill.

The FBI and a Senate subcommittee headed by Thomas J. Hennings, Jr., Democrat of Missouri, are investigating the contributions.

Hruska was married in 1930 to Victoria E. Kuncl of Omaha. Their three children are Roman L., Jr., Quentin J., and Jan L. Hruska. The Senator's church is the Unitarian. He is a member of the Nebraska and American bar associations and of the Kiwanis Club and the Shrine. He has served on the board of regents of the University of Omaha since 1950, is a past president of the Nebraska Fraternal Congress, and was on the advisory committee to the Nebraska Board of Control from 1947 to 1952. He held the post of vice-chairman of Nebraska's Civil Defense organization in 1951-52. Since 1942 he has been national vice-president and legal counsel of the Western Bohemian Fraternal Association in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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HUGGINS, SIR GODFREY (MARTIN)

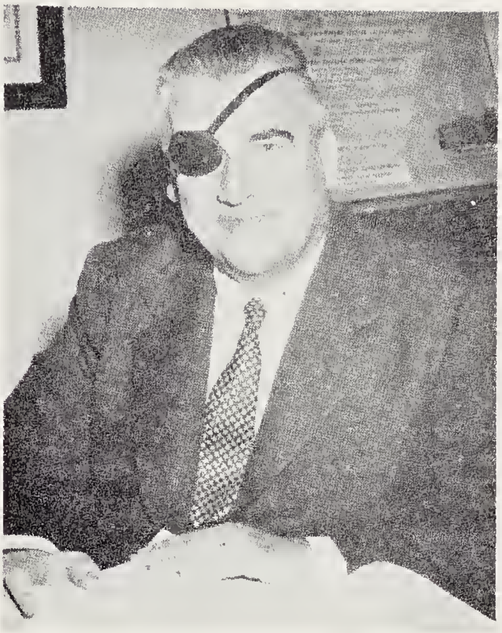
See Malvern, 1st Viscount

HUGHES, ROWLAND R(OBERTS)

Mar. 28, 1896- Former U.S. Government official; banker

Address: h. Bryn-Hyfrid Hebard Hill, R.F.D. 2, Randolph, Vt.

Characterized in the New York *Times* as "one of the country's outstanding students of public finance," banking official Rowland R. Hughes, a long-time proponent of fiscal economies and the balanced budget, became in April 1954 the successor to Joseph M. Dodge as director of the Federal Bureau of the Budget. For thirty-five years he had been an official (assistant comptroller, comptroller and vice-president) of the National City Bank of New York. Hughes joined the Bureau of the Budget in April 1953 as assistant director and became deputy director in August of that year.



Wide World

ROWLAND R. HUGHES

On January 20, 1956 Hughes submitted his resignation as Director of the Bureau of the Budget, effective April 1, and on April 2 he was succeeded by Percival F. Brundage.

"The balanced budget now in sight for the United States," according to *U.S. News & World Report* (December 9, 1955), "is, in large measure, the handiwork of Rowland R. Hughes . . . [who] by cajolery, persuasion, insistence and firmness has been whittling away at the total of government expenditures."

Rowland Roberts Hughes was born to Richard Roberts Hughes, a contractor, and Annie (Van Note) Hughes in Oakhurst, New Jersey on March 28, 1896. He was graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island with the Ph.B. degree in 1917. A year earlier he had enrolled in the college training course offered by the National City Bank of New York. He was assigned on completion of the course to the bank's office in London, England and was transferred in 1917 to the branch at Shanghai, China.

He subsequently worked at the National City's branch in Bombay, India and at Osaka and Tokyo in Japan, before his recall in 1927 to the main headquarters on Wall Street in New York City. In 1928 Hughes began a year of service in Europe as an inspector of the bank's foreign bureaus; he returned to New York in 1929 to assume the duties of assistant comptroller and five years later (1934) was advanced to comptroller.

(Continued next page)

HUGHES, ROWLAND R.—*Continued*

In 1943 Hughes joined the Controllers Institute of America and was active as a member thereof when in the spring of the following year "a score or more of the nation's leading economists" met under the chairmanship of President Henry M. Wriston of Brown University to "consider whether a nonpartisan study and report on our postwar fiscal system would be timely and helpful." The outcome was the formation of a Committee on Post-War Tax Policy, with former Under Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill as chairman and Hughes as one of the members. A sixteen-month study under the research directorship of Harvey Lutz culminated in the publication in September 1945 of the widely publicized 257-page report entitled *Tax Program for a Solvent America* (Ronald Press Company).

As submitted to Congress and the Treasury Department, the report advocated tax reductions but warned that any cut in taxes must depend upon a decrease in Federal spending. In February, 1947 the same committee issued a supplementary report and "officially advised the House Appropriations Committee on how to chop President Truman's budget" (New York *Times,* January 18, 1955).

Hughes continued as an active participant when the "private New York study group" was renamed the Committee on Federal Tax Policy and issued in 1951 what *The Controller* was later to describe as "a series of reports on Financing Defense." Also in 1951 Hughes was made a vice-president of the National City Bank. He was in addition a member of the tax committees of both the Foreign Trade Council and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, and in 1953 held the chairmanship of the Controllers Institute's national committee on Federal taxation and also the chairmanship of the committee on the excess profits tax of the American Bankers Association.

When President Eisenhower and his Republican Administration took office in January 1953, the Detroit banker Joseph M. Dodge was appointed director of the Bureau of the Budget. Then on April 20 Rowland Hughes was named assistant director. A bill creating a new post of deputy director was passed by Congress and Hughes became deputy director on August 8.

He was spokesman for the bureau at hearings of the House appropriations and ways and means committees in June 1954, and stated that large reductions in Federal expenditures would be determined principally by what is needed for arms, foreign aid and defense. He had agreed with Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey that a six-month extension of the excess profits tax was necessary to prevent further inflation. Essentially, however, he thought this tax "iniquitous" and when it lapsed on January 1, 1954, he opposed restoring it.

The Bureau of the Budget was established on June 10, 1921, when an act of Congress provided for a national budget system. It functioned under the Treasury Department for the first eighteen years of its existence; it was transferred to the Executive Office of the President in 1939 and was charged to "assist the President in the preparation of the budget and the formulation of the fiscal program of the government, supervise and control the administration of the Budget, . . . aid the President to bring about more efficient and economic conduct of the government service," and to fulfill various other advisory and statistical functions (*United States Government Organization Manual*). The bureau is specifically authorized by the act of 1939 to "revise, reduce or increase the estimates" of the several governmental departments and establishments for the budgetary needs, and, under the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945, has similar authority with respect to the "budgets for wholly owned government corporations." Such were some of the powers and obligations assumed by Rowland Hughes as Budget Director following the retirement of Dodge on April 15, 1954.

In June 1954 Hughes conveyed to the Atomic Energy Commission the President's directive to proceed with negotiations with the Middle South Utilities, Inc. (headed by E. H. Dixon) and the Southern Company (headed by E. A. Yates) for construction by these two utilities of a steam power plant which would channel power into the Tennessee Valley Authority's system to "replace an equal amount of power" the Authority was then delivering to the atomic energy plant at Paducah, Kentucky. The Hughes letter to AEC Chairman Admiral Lewis Strauss asserted that "the use of privately generated power" would "avoid an outlay of about $100,000,000 of Federal tax revenue for capital investment over the next three years" (New York *Times,* June 18, 1954).

A contract involving the construction of a steam plant at West Memphis, Arkansas was subsequently drawn up. However, after sharp criticism by Democratic leaders, followed by hearings of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, the Administration cancelled the Dixon-Yates contract.

The budget message sent by President Eisenhower to Congress on January 17, 1955, and the actual 1,324-page budget prepared under the direction of Hughes, estimated that in the fiscal year 1956 (commencing July 1, 1955) governmental expenditures of $62,408,000,000 would be required, while receipts were calculated at $60,000,000,000. The resultant deficit of $2,408,000,000 would be half that incurred in the current fiscal year (1954-55). Military spending of $34 billion was proposed, with two-thirds of this allocated to the building up of air power.

Late in May Hughes "set an example for other government agencies" by reducing the appropriation request for his own bureau by $33,500. In July it was revealed that, because of various economies achieved, the over-all Federal deficit for the fiscal year which ended on June 30 had been some $300,000,000 less than expected.

After a conference with President Eisenhower on November 17, 1955, Hughes stated that he estimated that the budget for 1956-1957 would be "in the same general area" as that of 1955-1956. "We still hope to balance the budget," he declared, adding that it "will not be done in any way at the expense of military strength and power" (New York *Times,* November 18, 1955).

"Our budgets for the defense program have not been built on day-to-day shifts in diplomatic discussions. We have built them on a long-range basis of strengthening United States power" (New York *Times,* November 18, 1955).

Rowland R. Hughes is both a trustee of Brown University and a member of the Brown alumni association; his fraternity is the Beta Theta Pi and his club the University in Washington. Hughes is a Christian Scientist. On December 4, 1918 he married Dorothy Cowen, daughter of the publisher of an English-language newspaper in Shanghai. They have three daughters, Joy (Mrs. A. W. Zibart), Barbara Anne and Mary Elizabeth; one son, Richard; and five grandchildren.

He is over six feet tall and weighs 250 pounds. Friends describe him as "jovial in a way, but always talking business." The Hugheses "avoid big social affairs as much as possible" and "for relaxation . . . like to spend as much time as possible on their Vermont farm" (New York *Times,* January 18, 1955). Because of an eye injury, Hughes has for some years worn a "bold black eye-patch," and because of this has been nicknamed "The Buccaneer" (*Time,* April 19, 1954).

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HUNT, HEROLD C(HRISTIAN) Feb. 9, 1902- Educator; Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Address: b. c/o Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

For over twenty-five years Dr. Herold C. Hunt has held administrative positions in public schools. On January 30, 1956 the U.S. Senate confirmed his appointment as Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He had previously been Eliot Professor of Education in the Harvard University Graduate School of Education. His reputation in educational circles was made in Kansas City, Missouri in the 1940's where he introduced many important improvements in the city schools, and by similar work in Chicago from 1947 to 1953 as general superintendent of schools.

Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

HEROLD C. HUNT

Dr. Hunt is the "first professional educator to hold so high a post in the department since its establishment in 1953" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 13, 1955). The U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom said he chose Dr. Hunt because he felt "a superintendent of schools would be a good administrator." In a department whose diverse activities include, besides Federal education, medical research, food and drug law enforcement, aid to the aged and infirm, air pollution control, and certain aspects of civil defense, Dr. Hunt's capacities and, Secretary Folsom observed, his skill in public speaking made him "the ideal candidate for the job."

Herold Christian Hunt was born in Northville, Michigan on February 9, 1902, the son of George E. and Katherine E. (Herold) Hunt. He was educated in the public schools of Holland, Michigan and was graduated *cum laude* from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1923, where four years later he received his master's degree. In 1940 he completed his doctorate in education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. Dr. Hunt began his professional career in 1923 as a high school teacher of social studies in Hastings, Michigan and from 1927 to 1931 was principal of St. Johns High School in St. Johns, Michigan.

During summer vacations Dr. Hunt was an instructor at Teachers' College, Columbia University (1938) and the University of Chicago (1944). He lectured at the University of Denver in Colorado; Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois; University of Kansas City in Missouri; and the University of Wisconsin in Madison, during summer sessions.

It was in St. Johns, Michigan, from 1931-34, that Dr. Hunt undertook his first in a notable succession of assignments as superintendent of schools. During the ensuing three years (1934-37) in the same capacity at Kalamazoo, Michigan Dr. Hunt established what was to become a formidable reputation as "an able mender of corrupt school systems" (*Time,* September 12,

HUNT, HEROLD C.—*Continued*

1955). He went on to rehabilitate schools in New Rochelle, New York (1937-40), where he "is remembered as a favorite among students and townspeople" and then to Kansas City, Missouri where in the next seven years "he proved that he can solve school problems and win the respect of the community."

Dr. Hunt introduced into the Kansas City schools over 200 recommended improvements ranging from new teaching standards to an efficiently functioning student self-government program. He promoted better race relations by inter-cultural work through a bureau set up for the purpose. "I am definitely opposed to segregation," he told Dexter Teed of the New York *Post,* "but we have been forced to work within the framework set up for us and do the best we can" (December 11, 1946). Here, as elsewhere, he established better salary standards for teachers.

But it was Dr. Hunt's regeneration of the public schools of the City of Chicago from 1947 to 1953 which received the widest national interest. When he completed his service as general superintendent of schools, at an all-time high salary of $30,000 a year, Dr. Hunt had put teachers under civil service, initiated a $50,000,000 building program, raised teachers' salaries, and eliminated political patronage from the Chicago school system. Believing that "the schools belong to the public" he made going to the people his "standard operating procedure," and public education "Chicago's biggest industry," reported *Newsweek* (April 23, 1951).

In 1953, at the peak of his career, Dr. Hunt left Chicago to accept an appointment as Charles W. Eliot Professor of Education in the Harvard Graduate School of Education. "I want to give back to education the lessons I've learned in the last thirty years," he said when he left to assume his new duties at a probable 50 per cent cut in salary (*Time,* March 30, 1953). The change was, according to Harvard's dean of education, Francis Keppel, "obviously a very considerable personal sacrifice for Dr. Hunt" (*Newsweek,* March 23, 1953). Hunt remained at Harvard until his appointment to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare more than two years later.

Press reaction to the new Under Secretary is reflected in *Time* (September 12, 1955) where he is described as "an academic in good standing, a shrewd organizer, and a fluent speaker" who brings to his job "topnotch administrative ability." He is advocating the use of high school buildings after hours for junior college classes as the initial step in a national public junior college system to meet the needs of an increasing school population.

Following the White House Conference on Education in December 1955, President Eisenhower proposed a five-year $2,000,000,000 program for aid to education. The subsequent budget of the HEW department called for an increase of $519,000,000 in (fiscal) 1957 for medical research, welfare for the mentally and physically disabled as well as aid to education. When questioned on the administration's position regarding Federal aid to education in states where segregation is practiced, Hunt replied: "It is our belief that orderly procedure has been set up on desegregation. The Supreme Court has spoken. The interpretation rests with the Federal Courts" (New York *Times,* March 4, 1956). (On May 17, 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.)

Among his many honors and offices, Dr. Hunt holds honorary LL.D. degrees from the Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo (1947); Park College, Parkville, Missouri (1947); and the University of Wisconsin in Madison (1951), as well as an honorary M.A. degree from Harvard University (1953). He is a past chairman of the commission on educational organizations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a past president of the American Association of School Administrators, and former second vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Dr. Hunt has served as chairman of the National Committee for Education in Family Finance, the board of trustees of the Educational Testing Service, the development committee of the Cooperation Program in Educational Administration, and as a director of the National Safety Council. From 1933-34 he was the district governor of the Rotary International.

Dr. Hunt was the editor of *Educational Administration: Cases and Concepts* (Houghton 1955) by C. G. Sargent and E. L. Belisle, and *New Era in Education; A Comparative Study* (Houghton 1955) by I. L. Kandel.

Among his affiliations are the Horace Mann League of America, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the National Education Association, Phi Delta Kappa and Pi Delta Epsilon. His clubs are the Economic, Executives, University and Quadrangle. He has written extensively for educational journals including *School Executive, School Arts* and the *Journal of the National Education Association.* Hunt believes that there is a great need for people and nations to know and understand each other. In his introduction to Kandel's book he states: "Education changes behavior. People and nations are as they are because of the educative process."

On August 24, 1927 Herold C. Hunt was married to the former Isabel Lucile Wright. They have one son, Douglas Wright. The educator has been described as friendly, dynamic, and a "hard worker." *Time* magazine reported that he "likes to fill in for vacationing ministers." On his first day at the Health, Education and Welfare office, Hunt arrived before 8 A.M. and found his office door locked. "But I didn't waste any time," he said. "I sat down at the desk outside my office . . . and started writing memos to myself" (New York *Times,* September 13, 1955).

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HUNTER, EVAN Oct. 15, 1926- Author
Address: b. c/o Scott Meredith Literary Agency, 580 5th Ave., New York 36

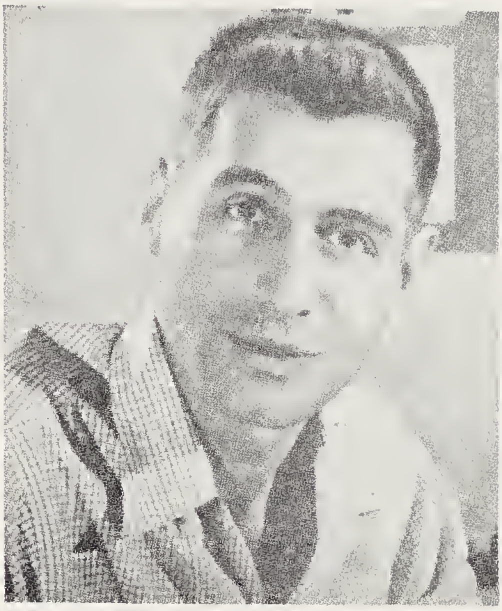
Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Sept. 1956.

When Evan Hunter hit on a dramatic title for his novel about a young teacher struggling with a student body of juvenile delinquents in a New York City vocational school, he coined a phrase which now has a definite connotation for thousands of readers. When *The Blackboard Jungle* was filmed, and the United States Ambassador to Italy, Clare Boothe Luce, refused to appear at a showing of the picture at the 1955 Venice Film Festival, and the film was withdrawn in favor of a musical biography called *Interrupted Melody,* the phrase also became a symbol for film censorship, voluntary and involuntary.

Evan Hunter was born October 15, 1926, in the section of New York City known as "Italian Harlem," the only child of parents of Italian descent. (His name was legally changed to Hunter some years ago.) His father is a postman. When Evan was twelve, the family moved from an apartment on East 120th Street to a private house on Gun Hill Road in the Bronx. At Evander Childs High School he was art editor of its art and literary magazine, and drew cartoons for the school paper. Winning a scholarship to the Art Students League of New York, he worked mornings at the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42d Street and attended classes in the afternoon. He studied for a year at Cooper Union Art School. Hunter also played the piano with a local swing band, touring hotels in the "Borsht Belt" of New York state. This experience proved handy when he wrote the novel *Second Ending.*

He joined the Navy in November 1944, and until July 1946 was on a destroyer in the Pacific. During this period, he composed a short story written from the viewpoint of a madman, titled "The Void." Though his shipmates afterwards viewed him speculatively, an ensign in the communications division urged Hunter to keep on writing. Deciding to be an author rather than an artist, he majored in English at Hunter College in New York, where Professor Francis Kolars criticized his work helpfully. Hunter left college in June 1950 with a B.A. degree, a Phi Beta Kappa key, and a wife, who as Anita Melnick had been a fellow student. The Hunters, married October 17, 1949, now have three sons, Ted, who is five, and four-year-old twins, Mark and Richard. This year they plan to move from Long Island to a new house in Westchester county.

After leaving college, Hunter had his baptism of fire teaching English in two New York vocational high schools for about six months. Next he answered telephones at the Automobile Association of America, then sold Maine lobsters to restaurants by telephone. Through a "blind ad" in the New York *Times* he got a two-year job as editor with the Scott Meredith Literary Agency (his present literary agent), and began to place his own work. Hunter has had more than a hundred stories and articles published, some under pseudonyms, besides a paperback mystery, *Don't Crowd Me* (1953), and *Find the Feathered Serpent* (Winston, 1952), a science-fiction story for boys. This was called in *Library Journal* (June 15, 1952) "a gory, fantastic, improbable tale." His most recent work has appeared in *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Argosy.*


EVAN HUNTER

Before writing *The Blackboard Jungle* (Simon & Schuster, 1954) Hunter put in, he says, almost two years of painstaking research and interview work with teachers and students from every borough of New York City. Virginia Kirkus (July 1, 1954) called the novel "a highly dramatic if devastating demonstration of the unequal job of education" in an area such as this. "With a superb ear for conversation, with competence as a storyteller, and with a tolerant and tough-minded sympathy for his subject, he has built an extremely good novel," wrote Barbara Klaw in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (October 17, 1954). The novel sold steadily in a paperback edition, was selected by Books Abridged, and was the choice of a book-of-the-month club in Denmark. In the film based on the book, Glenn Ford played the harried teacher. It also brought its author a flood of abusive letters and telephone calls.

"H," the private name given to the narcotic Heroin by addicts, is the villain of Hunter's second novel, *Second Ending* (Simon & Schuster, 1956), also a selection of Books Abridged. The New York *Times* (January 8, 1956) thought that "any reader whose personal experience has touched the arena where drugs and music come together will soon accept the clinical fascinating truth of Hunter's details. This truth extends beyond the authentic jargon of jive talk or addict talk to the overwhelming human tragedy looming high above. And it is heightened by the author's compassion."

"Nonathletic except when playing with my sons," Hunter still likes to draw and paint.

(Continued next page)

HUNTER, EVAN—*Continued*

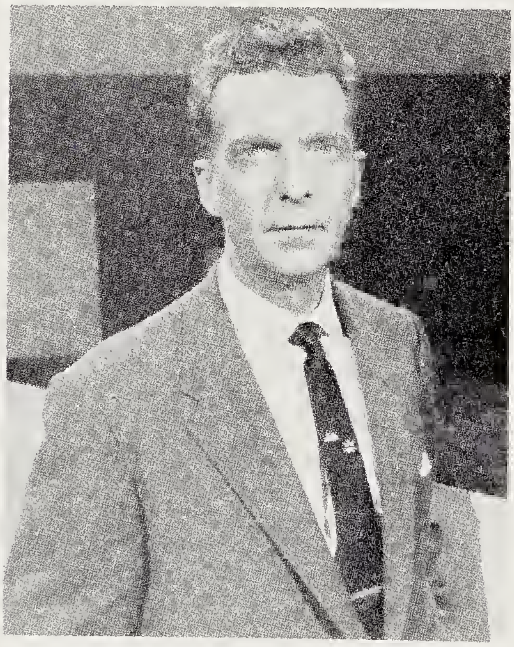
He is a six-footer with blue eyes and brown crew-cut hair, and weighs 152 pounds. Though Ernest Hemingway is his favorite author, he is interested in the newer generation of realistic novelists, especially James Jones. Besides writing a play tentatively called "See Him Die," he is now "clearing the decks" for research on a new novel.

HUNTLEY, CHESTER ROBERT *See* Huntley, Chet

HUNTLEY, CHET Dec. 10, 1911- Radio and television journalist

Address: b. National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 1165 5th Ave., New York 29

As its "anchor man" for the 1956 Presidential conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, the National Broadcasting Company chose Chet Huntley, the reporter and news analyst starred on its Sunday afternoon "hard news" program, *Outlook,* which had its première on April 1, 1956. Twice winner of the George Foster Peabody Award (1942 and 1954), Huntley has been known on the West Coast for more than twenty years as a thoughtful, unbiased newscaster who probes all sides of an issue and does not try to steer clear of controversial subjects. Since leaving Los Angeles for New York in early 1956 to appear on regularly scheduled radio and television programs, he has become familiar also to millions of East Coast listeners and to a vaster nation-wide audience.



Jay Seymour

CHET HUNTLEY

Chester Robert Huntley, the son of P. A. Huntley and Blanche Wadine (Tatham) Huntley, was born in Cardwell, Montana on December 10, 1911 and was reared in such colorfully named Montana communities as Willow Creek and Big Timber. He has three sisters, Wadine Huntley Cummins, Marian and Margaret Huntley Shutz. On his father's side of the family he is descended from Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and on his mother's side he is the grandson of W. R. Tatham, who crossed the plains in a covered wagon and in 1956, at the age of ninety-one, is still active.

Until he was twelve years old, Chet lived on a Montana ranch near the Canadian border. His father, a railroad telegrapher, then returned to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad. (He is at present employed at the Northern Pacific depot in Reed Point, Montana.) The boy attended the Whitehall High School in Whitehall, Montana, played football and basketball, and became interested in debating and oratory.

His record as a debater and his scholastic standing earned him a scholarship upon graduation in 1929 to Montana State College in Bozeman, where for three years he took a premedical course. Then on a scholarship which he won through national oratory contests, he studied at the Cornish School of Arts in Seattle, Washington for a year and a half before transferring to the University of Washington in Seattle, from which he received the B.A. degree in 1934. During his college years he was president of dramatic and forensic organizations and assistant editor of the year book. He joined Sigma Alpha Epsilon, but he recently stated that he has requested that the society remove his name from its records unless it rescinds its racial policy.

While still a college student, Huntley walked into Seattle's radio station KPCB one day in 1933 to apply for a job, just as the program director was being fired. Huntley was hired as program director and soon became also an announcer, salesman, janitor, writer and disc jockey for KPCB. After two years there he went to Spokane, Washington, where he was news broadcaster and writer for station KHQ for a year. Then in the same capacity, with the additional duties of announcer, he was employed by station KGW in Portland, Oregon in 1936-37 and by KFI in Los Angeles from 1937 to 1939.

Huntley's twelve-year association with the Columbia Broadcasting System began in 1939 when he became newscaster, correspondent and analyst at the company's Los Angeles station. One series of half-hour broadcasts which he wrote and produced, "These Are Americans," attempted to show Angelinos, at that time angered by recent Mexican zoot-suit riots in the city, that most Mexican-Americans are good citizens. For this series he was given the George Foster Peabody Award in 1942, a special news citation by the Ohio State University Institute for Education by Radio, and an award from New York University. In recognition of his work during World War II as regional director of two war bond campaigns, he received a medal in 1945 from the U.S. Treasury Department.

Moving to the American Broadcasting Company's Los Angeles station in 1951, Huntley conducted three daily news shows over KABC—two on radio and one on television—and became, according to *Newsweek* (April 19, 1954), "one of broadcasting's best reputed interpreters of world and local scenes" and had "the highest daytime rating of any ABC news show." He won his second Peabody Award in 1954 for "skill in analyzing the news" and "talent for mature commentary."

Because of his insistence upon giving background information on more than one side of controversial issues, such as the Communist "scare" in the United States, Huntley aroused the disapproval of pressure groups on the West Coast which tried to drive him off the air. After losing at least one sponsor, he filed suit against the leader of a group and in January 1954 received a substantial payment for damages and a public apology. (See the *Nation* January 16, 1954 and the *New Republic* January 25, 1954.)

In June 1955 Huntley joined NBC and was subsequently heard on the West Coast in five-minute news spots, Monday through Friday, and was seen on a half-hour Sunday evening television program. On four of these programs he dealt with the subject of narcotic addiction in Los Angeles, using films, interviews and research material.

When NBC signed Huntley to a seven-year contract and brought him to New York in early 1956 to conduct a television news show, several TV critics observed that NBC had apparently found in the West Coast analyst someone who might be expected to attain the popularity and national prominence of CBS's Edward R. Murrow. The first program from New York on which he appeared was *Chet Huntley Reporting,* a ten-minute radio commentary which since March 26, 1956 has been presented regularly Monday through Thursday evenings.

Outlook, NBC-TV's network "news-in-depth" program, began on April 1, 1956. The half-hour Sunday afternoon show includes films to "featurize" the news (on timely subjects such as atomic waste disposal), remote pickups, and Huntley's news roundup. Since June 9, 1956 Huntley has also been seen locally over WRCA-TV on a Saturday evening news program. In the summer of 1956 he was selected to supervise NBC's coverage of the political conventions in Chicago (Democratic) and San Francisco (Republican). His counterparts are Walter Cronkite for CBS and John Daly for ABC.

In giving his definition of "straight reports" of the news to Marie Torre (New York *Herald Tribune* TV critic) Huntley explained, "I don't mean simply reading a bulletin which says 'Senator So-and-So declares that farmers do not want a Congressional bill that will arbitrarily jack up farm prices.' Given alone, that statement can mislead. It doesn't give any insight into the whole issue. After I tell what the Senator said, I'll relate what the opposition had to say and, to the best of my ability, give latest developments in the matter" (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 29, 1956).

He objects to being termed a "crusader" or a "commentator," and expressed his attitude toward his work in this statement for *Current Biography*: "If a judgment were ever rendered on all the multi-million words I have spoken into microphones, I might hope something like this could be said: 'He (Huntley) had a great respect, almost an awe, of the medium in which he worked. He regarded it as a privilege, not a license. He acknowledged, with regret, that for some reason or other he was not endowed with sufficient wisdom to permit him to tell others how to vote, whom to hate, whom to trust, or in what to invest. . . Perhaps the best I might hope is that by some accident of voice tone or arrangement of words I did, on a few occasions, excite, exhort, annoy, or provoke a few of my fellow human beings to think—and to think with their heads, not their viscera."

On January 3, 1955 Huntley offered a set of New Year resolutions for a journalist—particularly a radio-television journalist—on ABC radio (reprinted in the *Reporter,* January 27, 1955) among which were: "Resolved: To stop and think at least thirty minutes before offering one of my own opinions in a broadcast; that if my own opinion must be used, to label it as just opinion with the biggest verbal sign or billboard; . . . and to remember that some citizens don't deserve silencing—just answering . . . to face the East each morning and thank Mr. Sulzberger for the New York *Times.*"

Interested in many civic and philanthropic activities, from the Boy Scouts to the United Nations, Huntley does not consider it "such a severe indictment" to be called an "insufferable do-gooder." The professional organizations to which he belongs are the Overseas Press Club, Association of Radio News Analysts and the San Francisco Press Club.

Chet Huntley married Ingrid Eleanor Rolin on February 23, 1936 and they have two daughters, Sharon Lynn and Leanne. The blue-eyed, brown-haired news analyst is six feet one inch tall and weighs 190 pounds. His recreations are watching baseball and football games, fishing, reading and music.

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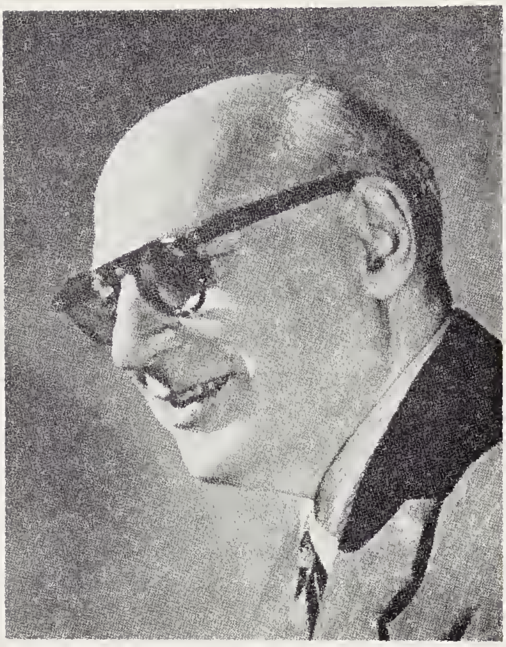
HUROK, S(OLOMON) Apr. 9, 1888- Impresario

Address: b. 711 5th Ave., New York 22

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1941.

Within a decade of arriving in New York from Russia in 1906, a practically penniless immigrant youth of eighteen, S. Hurok began managing some of the world's most famous concert artists. Continuing in the profession of



S. HUROK

impresario, he has been presenting, in bravura fashion, distinguished singers, dancers, musicians, singly and in troupes, for forty years. His life story was the subject of the Technicolor motion picture *Tonight We Sing,* which had its opening at Radio City Music Hall, New York in February 1953. His autobiography, as told to Ruth Goode, *Impresario* (Random House), was published in 1946. Over 4,000 performers are said to have appeared under his management, the roster including such memorable names as Melba, Anna Pavlova, and Feodor Chaliapin.

Among more recent productions sponsored in the United States by Hurok have been the Italian screen version of *Aïda,* which opened at the Little Carnegie Theatre in New York in November 1954, and the Sadler's Wells Ballet, which made its fourth American tour under his management in the fall of 1955. Hurok, who became a television consultant for the National Broadcasting Company in January 1955, has presented several programs on NBC-TV's *Producers' Showcase.*

Solomon Hurok, the son of Israel and Naomi Hurok, was born in Pogar, Russia, on April 9, 1888. When the youth was sixteen, his father, who was a hardware merchant, sent him to the city of Kharkov to learn the hardware business and provided him with 1,500 rubles. Young Hurok, however, feeling that he could do better in the United States, spent most of the money in making his way to New York.

Soon after his arrival in May 1906, he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in bundling newspapers for the midnight editions. During this period Linton Martin, then a reporter and later a music critic, invited some of the newsboys to his home and played the piano for them. In the group was Hurok, who was much affected by the experience, since he had learned to love music in Russia. Before the year was over, he returned to New York and for a time sold hardware and peddled notions, taking jobs where he could find them and saving every penny he could.

In about 1911 he began his first ventures as an impresario, arranging concerts for labor organizations and workers' clubs. One of his first major exploits was the presentation of the celebrated violinist Efrem Zimbalist, whom he persuaded to appear, at a greatly reduced fee, in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn. During these early days he organized what he called the Van Hugo Musical Society, which was at first largely an invention of Hurok's imagination and an instance of his flair for showmanship. He gambled what little money he had on presenting a Sunday night concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the gamble paid off well.

Beginning in 1915 he became the manager of a series of Sunday night concerts at popular prices, given at the New York Hippodrome; Mischa Elman, Tito Ruffo, and Alma Gluck were among the notable performers who were presented. Pavlova was dancing at the Hippodrome, under the management of Charles Dillingham, in a lavish musical production. Hurok eventually persuaded her that she would do better under his management, and when her contract with Dillingham expired, she signed up with Hurok. Four years later he and Pavlova reportedly shared a profit of $500,000.

Not all of Hurok's ventures were financially successful. A notable failure resulted from his presentation of Feodor Chaliapin in the Russian Grand Opera in 1925. "I was hungry for presenting opera in the grandest possible style," Hurok said, as reported by W. H. Thomas in *This Week* (March 15, 1953), "and therefore I brought over the Russian Grand Opera, and brought to it, Feodor Chaliapin himself. What a man! What a singer! It was a pleasure to present him with his opera company on a grand scale in Chicago. . . . Well, I lost maybe $150,000." He has said that while he may have had financial failures, he has never had artistic failures.

Between the years 1913 and 1940 Hurok presented a large number of "greats," among them, Isadora Duncan, Alexander Glazounow, Tetrazzini, Fokine and Fokina and their ballet, Jan Kubelik, Richard Strauss, Eugene Ysaÿe, the Moscow Art Players with Katchaloff and Stanislavsky, Jan Kiepura, Argentinita, Vicente Escudero, Lucienne Boyer, the Moscow Cathedral Choir, the Teatro dei Piccoli, the Salzburg Opera Choir, Artur Schnabel, Trudie Schoop, the Vienna Choir Boys, Jan Peerce, Marian Anderson, and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

On many occasions Hurok has imported companies whose artistic merit had been established abroad but that were little known at the time in the United States. One such importation, undertaken in 1926, was the Habima Players, something quite new to Broadway, as they gave their dramatic performances in Hebrew.

Other Hurok importations include Emlyn Williams, the Welsh actor and playwright who appeared as Charles Dickens in readings from Dickens in a one-man show which opened at the Golden Theatre in New York in February 1952. In the fall of the same year Hurok brought from Paris the Madeleine Renaud-Jean-Louis Barrault repertory company, which appeared at the Ziegfeld Theatre in a variety of plays in French, including an adaptation of Kafka's *The Trial.* He was responsible for the first visit ever made to the United States by the Comédie Française, which in October and November 1955 presented a number of classic French comedies in New York and on tour.

"The King of the Ballet," as Hurok has been called, managed the Ballet Theatre from 1942 to 1946 and resumed sponsorship of the troupe in the 1955-56 season. Another ballet troupe under Hurok's management is the British Sadler's Wells Ballet, headed by Margot Fonteyn, which made several coast-to-coast tours in the United States in the 1950's. *Variety* estimated that in a nineteen-week tour ending in January 1954 the troupe earned $2,023,000. Hurok also sponsored the Sadler's Wells Ballet over NBC-TV in December 1955 in *Sleeping Beauty,* which was seen by 37,000,000 people.

Hurok's 1955 importations included the Spanish dance company of Antonio and the Regimental Band and Masses Pipers of the Scots Guards. In the 1955-56 season he presented the Azuma Kabuki Dancers and Musicians of Tokyo, Japan, which he had introduced to American audiences in 1954.

Among the outstanding opera and concert artists whom Hurok presented on the televised "Festival of Music" (*Producers' Showcase,* January 30, 1956) were Marian Anderson, Blanche Thebom, Roberta Peters, Leonard Warren, Gregor Piatigorsky, Artur Rubinstein, and Isaac Stern. Hurok has pointed out that because of television he has been able to offer music to millions of people, instead of just thousands. "Television," he has said, "is the greatest instrument that has ever been available to bring good music to the country" (New York *Times,* January 29, 1956).

In *S. Hurok Presents; A Memoir of the Dance World* (Heritage, 1953) Hurok brought his account of his professional experiences up to date, resuming his story from where he had left off in his earlier memoir, *Impresario.* The New York *Times* (December 20, 1953) reviewer commented, "In a way this is a wonderful picture of the backstage ballet world. It is also very much a wonderful picture of Sol Hurok."

An impresario, according to Hurok, is "a man who discovers talent, who promotes it, who presents it, and who puts up the money and takes the risk. That's my main work, which is a lot different from a mere agent, a broker, a fellow who works strictly on a percentage" (*This Week,* March 15, 1953). He tells innumerable anecdotes of the temperamental behavior of the stars he has handled, many of whom raised a crisis on the eve of an opening. But Hurok has said, as quoted in *This Week,* "If they're not temperamental, I don't want them. It's in the nature of a great artist to be that way. There's something in them—some warmth, some fire—that projects into an audience and makes it respond. . . . Give me the temperamental artist every time!"

The New York *Times* once wrote on its editorial page that Hurok "has done more for music in America than the invention of the phonograph." In 1952 he was presented with New York City's Certificate of Achievement and in 1953 he was made Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur for his achievements in spreading French culture.

Hurok was married in 1939 to Emma Runitch. He has a daughter, Ruth, by a previous marriage. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1914 and makes his home in Manhattan. "Of medium height and build, bald of head where he is not gray, and as sparkling of eye as he is tireless of tongue, he has a presence that has to be called commanding" (George Keaney in New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 15, 1955). He makes frequent trips abroad in search of new talent, collects books on Russian art, and spends much of his spare time listening to music.

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HUSSEIN, AHMED (ho͞o-sīn') Nov. 1, 1902- Egyptian Ambassador to the United States; rural economist

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Two of Ahmed Hussein's principal tasks as Egyptian Ambassador to the United States have been to state his country's side of the dispute with the West and interpret developments in Egypt's relations with the Communist bloc. Succeeding Ambassador Mohammed Kamel Abdel Rahi, he presented his credentials in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 1953. Since then, Egyptian purchase of arms from Czechoslovakia, in October 1955, has made Egypt a new focal point in the conflict between Communism and the free world.

A leader of the Egyptian Fellah (Farmers) Movement, he was Minister of Social Affairs (1950-1952) in the Wafd government that preceded the revolution of July 23, 1952, which forced the abdication of King Farouk I. Hussein is a strong supporter of the new republican form of government adopted in Egypt in June 1953 and an advocate of extensive social reform.

Ahmed Hussein was born on November 1, 1902. Educated at the Higher Agricultural University in Berlin, Germany, he holds a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics. His first important posts in the Egyptian government were assistant director of the Cooperative Department and director of the Farmers Department, to which he was appointed in 1939. He became director-general of the Cooperative and Fellah Department in 1947.

Entering the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1947, Hussein served for a year as deputy under secretary before being made under secretary. An election in early January 1950 brought the Wafd party to power in Egypt, and shortly

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AHMED HUSSEIN

afterward, on January 12, Wafdist leader, Mustafa el Nahas, formed a Cabinet in which Dr. Hussein was named Minister of Social Affairs.

In a report from Egypt in March 1950, C. L. Sulzberger of the New York *Times* wrote of Hussein as an "able Minister" who is "trying to push through gradual reform and shape up a coordinated social welfare program despite the opposition of the wealthy power groups, who wish neither higher taxes nor an educated peasantry." Sulzberger visited one of Hussein's rural welfare centers in the district of Monufia, where much work was being done "to improve local health and sanitation concepts, stock breeding and community spirit" (New York *Times,* March 19, 1950).

The rural centers set up by Dr. Hussein and his associates were supported by contributions from the government and the villagers themselves. In a period of three years, infant mortality in these centers was reduced from 10 to 7 per thousand. Among other accomplishments during Hussein's administration was the establishment of a system of social insurance in Egypt.

For nine years, beginning in 1943, Hussein tried unsuccessfully to have a bill of agrarian reform passed by the Egyptian Parliament, which would create family-size farms, fix a maximum rent for agricultural land, and a minimum wage for its laborers. "I fought until I was so disgusted that I resigned," he stated (*Vital Speeches,* August 1, 1953). He left the office of Minister of Social Affairs in January 1952.

As an expert on rural economy, Hussein was invited by the United Nations in the summer of 1952 to head a U.N. mission to the Caribbean Islands and to Mexico to promote self-help social projects and village social welfare centers similar to those he had advanced in Egypt. "It has been pointed out," Albion Ross noted in the New York *Times* (April 24, 1952) "that Hussein Pasha, in dealing with the Caribbean peoples, will have the advantage of coming from a country that has not developed a color line or race prejudice."

A bloodless *coup d'état* on July 23, 1952 by the Egyptian Army, led by General Mohammed Naguib (see *C.B.,* October 1952), resulted in the abdication of King Farouk I. In September 1952 the Naguib military regime passed an agrarian reform law which Hussein described as "an historic event in bringing about the real emancipation of Egyptian peasants" (*Vital Speeches,* August 1, 1953). He declared that as a result "the masses, whose purchasing power was close to nil, will have more money to ensure a healthy market for any economic development." Concerning the regime's setting up an economic development committee, with an independent budget, he said, "For the first time in Egypt the necessity for scientific and technical planning was realized." He also favored the new government's plan to relinquish Egypt's sovereignty over Sudan, under the Anglo-Egyptian condominium, and offer her independence.

Hussein was appointed Egyptian Ambassador to the United States on March 17, 1953 and presented his credentials on May 4 in Washington, D.C. At that time he declared that he sought the cooperation of the United States in the "new era in Egypt's history" (New York *Times,* May 5, 1953). He had earlier said that it was his mission "to convince the Americans that it is better to have friends in the Middle East than to have a formal but meaningless defense pact" (New York *Times,* April 21, 1953). In this statement he had reference to Egypt's reluctance to join any organization for the Middle East similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In an address at American Legion Headquarters in Washington on January 29, 1955, Ambassador Hussein said that no settlement of the Israeli-Egyptian dispute could be made until Israel "abides by and implements the United Nations' basic resolutions concerning partition boundaries, repatriation and compensation of refugees and internationalization of Jerusalem" (*Vital Speeches,* March 15, 1955).

With the recurrence of open hostilities between Egypt and Israel in the fall of 1955 in the El 'Auja-Nitzana demilitarized zone, both the Egyptian and the Israeli Ambassadors to the United States were summoned to the U.S. State Department. Hussein maintained that Israel was the aggressor and that the United States, "if it so desired, could end the crisis by restraining Israel" (New York *Times,* November 6, 1955).

On October 20, 1955 Egypt received the first shipment of armaments purchased from Czechoslovakia in a deal reportedly totaling $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 17, 1955). Egyptian Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser (see *C.B.,* November 1954) and Ambassador Hussein gave assurance that the purchase was a "one-shot" affair. However, when Israel applied to buy arms from the United States to offset the Egyptian-Czech contract, Hussein warned that his country might be "compelled" to turn to the Communist bloc for more purchases. He further made it clear in an address to the Overseas Writers Club in Washington in November 1955 that U.S. sale of arms to Israel would be regarded by the Arab world as meaning that "the United States wants to keep Israel stronger and more dangerous to the Arabs" (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 10, 1955).

Hussein advised U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on October 17, 1955 that Egypt would prefer to receive economic aid from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United States, rather than from Soviet Russia, in building the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River. The dam, which will cost about $600,000,000, is expected to increase Egypt's arable area by nearly 50 per cent. Egypt has received about $40,000,000 a year in economic aid from the United States; $7,500,000 of this is in the form of long-term loans. (In September 1956 Egypt obtained a $15,000,000 emergency loan from the International Monetary Fund.)

The U.S. offer of $56,000,000 for construction of the Aswan High Dam was withdrawn on July 19, 1956. Seven days later Nasser decreed the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company (owned by the British and French governments) in order to use the income from the canal to finance the dam.

Expressing Egypt's disavowal of Communism, Hussein declared on January 29, 1955 (*Vital Speeches*), "At no time in our history were we interested in replacing one colonial boss by another." He pointed out that Egypt's new democratic constitution, which was put into execution in 1956, includes provisions for "majority rule, universal suffrage . . . equality before the law."

"Every possible and reasonable accommodation," the Ambassador also stated, "is being made to encourage the flow of foreign investments to share in Egypt's expanding economy. . . . We are interested in peace for its own sake and as a requisite for the success of our endeavors . . . to evolve our culture and to achieve an abundant life for one and all." Egypt, he added, is committed in the Arab League "to a policy of strengthening the members' social and economic relations . . . security and defense programs."

Hussein holds a professorship in agricultural economics at Cairo University. He is chairman of the Egyptian Association for Social Studies, and is a member of the technical committee of the Royal Society for Political Economy, Statistics and Legislation, and of the permanent agricultural committee of the International Labor Organization.

Ambassador Hussein is married to Aziza Shuhri Hussein, who is active in social work and rural nursery school projects in Egypt, and was a delegate to the General Assembly of the U.N. (1954). She made a lecture tour of the United States in the summer of 1952 under the sponsorship of the American Friends of the Middle East. Hussein has said, "I believe we [Egyptians] are good friends of the United States and that the United States is our good friend and that we are keen to keep this friendship and develop it" (New York *Times*, October 18, 1955).

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HUTCHINSON, PAUL Aug. 10, 1890-Apr. 15, 1956 Editor; author; former managing editor *Christian Century* (1924-1947) and its editor in chief (1947 until January 1, 1956 when he retired); he was author of twelve books, many on the Far East, and articles on religion in *Life*. See *Current Biography* (Dec.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Ap 16 '56

HUTCHISON, (WILLIAM) BRUCE June 5, 1901- Editor; author

Address: b. Victoria Daily Times, 2631 Douglas St., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada; c/o Longmans, Green & Co, 20 Cranfield Rd., Toronto 16, Ontario, Canada; h. 810 Rogers Ave., R.M.D. 4, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

A writer, editor, political authority and historian who is said to be "incapable of turning out a dull paragraph," Bruce Hutchison has been frequently honored for his contributions to Canadian literature, twice winning the Governor General's Award for creative nonfiction, with *The Unknown Country* (1942) and *The Incredible Canadian* (1953). He has been a newspaperman since 1918 and editor of the Victoria *Daily Times* since 1950.

His books have brought a "discovery" of Canada both to his countrymen and his many readers in other English-speaking nations. His interest in U.S.-Canadian relations and his numerous articles for U.S. magazines have made him well known in the United States.

William Bruce Hutchison was born on June 5, 1901 in Prescott, Ontario, the son of John Hutchison, a civil servant, and Constance M. (Leslie) Hutchison. When he was only six weeks old he was taken to the province of British Columbia, and it is reported that he "likes to think of himself as a native Westerner who suffered the minor accident of birth elsewhere." He was graduated from Victoria High School in 1917.

Beginning his career in journalism as sports editor for the Victoria *Daily Times* in 1918, Hutchison later became a political reporter for this paper and for the Vancouver *Sun* and Vancouver *Province*.

During these prewar years Hutchison sold a number of his short stories to mass-circulation magazines, including "Good Girl" (*Collier's*, September 1, 1934) and "Park Avenue Logger" (*Saturday Evening Post*, November 30, 1935). He decided, however, to abandon for a time

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what he regarded as "a fiction career which had no promise" (*Scholastic,* May 14, 1945).

His first book was *The Unknown Country; Canada and Her People* (Coward-McCann, 1942), which he described in the foreword as "an attempt to give the stranger a general glimpse of the surface of Canada and something of the substance, the people, the problems, the history, and the future beneath the surface."

"Bruce Hutchison diagnoses Canada like a doctor," Joan Dangelzer commented in the New York *Herald Tribune Books* (February 15, 1942), "feels it like a poet and writes of it like a competent journalist." *The Unknown Country,* which won the Governor General's Medal for creative nonfiction in 1943, was praised by other reviewers especially for its reporting on the Canadian government and politics, its character studies of statesmen and other leading figures, and its account of the historical relations between Canada and the United States.

The Hollow Men (Coward-McCann, 1944) is Hutchison's story about a British Columbia newspaperman who is trying to understand the meaning of the unrest within himself and his country and who goes to Ottawa, New York and Washington, D.C. in search of an answer. Well received in the United States and Canada, the novel was regarded by Jennings Rice (New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review,* October 1, 1944) as "likely to prove one of the most sincere and thought-provoking of the season." Leo Kennedy recommended it for its "insight into the workings of political machinery and machinations in Canada or elsewhere" and added that "for its intelligent handling of a complex personal problem, terribly germane to our time, it merits the widest circulation" (*Book Week,* October 22, 1944).

After his many years of reporting from political centers, Hutchison became associate editor of the Vancouver *Sun* and associate editor of the Winnipeg (Manitoba) *Free Press* (1944-50). As *Time* (September 29, 1947) expressed it, he helped "run the Winnipeg *Free Press* by remote control," while living near Saanichton, on Vancouver Island. He was described in *Time* as a "whimsical columnist-editor" whose widely read column appeared in seven papers.

In his column Hutchison sometimes voiced his views on politics and everyday affairs through a fictional character named Mrs. Noggins, supposedly a neighbor of his near Saanichton. As quoted by *Time,* Mrs. Noggins once protested, "Every day on the radio, people are told they're a factor in some new crisis or other. I tell you, I'm awful tired of bein' a factor. I jest want to be a 'uman bein' for a change."

Hutchison became editor of the Victoria *Daily Times* (present circulation about 22,000) in 1950. In that year also his *The Fraser,* which has been called "a successful combination of history, description, and narration," was published by Rinehart in the Rivers of America series. Stuart Keate observed in the New York *Times* (November 19, 1950) : "Hutchison insists that the grandeur of the river and the adjoining hinterland is beyond definitive description, but his keen reporter's eye and capacity for prose which in vagrant passages approaches poetry give the lie to the assertion."

The Governor General's Medal was again awarded to Hutchison for *The Incredible Canadian; A Candid Portrait of Mackenzie King: His World, His Times, and His Nation* (Longmans, 1953), for which he also received the President's Medal of the University of British Columbia. Many critics considered it thus far the best biography of Mackenzie King and the most informative account of Canada's recent political history. *The Times* (of London) *Literary Supplement* (December 4, 1953) stated that "it reveals much that has hitherto been unknown, and it is an able analysis of a man of moods and mystery, difficult to understand, and remote from his fellows." After commending many features of the biography, A. L. Burt wrote in the *American Historical Review* (July 1953), "It is also full of the author's own interpretations and judgments, some acute, some blunt, and some twisted like a boomerang."

Canada's Lonely Neighbour (Longmans, 1954), Hutchison's next book, concerned European, especially British, resentment against Americans and American policies, and the failure of America to understand Europe. The author's comprehension of the friction in part grew out of his 7,000-mile tour of eight major countries of Western Europe, where he repeatedly heard such criticism. He feels that the Canadian has a unique position in relation to U.S.-British misunderstanding and can be a "middleman in this wrangle between his friends."

His history of "Americans and Canadians in war and peace, in contest of exploration, diplomacy and commerce," *The Struggle for the Border* (Longmans, 1955), is a book that "is alive with personalities and action," according to A. L. Burt. "It is written in a picturesque and almost breathless style attuned to the popular taste," Burt also noted, "and its theme is of vital interest to the people of the United States and Canada" (*Saturday Review*, December 10, 1955).

For many years Hutchison has contributed articles to leading periodicals in the United States and Canada. Among them are "Is the U.S. Fit to Lead the World?" (*Maclean's Magazine*, March 1, 1946), "Exploring Ottawa" (*National Geographic Magazine*, November 1947), "Trouble With You Yanks Is. . ." (*Saturday Evening Post*, December 9, 1950), "Time for a Change in Canada?" (*Reporter*, January 20, 1953), "Why Canadians Are Peeved at the U.S." (*Collier's*, May 14, 1954), and a number of book reviews for the *Saturday Review*. In early 1956, fourteen years after the publication of *The Unknown Country*, *Maclean's Magazine* carried a series of articles by Hutchison entitled "Rediscovery of the Unknown Country." He is also a correspondent of the *Financial Post*, a weekly periodical published in Toronto.

In an interview with Douglas Roche for the *Ensign* (March 17, 1956), a Canadian national news weekly, Hutchison defined Canadianism as "a separate society, essentially democratic, but distinct from American democracy by a certain instinct for orderliness, certain respect for authority, and the realization of the limits of pure democracy."

After a recent 15,000 mile trip through Canada he was asked where he had found what he calls Canadianism most clearly expressed. "Among certain people in Halifax," Hutchison replied, "among certain professors in New Brunswick, the younger clergy of Quebec, the farmers of southern Ontario, some small towns in Manitoba, and the rural people of Saskatchewan."

Honors other than those previously mentioned that have been conferred on Hutchison are the LL.D. degree from the University of British Columbia (1951), the National Newspaper Award for the best editorials (1952), the President's Medal from the University of Western Ontario (1953), and the Lorne Pierce Medal of the Royal Society of Canada for contributions to Canadian literature (1955). He is a director of the National Film Board of Canada and a member of the Union Club.

Bruce Hutchison and his wife, Dorothy Kidd (McDiarmid) Hutchison, who were married in 1925, have two children: Joan Edith and Robert Bruce. He is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 162 pounds and has blue eyes and brown hair. "As an individual—thinker, writer and lover of his country—Bruce Hutchison is as solidly Canadian as any man could hope to be," Douglas Roche has written of him. "In his casual clothes, quick mind and deliberate speech, he himself is the pulse of the country."

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IDRISS SENUSSI I, KING OF LIBYA

Mar. 13, 1890-

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The United Kingdom of Libya, the first sovereign state created under the auspices of the United Nations, on December 24, 1951, links three North African territories—Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan—and is ruled by King Idriss I. He is the hereditary religious leader of the Moslem brotherhood of the Senussi, and was proclaimed King by a Provisional Assembly on December 3, 1950. The Libyan government has been denied U.N. membership as a result of U.S.S.R. vetoes in the Security Council. On March 28, 1953 Libya became a member of the Arab League.

Under the Ottoman Empire for many years, the three territories located between Tunisia and Egypt were taken by Italy in the Tripolitan War of 1911-1912. Italy's Fascist regime caused Emir (Prince) Idriss to seek exile in Egypt in 1923. During World War II there was much desert fighting in Libya and Idriss organized a native military force as an auxiliary to the British Eighth Army.

Libya has been called a "noble experiment in nationhood" and criticized by some as "unrealistic." Nevertheless, in its fifth year, the country is more stable politically than some of its neighbors, and King Idriss is said to have assumed governmental responsibilities with increasing vigor.

A descendant of the prophet Mohammed, Sayid Mohammed Idriss el-Mahdi es-Senussi was born on March 13, 1890 in Giarabub, Cyrenaica, son of Senussi el-Mahdi. His grandfather, Muḥammad ibn-'Ali al-Senussi, founded the Senussian sect for the purification and propagation of Islam and was the first to hold the title of Grand Senussi. In 1843 al-Senussi, the first Grand Senussi, settled in Cyrenaica. Upon the founder's death, Senussi el-Mahdi held the title.

After Idriss' mother died during his infancy he was reared by his maternal grandmother and his father, who prepared him for religious leadership. The boy was twelve when his father died and the chieftainship passed to a cousin, Sidi Ahmed-esh-Sherif es-Senussi. In 1917 Idriss was recognized by Senussi chiefs as Grand Senussi. He acknowledged Italian suzerainty over Cyrenaica in November 1920 and was given the hereditary title of Emir with jurisdiction over the oases of Cufra, Giarabub, Jalo, Aujila, and Jedabia.

After Benito Mussolini's rise to power, Idriss moved his family to Egypt. He was in close contact during the years that followed with his lieutenants who continued in his name. Italy united the three territories as Libya and spent the equivalent of nearly $1 billion to make the area attractive to Italy's excess population by building roads and harbors and irrigating parts of the desert. Under Italian hegemony the natives were denied political rights and economic equality with the Italian settlers.

During this period, the Senussi took on characteristics of a political organization which directed, administratively and militarily, the

Wide World

IDRISS SENUSSI I, KING OF LIBYA

nomadic tribesmen against the Italians. (As a result, the focus of political loyalty today in Cyrenaica is the Senussi sect.)

During World War II Libya was the scene of intensive fighting. Idriss recruited scouts and guerrillas as an auxiliary to the British Eighth Army. The Senussi "fought with a vengeance." British forces occupied Cyrenaica and Tripolitania, and the Fezzan came under the control of French troops. At the Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in September 1945 in London, the United States proposed a seven-nation trusteeship, and was opposed by the U.S.S.R., which called for a three-nation trusteeship system with the U.S.S.R. in control of Tripolitania, and the United States and the United Kingdom in control of other Libyan areas. At a Paris meeting in April 1946, Britain's Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin proposed that Libya receive immediate independence. The Cyrenaicans favored Bevin's plan with Idriss as chief of state.

Idriss returned with his family to Bangasi (capital of Cyrenaica) in November 1947, after the Italian peace treaty had been signed. (In the treaty Italy renounced all claims to her former possessions in Africa.) Great Britain recognized Idriss as Emir of Cyrenaica on June 1, 1949 and a local self-government was established in the territory under his rule in October 1949.

In 1948 the Foreign Ministers had referred the problem of the former Italian colonies to the U.N. In the General Assembly on November 21, 1949 a resolution was passed declaring that Libya should become "an independent sovereign state." Adrian Pelt of the Netherlands was named U.N. Commissioner in Libya and a ten-member advisory council was established to assist him. Pelt, with the cooperation of the Emir Idriss and the British government, devised a formula for unification. (The four powers signatory to the Italian Treaty—France, the United Kingdom, the United States and U.S.S.R.—bound themselves under the accord to accept the U.N. decisions.)

A Provisional Assembly was established and was composed of twenty representatives from each of the three territories. The Assembly drafted a constitution and proclaimed Idriss as King of Libya on December 3, 1950. The constitution provides for a bicameral legislature; a lower house with each member representing 20,000 citizens, and a Senate of twenty-four members—twelve elected by the provincial legislatures and twelve appointed by the King. The King also names the members of the Supreme Court and the Prime Minister and, on the Prime Minister's advice, the other Cabinet members. The constitution also guarantees, both to the Libyan population and the various minorities, personal liberty and equality before the law, and the freedoms of speech, association, press, work and religion.

As "a sort of Christmas gift from the United Nations," Libya was proclaimed an independent state by King Idriss Senussi I on December 24, 1951, when he ascended the throne. *Scholastic* (January 16, 1952) said that the U.N. had estimated that within a total area of 679,359 square miles, the provinces were inhabited by about 1,000,000 Arabs, 45,000 Italian settlers, 25,000 native Jews, and 2,500 Americans employed at the U.S. Air Base at Wheelus Field, and described Libya as the "poorhouse" of the world with 95 per cent illiteracy among the natives.

In a country which is mainly an arid wilderness of sand, rock and gravel, the chief occupation is raising goats, sheep and camels. The crops—barley, wheat, dates, figs, lemons, olives and tobacco—are limited to the coastland. Handicraft industries—carpets and leather goods—are operated on a small scale in the towns, and the average Libyan income is $35 a year. Islam is the state religion and Arabic the official language. There are two capitals, one in Tripoli (Tripolitania), where the Parliament meets, and one in Bangasi, where the King and his Cabinet meet.

To underwrite Libya's annual budget deficit, several foreign powers and the U.N. have made grants. In August 1953 a treaty was concluded with the United Kingdom providing for £1,000,000 to the government earmarked for economic development plus a yearly grant of £2,750,000 to meet budgetary deficits. The Libyan-American Technical Assistance Service, which was formed within the framework of the U.S. Point IV program (International Cooperation Administration), includes teacher training schools, clinics, agricultural development projects and clerical training centers. The U.N. Technical Assistance Administration provides health projects and technical training missions.

The United States and Libya signed an agreement on September 9, 1954 under which the United States gets long-term rights to air bases (particularly Wheelus Field) in exchange for annual economic aid. The Libyans received $5,000,000 and 24,000 tons of wheat in 1954;

$2,000,000 in 1955; and for the next nineteen years Libya will receive $2,000,000 annually. Wheelus Field was occupied by the United States in 1945 with the permission of the British. At present, the British and French are also maintaining military facilities in Libya.

In 1933 Idriss married his cousin Emira Fatima, but she has not borne him a son. Since the Moslem law permits four wives at the same time—his Minister of Palace Affairs—Ibrahim el-Shalhi, offered his daughter. This aroused dissension in the royal family. El-Shalhi was of Moroccan origin, and he was in favor of Anglo-American aid. On October 5, 1954 el-Sherif Mohieddin el-Senussi, a nephew of Queen Fatima, assassinated el-Shalhi. King Idriss Senussi ordered the exile of seven Senussi princes on October 18 and reduced thirty other members of the family to the rank of private citizens. Emir Mohieddin was tried and executed (*Reporter,* February 24, 1955).

On June 6, 1955, the King married Alia Abdel Kader Lamlum, thirty-seven-year-old daughter of a wealthy Egyptian landowner, whom he had only seen during the ring ceremony at her brother's home. The wedding contract was signed by the King and the Egyptian and Libyan Premiers, and the King was escorted back to Libya by Queen Fatima. The new Queen followed a month later.

King Idriss is said to favor social reforms at a gradual pace. He has been described as intelligent, sensitive, witty, and a good bargainer. He is a small, dignified man who has a beard and dresses in silk robes and tassled headdress. As head of the Senussi sect, the King never indulges in wine or coffee.

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Address: b. Gesell Institute of Child Development, New Haven, Conn.; h. 345 St. Ronan St., New Haven 11, Conn.

AMES, LOUISE (BATES) 1906(?)- Psychologist; educator; author
Address: b. Gesell Institute of Child Development, New Haven, Conn.

Many problems are posed by mothers of teenage daughters who seek the advice of Frances L. Ilg, M.D., and Louise Ames, Ph.D., in their column *Child Behavior* which appears in fifty newspapers throughout the United States (Post Hall Syndicate). Dr. Ilg is the director of the Gesell Institute of Child Development and Mrs. Ames is secretary-treasurer and director of research at the Institute. They are recognized authorities in the field of child care, from infancy through adolescence.

DR. FRANCES L. ILG

Youth: The Years from Ten to Sixteen (1956) completed a trilogy which began with *Infant and Child in the Culture of Today* (1943) and included *The Child from Five to Ten* (1946). The books were written by Dr. Arnold Gesell (see *CB* 1940) with collaborators Dr. Frances L. Ilg and Louise Bates Ames and published by Harper and Brothers. Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames were associated with Dr. Gesell when he was director of the Yale Clinic of Child Development.

The first two volumes "provoked discussion throughout the length and breadth of the land," Elizabeth Janeway (New York *Times*, May 13, 1956) observed, and may be said to have had the "Gesell effect" upon the thousands of mothers and teachers who read the books. The third volume may hold an even greater interest because of the "contemporary emphasis on, and anxiety about, 'teen-agers.'" Although the authors pointed out that their work was limited in scope, the limitation may also extend to the audience, "families like the young people who contribute to it, the stable middle-class, professional, concerned about their own children."

Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames joined the research staff of the Yale Clinic of Child Development, Yale University in 1933. During their seventeen years as staff members, they were responsible for many innovations. Dr. Gesell headed the Clinic and when he retired in 1950, Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames established the Gesell Institute of Child Development with Dr. Gesell as consultant.

Child Behavior (Harper and Brothers, 1955) was coauthored by Dr. Ilg and Louise Ames, and resulted from the popularity of their column of the same name. They have also collaborated on magazine articles and have each contributed monographs to professional magazines.

(Continued next page)

LOUISE AMES

Louise Bates was graduated from the University of Maine in 1930. After she received her M.A. degree from the same university in 1933 and became Mrs. Ames, she began work on her Ph.D. degree at Yale University. In the same year, she became research secretary and personal assistant to Dr. Gesell at the Yale Clinic of Child Development. She received her Ph.D. in 1936 and was made an instructor at the Clinic. Later, she became an assistant professor, and in 1948 was given a full professorship.

In addition to her other duties, Mrs. Ames was appointed curator of the Yale Films of Child Development in 1944. Her special attention was devoted to the objective analysis of behavior patterns infallibly recorded on cinema film. The children, without their knowledge, were photographed at play, at work, while they ate and even while they slept. Mrs. Ames became expert in this methodology which, directly and indirectly, illuminated the processes of child development. From 1952 until 1955, she conducted a weekly television broadcast over station WBZ-TV in Boston.

Frances Lillian Ilg was born in Oak Park, Illinois on October 11, 1902, the daughter of Joseph and Lennore (Peterson) Ilg. She was graduated from Wellesley College in Massachusetts in 1925 with a B.A. degree, and entered Cornell Medical School in New York the same year. She received her M.D. degree in 1929 and interned at St. Mary's Hospital for Children in New York the following year. She was associated with the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston from 1931 to 1932 and began her career at Yale as visiting pediatrician at the Clinic of Child Development in 1932. A year later she was made research assistant on the staff of the Clinic.

During a year's leave of absence from the Clinic, 1936-37, Dr. Ilg went to Stockholm, Sweden to engage in child health work. While there, she adopted a daughter, Tordis Kristen. On her return to Yale, she was named assistant professor of child development. Ten years later she became a research associate.

The Yale Clinic was the nation's foremost laboratory for the study of infant behavior and after the nursery Guidance School was added in 1926, the facilities for studying children of pre-school age were greatly increased. The first Gesell book on which Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames collaborated was *Infant and Child in the Culture of Today*. Janet Learned was also credited as a collaborator. The facts were gathered from the observations of very young children at the Yale Clinic and presented as a complex process in growth. R. A. Bolt (*American Journal of Public Health*, June 1943) wrote that the book would be "read from cover to cover with rapt attention and with great profit."

The study was continued to include the age group from five to ten for the Gesell associates' next book. In 1942 an affiliation had been made with the New Canaan Country School in New Canaan, Connecticut, which enlarged the scope of their examinations. The parents of the children in the Clinic assimilated the development point of view and became skillful in reporting observations which concerned the mechanism of the growth process at home.

More than fifty children from five to nine years were studied and a smaller number of ten-year-olds. Three-fourths of the Clinic children had attended the Guidance School, and nearly all had continued at an elementary public school. A special group of fourteen children from a private school were examined at semi-annual intervals, individually, and observed in groups.

Case records were kept on each child in the several groups and the records were analyzed age by age, situation by situation, and child by child. The films which Mrs. Ames had supervised played a large part in the study. Dr. Ilg's varied experience with normal children and with deviated and problem children had sharpened her insight into typical expressions of development. *The Child from Five to Ten* was the result of this exploration. Glenna E. Bullis was named as a collaborator with Gesell, Ilg and Ames.

In the opinion of Joseph Henry Jackson (San Francisco *Chronicle*, August 13, 1946) many laymen and parents would find the book helpful. While Irma Simonton Black (*PM*, August 18, 1946) commented that although there was much in the book to reassure parents such as evidence that normal growth fell into recognized patterns, the authors' evaluations seemed "so strongly influenced by the developmental theory that they had overextended it in interpreting the behavior of older children." It was felt that there was "much to be learned about children living under other conditions, with other values."

After Doctor Gesell retired in 1950 from the Yale Clinic at the age of seventy, Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames founded the Gesell Institute of Child Development to carry on the Gesell program of study. Dr. Gesell became active as a consultant.

At about the same period, Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames conceived the idea of their column *Child Behavior* which has been syndicated by Post Hall since July 1951. Among the newspapers in which the column appears are the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* and the Washington (D.C.) *Post and Times Herald*. It is primarily a question and answer column, usually in the form of letters from mothers addressed to "Dear Doctors." The queries centered on problems about children from infancy to ten-year-olds.

The success of the column was the inspiration for the book *Child Behavior*. It was the first Gesell Institute publication to chart specific advice on what to do about the behavior problems of children. Jack Harrison Pollack (*Collier's*, September 2, 1955) gave a summary of the "year to year peaks and valleys of behavior" and related the suggestions made by Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames on how to cope with "stage to stage" developments.

Another departure from the Institute's policy was social planning designed by Dr. Ilg for a series of five sets of party rules for children of five different ages; four, six, nine, twelve and fifteen. *Life* covered the series and in the February 6, 1956 issue gave a resumé of the first party celebrated for a four-year-old. Seven other four-year-olds were the guests, accompanied by their mothers. An hour was allowed for "spontaneous play" and the keynote of decorations, favors and refreshments was "simplicity."

In a review of *Youth: The Years from Ten to Sixteen*, *Collier's* (May 11, 1956) reported that several thousand adolescent behavior patterns were identified and codified in forty areas of behavior. The focus was placed on a select group of eighty-three boys and eighty-two girls. Many of the group had been examined during earlier studies. "We grew up with many of the children," Dr. Ilg explained.

Written tests were given each year and Mrs. Ames held a personal interview with each member of the group. Because the study was geared to a guidance service, the parents were interviewed annually by Dr. Ilg. Over half a million words were transcribed in the course of the interviews and had to be compiled into a meaningful pattern.

Time (May 14, 1956) reported that some doctors and psychiatrists claimed that "the case histories were too narrow . . . and the findings too pat and superficial." The authors said that they had sought to describe the progress of the normal child. Delinquent and neurotic children were outside the province of the Institute's program.

After the book appeared there was a change in the *Child Behavior* column. Questions like "What do you do when your child hits you?" and "Our seven-year-old son does not want to go to school!" became fewer and were replaced by "Our daughter is fourteen . . . and boy-struck!" and "What do you do when a teen-ager complains: 'I'm no good . . . I don't care . . . I want to be left alone.'" Dr. Ilg and Mrs. Ames answer the questions with careful advice built on their twenty-three years of experience with all age groups.

Mrs. Ames is a certified psychologist in the State of Connecticut, and a charter member of the Connecticut State Psychological Society. She is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association; a member of the Society for Research in Child Development; the International Council of Women Psychologists; the Society for Preventive Technique and Rorschach Institute, and Sigma Xi.

Louise Ames is small of stature and slender and has gray hair and eyes. Dr. Frances L. Ilg is slightly taller, also slender and has light brown hair mixed with gray, and blue eyes. Their recreations are usually combined with their work and their interest in the activities of children.

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ISHIMOTO, TATSUO Aug. 24, 1913-

Flower arranger; author; photographer

Address: b. c/o Crown Publishers, Inc., 419 4th Ave., New York 16; 461 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

"If there is one *natural* art," wrote Tatsuo Ishimoto, author and photographer, "it is flower arrangement. . . . In flower composition you can express the growth plans of nature herself." Ishimoto, whose books give both practical and artistic guides to flower, plant, and dried arrangements, advocates no set rules of design, but suggests that if a finished arrangement is pleasing to the person who made it, then that is all that is necessary.

With the greater leisure of Americans and with their increased interest in growing and arranging flowers, particularly since the end of World War II, there has been a greater demand for books about floral decorations in the home. About 50,000 copies of Ishimoto's first book, *The Art of Flower Arrangement* (Crown, 1947), have been sold. In his other books, including *The Art of Plant and Driftwood Arrangement* (Crown, 1954), he has advised using cones, dried plants, stones and figures to give contrast in compositions using flowers and live plants. Ishimoto operates the Driftwood Shop and a photographic studio in San Francisco, California.

Tatsuo Ishimoto was born in Seattle, Washington on August 24, 1913, the son of Isa (Yonehara) and Tatsuji Ishimoto. His father was a gardener. He attended elementary school and the Broadway High School in Seattle. He studied in San Francisco at the Rudolph Schaeffer School of Design for the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. He then opened his photographic studio which was located on the bay side of San Francisco's Telegraph Hill. Street vendors outside his establishment sold gar-

TATSUO ISHIMOTO

denias, daffodils, and roses at ten cents a bunch and he began to fill his studio with flowers. Gradually his arrangements became well known in the city.

During World War II he served for four years as a photographer with the rank of corporal in the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Two of the four years were spent in sub-zero weather on the Alcan Highway and the Canol project. After his return from military service he continued to operate his photographic establishment in San Francisco. His still-life work and other photographs are used by many of the leading advertising agencies in San Francisco.

Photographs of his arrangements of flowers began to appear in such magazines as *American Home, Better Homes and Gardens,* and *Interiors.* Then in 1947 his first book, *The Art of Flower Arrangement,* was published by Crown. Its first pages deal with tools and containers; the rest of the book is devoted to photographs and brief descriptions of various flower arrangements for different places within a home.

He suggests sketching an arrangement before actually beginning it, but in any case, he feels, consideration should be given to design, scale, balance, rhythm, harmony, accent and contrast (in color, height and form) within a flower composition. He points out that some of the most effective arrangements are those which are "uncluttered" and which convey a feeling of motion.

To make cut flowers last longer, Ishimoto suggests picking them in the morning before the sun is high. To increase their water-absorbing capacity, he advises cutting them slantwise and then plunging the stem ends into boiling water for a minute or two before placing them in cold water. Burning the stem ends over an open burner, or crushing and slitting them also opens the plant pores and allows more water to enter. Ishimoto suggests that before arranging the flowers, a person leave them in deep water for several hours and that he cut off all the leaves that would extend below the water level in the arrangement, as they decompose and pollute the water.

"I like to create three-dimensional pictures—half abstract, half real, pictures which suggest something fresh and different each time I look at them," Ishimoto wrote in *The Art of Driftwood and Dried Arrangements* (Crown, 1951). "That's one reason that I like to use figurines in my arrangements. I see in a piece of driftwood the look of a rocky granite cliff. I mount it so—perpendicular and towering. Then I put at the base a few stones—they help suggest the rocky nature of my cliff. A leafless branch towers over my driftwood—it is a tree. Last, I put in my figurine. A third the height of the driftwood piece, it establishes scale. Here is a cliff that towers over a man."

Some of his compositions, he suggests, are based on the classical Japanese schools of flower arrangement and others are free from rules and regulations. One example of his use of the classical approach is his arrangement of three cotoneaster branches in a shallow bowl. According to classical symbolism, Ishimoto wrote, the primary level represents Heaven, the secondary one symbolizes Man, and the tertiary, the Earth. At other times Ishimoto defies customary rules and places the main object in the dead center of an arrangement.

Reviewing *The Art of Driftwood and Dried Arrangements,* Helen Reber commented, "Many of his arrangements are very fine; others are—to me, at least—less satisfactory. Some look like weird animals; others, pictured by themselves, without supporting material, are similar to modern statuary. The amusing Chinese patriarch he uses is the only figure that appeals to me. The horses spoil other effects, partly because they detract from the good lines of the main pieces" (Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* February 10, 1952). The *Saturday Review* (August 2, 1952) described the book as one with "excitingly beautiful creations shown in photographs."

In recent years Ishimoto has been collecting driftwood pieces from the desert, the Pacific shore line, and the high Sierra Nevada mountains. In 1952 he opened the Driftwood Shop in downtown San Francisco—there he sells the various pieces he has collected, as well as dry grasses, other dry arrangement accessories, and his own completed dry arrangements.

He has said that his book *The Art of Plant and Driftwood Arrangement* (1954) opens up "a new field for the flower arranger. It is the first book to discuss the uses of living plants in indoor arrangement—by themselves and in combination with cut greens, driftwood, stones, figures." He describes some of the plants which are good for indoor arrangements (many of which come from Asia, North Africa and Central America) such as bamburanta, prayer plant, kangaroo vine, Hawaiian ti plant, Dutchman's pipe, and wandering plant.

He suggests adding driftwood and rocks to the plant arrangements in order to achieve a natural-looking scene. In one of his more effective creations, Ishimoto has shown a large driftwood spray which is used as a lattice about which an ivy vine had twined itself. Ishimoto believes that "a re-creation of nature indoors does much to relieve the confining aspects of any room." Virginia Kirkus described *The Art of Plant and Driftwood Arrangement* as follows: "Pointers on how to choose material to be used, the details to be noted, the importance of developing freedom in arrangements, and care of the finished work, all add up to what is a practical addition to the subject of flower arrangements." Ishimoto's discussion is "charmingly illustrated" (*Bookmark*) and has been recommended for use by garden clubs.

For containers he recommends using, in addition to regular vases and pottery pieces, such ordinary household objects as old coffee pots, sauce pans, brass pitchers, or ash trays, or such natural objects as large sea shells. In a short chapter in *The Art of Plant and Driftwood Arrangement* on how to keep plants healthy, he gives tips on how to control specific plant pests and how to keep plants clean. He suggests that plants be given a routine weekly wash, which will rid them of the household dust "which interferes with transpiration." To make leaves shine, he advises rubbing them with mild soapy water a few hours after their regular watering.

His hobbies include painting landscapes, cooking (he likes to prepare American-Japanese and Chinese food), fly fishing (he has fished from California to Connecticut), and bonsai, the Japanese art of dwarfing trees. He has lived at various times in his life in New York City and Hiroshima, Japan, as well as in Washington and California.

JAMES, CHARLES (WILSON BREGA)

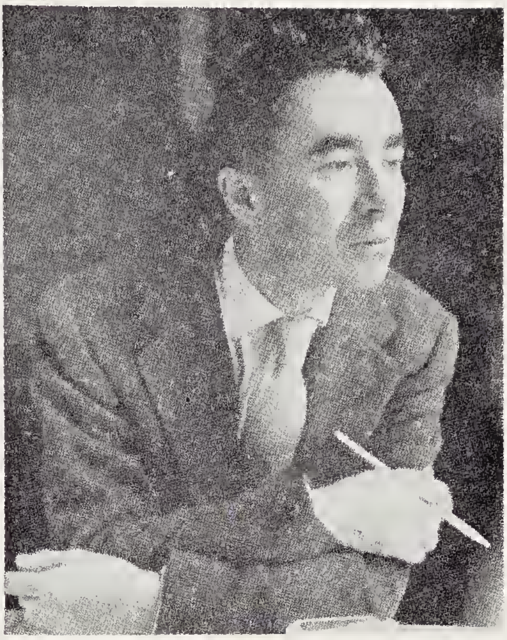
July 18, 1906- Designer

Address: b. c/o Charles James Services, Inc., 12 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. Sherry Netherland Hotel, 5th Ave. & 59th St., New York 22

Widely respected in the fashion world for his original designs, Charles James has been instrumental in making American high fashion known abroad. He is unique among American designers in that he operates on the Paris pattern, creating clothes for private clients and then selling the original models (not the adaptations) to leading stores throughout the United States. In 1952 he extended the franchise to a wholesale manufacturer, thus making the Charles James designs available to the general public through mass production. In 1955 he launched his own firm to sell dresses and coats through retail stores.

He won the American Fashion Critics Award in 1950, presented by Coty, and the Neiman Marcus Fashion "Oscar" in 1953. He began his career in Chicago in 1927, established dress shops on 57th Street in New York and later in London and Paris. He has trained many top designers and advocated revision of measurements and standards in the apparel industry.

Charles Wilson Brega James, although frequently reported to be a native of Chicago, was born at Sandhurst, England on July 18, 1906. His father was Colonel Ralph Haweis James and his grandfather was Colonel Walter Haweis James, a well-known military authority on strategy. His mother, the former Louise Brega, was the daughter of a prominent Chicagoan. He is of Dutch, German and English Quaker ancestry. His mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were "reigning belles" in Chicago, St. Louis and Baltimore respectively (*Town and Country*, October 1949).



CHARLES JAMES

He was sent to private schools in England from 1914 to 1918. His first discernible talents, said Lois Long in *Town and Country*, showed him to be "something of a child prodigy at the piano." After attending the Lake Placid School in the United States during 1919, he returned to England the following year for three terms at Harrow. Pre-university courses at Bordeaux in 1923 and 1924 were supposed to prepare him for Oxford, but his refusal to enter that university led his parents to place him in the hands of the late Samuel Insull, the Chicago utilities magnate, who put him to work in his company. "A noncomformist about business hours and all electricity except that generated by himself," according to Lois Long, James at eighteen went into the millinery business. Numerous friends of the family patronized his shop, but "his supporters did not include his mother and sisters." After selling his Oak Street shop in 1927, Charles James started a dress shop in New York. He presented his first collection in London in 1928. James opened another shop in New York and also sold hats of his design to Mary Lewis of Best & Company.

Leasing a house in London in 1931, he presented a collection there and also designed one for Nicoll of Regent Street. He continued to produce designs (linens, accessories and sportswear) for American buyers—in 1932 for Best & Company in New York and in 1933 for Marshall Field in Chicago, also for the Taylor Importing Company, Casino Frocks, and Roberts Dresses. The complicated culotte

JAMES, CHARLES—*Continued*

pattern that James evolved around this period was at first refused by American buyers but eventually the design was bought by Lord and Taylor and it is still in use. Another James innovation was the spiral zipper.

Until the start of World War II, James divided much of his time between London and Paris, for he had opened a salon in the latter city in 1934. James' first Paris show, in 1936, was among the reasons that inspired Paul Poiret, one of the great Parisian couturiers, to declare to him: "I pass you my crown. Wear it well."

Using a stock of old Colcombet grosgrain, James designed coats that not only took the fancy of the Paris fashion world, but were also bought by Harrods of London and by Lord and Taylor, Bonwit Teller, and Milgrim in New York. For three years, he designed a quantity of fabrics for the Colcombet firm, and established a competition at the Paris branch of the Parsons School of Design for the best adaptation of Jean Cocteau's motifs for printed silks. James' work in Paris brought him tributes from *Marchal* (a French publication), Paris *Vogue*, and Paris *Herald*.

Following his re-establishment in New York in 1939, James worked chiefly for the custom clients who had long patronized him. He also began to campaign for greater recognition and government support of native American designers. Besides gaining respect from Wall Street financiers who backed his work at various times, James was recognized by Elizabeth Arden, who employed him in 1944 to design, staff, and decorate her fashion floor.

Inheritance of some family trust funds upon his mother's death also enabled him to finance such projects as photographing American fashions abroad. His designs created after 1945 in his custom salon on Madison Avenue soon became known throughout the United States, through the medium of selling the original dresses to Lord and Taylor, Nieman Marcus, Dayton, Bergdorf Goodman, and other stores.

In 1947 he made a triumphant return to Paris with a selection of his daytime and evening creations. "Fath, Schiaparelli, Dior, and Carpentier not only welcomed him with open arms . . . but went to the unprecedented length of lending him their best mannequins" for his showings. "The most sensational of the offerings," asserted the New York *Times* fashion editor Virginia Pope, "was a brocade coat in a yellow and rose tapestry pattern. . . . At the back it formed a circular waist-deep cape."

Collier's (September 20, 1947) reported that James had spent three years of research and $20,000 to perfect a sleeve; and in 1949 *Tailor and Cutter and Woman's Wear* noted that he had spent a month in a sculptor's studio, working on the clay forms from which his workroom mannequins would be made. He also supervised, in collaboration with photographer Cecil Beaton, the distinctive advertising of the Modess branch of Johnson and Johnson Company.

A recipient of the 1950 American Fashion Critics Award, James was cited for his "great mystery of color and artistry of draping." Copies and adaptations of his models were made available at Ohrbach in New York and Los Angeles. Fur coat structures of James design were sold to Gunther Jaeckel, for use with his name (an important proviso frequently ignored, he complains). For the *American Weekly* in 1952 he wrote copy and originated designs and photographs.

Entering into a 1953 contract with Lord and Taylor, James agreed to do twelve originals a year for that specialty shop at prices averaging $1,250 a dress. A similar contract was made with Nieman Marcus in Dallas. In 1954 he designed a collection of maternity clothes for Lane Bryant.

Renting new quarters on 57th Street in 1954, the designer started Charles James Services, described by *Women's Wear Daily* as "one way for the designer to conduct an independent wholesale business linked with—but not encumbered by—his own couture salon." Besides designing, James planned to continue the merchandising of his sculptured dress form—already in use by several manufacturers—"for he does not create a size twelve dress but a shape twelve" which can be worn successfully by women of different measurements without alteration." James' insistence on "shape" was evident in the sculpturesque ready-to-wear coats he did that year for Dressmaker Casuals, for which he received a special bronze plaque in October from the American Fashion Critics. His first ready-to-wear collection for his own manufacturing firm was shown in September 1955. A uniform for some 100,000 women who work in super-markets was designed by James and introduced in May 1956.

Perennially, four of James clients appear on the list of the ten best-dressed women in the world. He has created dresses for Chanel's and Schiaparelli's own wardrobes, for stage and screen stars, and for society women, especially the late Mrs. Millicent Huddleston Rogers. Thanks to Mrs. Rogers, and other of his clients, a large collection of James dresses was donated to the Brooklyn Museum in 1948. Others are owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Los Angeles County Museum. In each case, James has provided the flat patterns and the muslin forms so that students may study the evolution of the design from start to finish. He has designed unconventional furniture such as a sofa in two parts, shaped to conform to the body, and he has also made designs for packaging firms and paper manufacturers.

On July 8, 1954 James married Nancy Lee Gregory. They have one son, born in 1956. Lois Long has described the black-haired, blue-eyed couturier as "a slender, gallant figure, with heavy eyebrows and blazing eyes . . . he is extremely voluble." He is devoted to his vision of improving American designs and is frequently invited to address fashion groups. His clubs are the Casino and the Arts of Chicago.

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JAMES, F(RANK) CYRIL Oct. 8, 1903-
Educator; economist

Address: b. McGill University, Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada; h. 1200 Pine Ave. W., Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada

Nakash
F. CYRIL JAMES

Canada's second largest university, McGill, at Montreal, with a student enrollment of nearly 7,000 and a faculty of about 1,100 has been under the administration of Dr. F. Cyril James for the past sixteen years. He came to the university in 1939 to reorganize its School of Commerce and remained to become principal and vice-chancellor in 1940, succeeding Lewis Douglas. A noted economist, Dr. James was a member of the University of Pennsylvania faculty for fifteen years and is the author of seven books on monetary and economic subjects. He was president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities (1948-50).

Noted for its research work in the fields of medicine and nuclear science, McGill has the only cyclotron and radiation laboratory in Canada. In recent years it has established an International Law Institute and an Institute of Islamic Studies, and is now expanding its facilities in the fields of medicine, engineering, biology, and commerce.

Frank Cyril James, who is today still a British subject, was born in London, England on October 8, 1903; his father, Frank James, was an inspector for the Metropolitan Water Board, and his mother was the former Mary Lucy Brown. Cyril received his primary and secondary education in schools in London. He attended evening classes at the London School of Economics, University of London, while working in the daytime as a clerk in the Barclay's Bank system.

In 1923 he received his Bachelor of Commerce degree and in the same year was awarded the Sir Ernest Cassel Fellowship granted by the University of London for "investigation of economic conditions in North America." He made a tour of the United States and enrolled for postgraduate study at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1924 he received the A.M. degree, and two years later the Ph.D. degree; his doctoral thesis was published as *Cyclical Fluctuations in the Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries* (University of Pennsylvania, 1927).

While studying at the University of Pennsylvania, James became an instructor of finance and transportation at the university's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce; in 1927 he was advanced to assistant professor of finance; six years later he was named associate professor; and by 1935 he became a full professor. In 1936-37 he was chairman of the university's graduate faculty in social science.

Dr. James's second book *The Economics of Money, Credit and Banking* was published by Ronald Press in 1930 (third edition, 1940). It contains standard principles of banking and credit and an appendix giving the charter and statutes of the Bank for International Settlements.

In *The Road to Revival* (Harper, 1932) he advocated monetary inflation for the depressed American economy. Other books by James are *England To-day; A Survey of her Economic Situation* (P. S. King, 1932), the two-volume treatise *The Growth of Chicago Banks* (Harper, 1938), and *A Colloquy on Branch Banking* (American Economists for the Study of Branch Banking, 1939). B. H. Beckhart (*Journal of Political Economy,* June 1939) called *The Growth of Chicago Banks* "interesting and forcibly written" and stated that James "has made a distinct contribution to banking literature."

In 1935 Dr. James became a member of the National Bureau of Economic Research's committee on financial research and still serves in this capacity. Beginning in that year he was for two years executive vice-president of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy. In 1937 he took a leave of absence from the University of Pennsylvania and joined the First National Bank of Chicago as an economist. He returned to the university in 1938 to teach finance and economic history. In September 1939 he began his association with McGill University as professor of political economy and director of the School of Commerce and was also charged with reorganizing the school.

McGill University named Dr. James on December 1, 1939 as its new principal and vice-chancellor (or chief administrative officer), succeeding Lewis Douglas, who resigned to become president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

McGill was founded as McGill College, as a result of a bequest by James McGill. Instruction began in its Faculty of Arts and Science and Faculty of Medicine in 1821, the latter achieving world-wide fame when Sir William Osler was on the teaching staff from 1875 to 1884. Munificent bequests from the first Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William Macdonald, the Carnegie Corporation, the

JAMES, F. CYRIL—*Continued*

Rockefeller Foundation, the Province of Quebec, and the citizens of Montreal have augmented its activities to include nine faculties and nine schools.

After his appointment as principal and vice-chancellor, James placed the School of Commerce under the direction of Earl Francis Beach, who carried out the school's expansion and raised its standards.

During World War II Dr. James served on Ottawa's subcommittee on demobilization and rehabilitation (1940-42) and as chairman of the advisory committee on reconstruction for the Dominion (1941-43). He also visited England on an "undisclosed" mission for the Canadian government. At a meeting of the Canadian American Congress held in June 1941, Dr. James stated that it was "unrealistic" to assume that present wartime "emotion" would lead to a binding Anglo-American-Canadian pact unless it was established on a sound economic basis. There would need to be, he continued, a uniform monetary system and uniform policies regarding population migrations and conditions of labor, international trade, exploitation of resources, investment of capital, and flotation of securities (New York *Times,* June 26, 1941).

Early in August 1945 Canada's Minister of Munitions and Supply C. D. Howe announced that "some of the problems" of the atomic bomb had been "worked out" in the McGill scientific laboratories, which have further been credited with the discovery of RDX, described as "an explosive more powerful than TNT" *(Encyclopedia Americana).* By 1951 its cyclotron had produced two previously unknown radioactive isotopes from barium. The university inaugurated a new Physical Science Center in October 1951.

For the intercontinental Canada-United States defense program the university laboratories developed, prior to April 1954, a "radar fence" for warning against aerial attack. The university's Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry and the Pathological Institute produced notable results and in December 1954 a new department of investigative medicine was instituted. An International Law Institute was established at McGill in 1951 and in the same year the Rockefeller Institute granted the university $214,000 for the establishment of an Institute of Islamic Studies. (This institute received an additional Rockefeller grant of $510,000 in 1955). The annual budget of McGill is nearly $12,000,000 and the valuation of the university buildings and equipment is about $60,000,000. In August 1956 the university announced plans to spend $6,000,000 to expand its facilities, particularly in the departments of medicine, engineering, biology, and commerce.

At the McGill convocation of 1956 the presentation of honorary degrees to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld of the United Nations, and President Sukarno (see Soekarno, *C.B.*, September 1947), among others, was presided over by James. He himself has received about twenty honorary degrees from British, Canadian, American, and Pakistani educational institutions. He was awarded the University of Pennsylvania's William Guggenheim Cup in 1942 as the year's outstanding alumnus and the B'nai Brith Humanitarian Award in 1952. He became a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in 1948, and in the same year a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He is also a fellow of the Royal Economic Society of London, an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of many professional societies. Since 1947 he has been a director of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (vice-president since 1952).

Dr. James has been a director of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada since 1948 and the Montreal City and District Savings Bank since 1953. He is a member of the Council of Education, Province of Quebec since 1940, and was on the executive committee and serves as a governor of the Royal Victoria, Montreal General, and Montreal Children's hospitals.

He is slender, dark-haired, and stands six feet two inches tall. He enjoys "a good game of rugby," motoring, gardening, walking, making color movies, and collecting books on polar exploration. James is a member of the Church of England. In August 1926 F. Cyril James was married to Irene L. V. Leeper; their only child, a daughter, is deceased.

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JENKINS, HAYES ALAN Mar. 23, 1933-
Figure skater; college student

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The men's Olympic Games figure skating championship was won for the United States at the winter games at Cortina, Italy on February 1, 1956 by Hayes Alan Jenkins of Akron, Ohio and Colorado Springs, Colorado. He has held the United States National and World's men's figure skating championships continuously since 1953 and the North American championship since 1953.

On May 17, 1956 Jenkins turned professional to star in the internationally touring Holiday on Ice show, at a reputed $1,500 weekly salary for summer appearances in 1956 and 1957. He took the step to help finance his law school studies at Harvard University (New York *Times,* May 18, 1956).

Born to Hayes R. and Sara Burke (Wilkinson) Jenkins at Akron, Ohio on March 23, 1933, Hayes Alan Jenkins is of Welsh, English and Irish ancestry. His father is a corporation lawyer and counsel for the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron. He has a younger brother David (also a figure skater) and a sister, Nancy Sue (now Mrs. William H. Martens). "I think Dad has probably skated three times," Jenkins has stated, "but he was a letter man in four other sports at Akron University." Young Jenkins's own enthusiasm for figure skating, on the other hand, has been manifest since he was eight years old; and by February 1946, when he was still of junior high school age he had enough proficiency to win fifth place in "school figure" rating in the novice contest during the annual national figure skating meet held that year at Chicago, Illinois.

At the John R. Buchtel High School in Akron, his extracurricular activities included tennis, swimming, skating, and the making of model airplanes. In April 1948 he took another step up the competitive ladder by beating out Jimmy Grogan for the Junior Men's Singles Championship in the National Figure Skating competition held that year at Colorado Springs, Colorado. (His brother David was to win the same event in 1950.)

During his senior year in high school he attained third place in the Senior National Singles Figure Skating Contest, held at Seattle, Washington on February 1, 1951 which was won by Dick Button. At Calgary, Alberta, Canada in 1951 Jenkins placed third in the North American championship contest alternated biennially between the United States and Canada.

In the fall of 1951 Jenkins enrolled at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. He transferred to Colorado College at Colorado Springs, Colorado in 1952. In February 1952 he was a member of the U.S. figure skating team at the winter Olympic Games at Oslo, Norway where Dick Button won the championship and the gold medal; (Jenkins placed fourth). Button also won (for the seventh straight time) the first place in the national contest at Colorado Springs on March 28 of the same year, with Grogan second and Jenkins third. ("Jenkins in the estimation of the judges," stated the *United Press* dispatch, "outperformed the champion, but Button's more difficult content of program decided.") Jenkins had by this time "spent so much time in the shadow of . . . Button that he was tempted to quit" (*Time,* February 28, 1955), but Button's decision later in the year to "turn professional" abruptly removed Button as a competitor.

At Davos, Switzerland on February 10, 1953 Jenkins won his first World figure skating championship, outpointing Grogan for a title held continuously by Button since 1948. At Cleveland, Ohio, on March 6, 1953 Jenkins won his first men's North American title by outpointing the Canadian champion, Peter Firstbrook. He "made it three in a row" by winning the National Senior Men's Figure Skating Championship at Hershey, Pennsylvania before starting on what he described as a "good will skating tour" of Japan.

At Oslo, Norway on February 17, 1954 he won the World men's figure skating championship for the second year in a row, leading his compatriot Jimmy Grogan by 188.28 points to 175.22. At Los Angeles, California on March 21 Jenkins won the National Senior Men's Championship for the second time, his brother David being the runner-up. "Such a one-two finish in this national contest," the *Associated Press* observed, "is believed unprecedented."

Wide World
HAYES ALAN JENKINS

A third consecutive men's World figure skating championship was won by Jenkins at Vienna, Austria on February 16, 1955, when, after having faced bitter cold and high winds in the execution of the required school figures, he climaxed a "dazzling" free skating performance "to the tune of Gershwin's *Rhapsody in Blue,* spinning through a series of leaps and whirls which brought a crowd of 6,500 fans to its feet" (*Associated Press*). In the final standings the victor totalled 203.7 points to 201.12 for Ronald Robertson of Los Angeles; and David Jenkins placed third.

When the biennial North American contest was held at Regina, Saskatchewan in March Hayes Alan Jenkins again took the men's title, with his brother placing second. At the Broadmoor Ice Palace in Colorado Springs on April 2, 1955 Hayes Alan Jenkins not only won his third successive senior men's national figure skating championship with an almost perfect score for "content and performance," but carried off the Oscar L. Richard trophy for the "most athletic" performance in the free skating division. David Jenkins was again the runner-up.

The Jenkins brothers were both named to the strong U.S. figure skating team entered for the Winter Olympic Games held at Cortina d'Ampezzo in Italy late in January and early in February 1956, and were coached by Eddie Scholden. Another member of the U.S. men's team was Ronald "Ronnie" Robertson, while the women's contingent included Tenley Albright of Newton Centre, Massachusetts and Carol Heiss of New York City.

Describing his impressions of the Olympic Games, Jenkins said: "We stepped in front of the crowd, and I looked up and saw the Stars and Stripes. All of a sudden I knew I would be

JENKINS, HAYES ALAN—*Continued*

performing for Uncle Sam in the Olympics. Right then, I don't believe I could have skated a straight line. The Olympics really are something above and beyond—all those flags, the pretty uniforms, Russians smiling at Americans, Americans smiling at Russians, Australians dead serious for once in their lives, the band playing, the Alps almost hanging straight over our heads. It gets you. At least it got me" (*Time,* February 6, 1956.)

In the men's compulsory figures competition on January 29, Americans took the first three places in a field of forty-six entrants, with Hayes Alan Jenkins in first place, Robertson second and David Jenkins third. In the men's free skating on February 1, a combination of cold and a strong north wind made conditions uncommonly difficult. Nevertheless Hayes Alan Jenkins and Ronnie Robertson were in top form and made the finish "so close that the judges calculated with slide rules" for two hours. Fred Tupper reported in the New York *Times* that "Jenkins skated flawlessly. . . . Robertson's extraordinary leaps and spins earned him the nod in the freeskating, but Jenkins had enough of a margin in the compulsory figures to gain the victory." On the final scoring the elder Jenkins had 166.4 points to Robertson's 165.7; David Jenkins was third with 162.8 points.

The victories of Hayes Alan Jenkins in the men's, and Miss Albright in the women's, figure skating contests brought the United States its only two first places and gold medals in a Winter Olympics generally dominated by the Russians.

He successfully defended his World title at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Germany on February 17 in which he executed "a difficult double Lutz, a double Axel and a flying sit spin" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 18, 1956.) He announced that this was his last season of competitive skating. After graduating from Colorado College in June 1956 he hopes to enter Harvard University Law School. He won his fourth National title on March 17 in Philadelphia.

Hayes Alan Jenkins is a member of the Broadmoor Skating Club at Colorado Springs and an honorary member of the Cleveland Skating Club. He was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity at Northwestern University, and in 1952 was awarded a "Letter" by Northwestern for his membership in that year's Olympics team. At Colorado College he received Block "C" for winning the World figure skating championship in three consecutive years, and was also made an honorary member of "Blue Key."

Jenkins told a *Current Biography* writer that he regards figure skating as "a hobby as well as a sport," that he is "interested in all sports" including golf, swimming and tennis, and also baseball, which he follows as a spectator. "I enjoy reading very much," he adds. The slender, wiry Olympics champion—he weighs about 145 pounds and is five feet eleven inches tall—has blue eyes and dark auburn hair. He is a Methodist and politically favors the Republicans.

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N Y Times p29 F 2 '56

JENSEN, MRS. CLYDE R(EYNOLDS)
See Bard, Mary

JODOIN, CLAUDE (jōd-wĭn') May 25, 1913- Labor union official

Address: b. c/o Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 172 MacLaren St., Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada

The new 1,000,000-member Canadian Labor Congress will have as its first president Claude Jodoin, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada since November 1954. Formed as the result of an agreement concluded in 1955, the Canadian Labor Congress, merging the Trades and Labor Congress (many of whose members are AFL affiliates) and the Canadian Congress of Labor (containing several CIO-affiliated unions), met for the first time in April 1956 to adopt a constitution and on April 26 elected Jodoin its first president.

Jodoin, who succeeded Percy R. Bengough (see *C.B.,* April 1951) as president of the T.L.C. (Trades and Labor Congress), began union work as an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and was for several years the president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council. He was elected to the City Council of Montreal and the Quebec Legislature.

Claude Jodoin, of French-Canadian background, was born into a middle-class family in Westmount, Quebec on May 25, 1913. He received his early education in the schools of that community (which is a part of Greater Montreal) and later took the classical courses at both the College of Sainte-Marie and College of Jean-de-Brébeuf in Montreal. When his father's law practice suffered during the depression, Claude went to work in the garment industry and in 1937 became an organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Three years later he became assistant manager of the Montreal Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union, a branch of the I.L.G.W.U. In 1940 Jodoin was also elected a vice-president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, a T.L.C. affiliate.

With his election to the City Council of Montreal in 1940, Jodoin began his active participation in politics. As a Liberal, he won at a by-election the Montreal-St. James seat in the Quebec Legislature. In 1944 he was defeated for re-election.

During World War II Jodoin served as a captain in the 2d Battalion of the Mount Royal Fusiliers. Released from military duty, he was appointed in 1946 chairman of the Trade and Labor Congress's standing committee to combat racial discrimination. In the course of the next nine years he submitted regular reports to the T.L.C. annual conventions and accomplished "outstanding work" in furthering racial tolerance. Jodoin was elected president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council in 1947, and in the same year returned to the Montreal City Council, to serve continuously until 1954. His campaign in 1948 for a seat in the Quebec Legislature as an independent labor candidate was not successful.

At the 1949 convention of the T.L.C. Jodoin was elected vice-president of the congress. That convention expelled the Canadian Seamen's Union after it had been suspended from T.L.C. by Percy R. Bengough, president of T.L.C., for Communist influence. In the following year a constitutional amendment was adopted requiring all T.L.C. members to swear allegiance to the Crown and to deny association with any group "subversive to Canadian principles."

In this period Jodoin served on the executive board of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (which had been set up in 1949 in opposition to the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions), and as a deputy member of the International Labor Organization's governing board. He served as chairman of T.L.C.'s national union label committee from 1952 to 1954.

The Trades and Labor Congress is the oldest and largest of the nation-wide labor organizations of Canada. The T.L.C. is the outgrowth of the Canadian Labour Union established at Toronto, Ontario in 1873, but disbanded four years later. It was organized under its present name in 1881. Although it is independent, the T.L.C. has been regarded as the Canadian counterpart of the American Federation of Labor, and in general has followed AFL practices in organizational matters. Its international craft unions, which are AFL affiliates, constitute 85 per cent of its membership.

Undisputed domination of the Canadian labor scene by the T.L.C. came to an end in 1940, when the Canadian Congress of Labor was organized with A. R. Mosher as president. A bitter rivalry ensued which paralleled that between the AFL and CIO in the United States and which showed no real signs of modification until the summer of 1953, at which time the T.L.C. had a membership of about 600,000 and the C.C.L. about 400,000. At the convention at Ottawa in August 1953, a resolution was adopted which not only called on member organizations to refrain from "raiding" rival C.C.L. unions, but expressed the "hope" of "eventual" unity. A unity committee of the T.L.C. and C.C.L. was established and in due course worked out a "no raiding" pact, with Claude Jodoin sharing largely in the credit.

At Regina, Saskatchewan in the summer of 1954 the T.L.C. held its annual convention and chose a new president to succeed Bengough, who decided to retire. At the election on August 26, Claude Jodoin easily defeated two other candidates for the presidency. The "parallel," as *Fortune* was to comment a year later, of Jodoin's election to the T.L.C. presidency with that of George Meany to the presidency of the AFL in 1953, was "evident to all" and indicative that the "way to merger talks in Canada" was open.

After ratification by the T.L.C. convention in August 1954, and by the C.C.L. at the end of September, the "no raiding" agreement went into effect and, in the words of Jodoin, "opened the way for the continuation of the unity committee's work" and negotiations "towards full and complete amalgamation of the two congresses." On May 9, 1955 the unity committee announced that it had reached "final agreement on composition of the governing body of a newly merged union and other matters." A resolution endorsing the principles of this agreement was submitted to the T.L.C. convention on May 30.

Rapid Grip and Batten, Ltd.
CLAUDE JODOIN

"From my own point of view, unity in the house of labor in Canada is not only desirable but necessary," Claude Jodoin told the T.L.C. convention, which adopted the resolution. The resolution was subsequently adopted by the C.C.L. By the terms of the agreement the new organization was to be known as the Canadian Labor Congress, and would embrace, in addition to the T.L.C. and C.C.L. unions, any other "legitimate labor organizations" that wished to join, with the exception of those "endorsing Communism or Fascism." The new Canadian Labor Congress, which is to meet biennially and which will be the "sole policy-making" body for its membership, meets in April 1956 to approve a constitution and elect officers.

It also became known that agreement had been reached that the T.L.C. president then in office would become the first president of the Canadian Labor Congress. Re-election on June 3, 1955 of Claude Jodoin as T.C.L. president for 1955-56 thus apparently assured him of the presidency of the new congress.

"The aim of the new congress," Jodoin stated, "is to create the maximum of social security, economic stability and to so influence the social, economic and political life of Canada" towards the end of raising its standard of living.

The T.L.C. president favors free enterprise "so long as it maintains stable economic conditions and contributes to the welfare of the

JODOIN, CLAUDE—*Continued*

workers." He believes that "both the government and private companies must accept some of the responsibilities of unemployment as a result of the greater use of automatic machinery" (*Saturday Night,* February 5, 1955).

A reflection of these views may perhaps be found in the T.L.C. "annual memorandum" to Prime Minister Louis S. St. Laurent and his Cabinet dated December 14, 1955. The congress asked for "further action on unemployment and seasonal unemployment," assurances that its affiliated railroad union be allowed to carry on negotiations with employers without any pressure from the government, and for a nation-wide health insurance scheme. The T.L.C. has also announced that it intends to work for a minimum wage of $1 an hour and a six-hour day.

One of the problems confronting the new Canadian Labor Congress is that of political action. During Bengough's presidency, the T.L.C. adhered to Samuel Gompers' doctrine that labor should endorse no political party. On the other hand, the C.C.L. under Mosher's leadership has supported the socialistic Cooperative Commonwealth Federation party.

At the 1955 T.L.C. convention Jodoin stated: "This congress has been nonpartisan in politics for more than thirty years. This does not bind any affiliated member of any affiliated organization from taking part in politics on a party basis . . . but I hope . . . our congress as such will never become involved in party politics. We can never hope to serve the real needs of organizd labor if this congress should ever become a subsidiary of somebody's political organization."

Claude Jodoin is a member of the Quebec executive (committee) of the Canadian Red Cross, of the Province of Quebec Safety League, and of the Catholic Federation of Charities. In 1948 he married Lily Cooke. He is over six feet tall and weighs 260 pounds. ("I grew with the labor movement," he laughingly explains.) Wilfred List in *Saturday Night* (August 6, 1955) described Jodoin as a *"bon vivant"* in whom friendliness is a characteristic. "He seldom becomes angry," this writer stated. "He is both gregarious and a good listener, and he has a flair for showmanship." *Fortune* characterized him as "the most forceful man in Canadian labor."

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JOHN, JOHN P(ICO) Mar. 14, 1906- Millinery designer; couturier
Address: b. 53 E. 57th St., New York 22

Champion of the romantic hat, John P. John who is frequently referred to as "the greatest milliner in the world," designs headgear calculated to make women look "enchanting," "beautiful," and "elegant." The New York designer is the third generation of his family to devote himself to millinery. "Mr. John" as he is known to his customers and in the trade, is credited with many major fashion trends. His 1956 Fall collection was inspired by the period of Edward VII's reign.

The roster of well-known women for whom Mr. John has designed hats includes Marlene Dietrich, Greta Garbo, the Duchess of Windsor, Hedy Lamar, and Gloria Vanderbilt Lumet, Eva Gabor, Gypsy Rose Lee and many others in social and theatrical circles both in the United States and on the Continent. He won the 1956 Millinery Institute of America Award as "the trend-setting creator who has contributed most to fashion." Under the John label, and previously, under the John-Frederics label, Mr. John has sponsored not only millinery modes, but custom-made dresses, perfumes and jewelry as well. In 1955 and 1956 he launched his first group of popular-priced hats and dresses, to be marketed on a nationwide basis in certain franchised department stores as John Juniors.

John Pico Harberger (who later took the name of John Pico John) was born to Rose and Henry Harberger in Florence, Italy on March 14, 1906. He has a twin sister, Margaret, and a younger sister, Elsie. Both his maternal grandmother and his mother were milliners, specializing in creations for the court ladies of Vienna. At the age of six, John fell from a garden swing into a sewing basket on the ground below, and, by way of consolation, his mother gave him the thread, needles and material to create a turban for his younger sister.

At the end of World War I the family decided to emigrate from Vienna to the United States, where they established residence in New Rochelle, New York, thus enabling young John to attend New Rochelle High School. Under the name of Madame Laurel, his mother opened a millinery shop on Madison Avenue early in the 1920's for which her husband acted as business manager.

Determined to make a physician of his son. the elder Harberger sent him to the University of Lucerne in Switzerland, but John's own inclinations soon led him to transfer to the Sorbonne in Paris to study art. During his year there John drew some designs of gowns and hats that he sold to Paris couturiers. His family recalled him after a year and sent him to a friend in Indianapolis who gave John a position as floor-walker in his department store. Attracted chiefly to the millinery department, he spent most of his time there; adding to or removing decorations from hats to render them more agreeable to the customers' tastes. Eventually he was named head of the millinery department. When his parents learned of this they again compelled him to return home. John's sojourn in Indianapolis had provided him with another interest—the theatre. He acted with a local group and occasionally managed to get walk-on parts with road companies.

The next position held by John was that of fabric designer, at the Pine Tree Silk Mills in Philadelphia. Despite the weekly salary of $300 he was receiving, John left this job to join his mother's millinery concern, which had become one of the most fashionable in New York City. Since his ideas conflicted with his mother's, John eventually persuaded Delman, the shoe designer, to allow him use of a floor in the Delman Madison Avenue building for his own shop. He soon caught the attention of the fashionable world by hats he designed for Mary Pickford, and within a short time, his high fashion concepts—and high prices—had brought him a certain fame.

When his increased business brought a need for expansion, John entered into a partnership with Frederic Hirst in the fall of 1928. On June 22, 1940 *Liberty* reported that the John-Frederics firm had "sold in the United States alone $60,000,000 worth of hats." Among millinery "firsts" created by John were the Charleston cloche, wimple, felt hat with pearls and jet, tailored hat trimmed with tulle, folding hats, crocheted hats, convertible hats, hats with scarves attached, and the window veil. Other original ideas include the shoulder strap bag, stoles, and ballet slippers for street wear.

Assignments to create period hats for many Hollywood films (notably those worn by Vivien Leigh in *Gone with the Wind*) worn by such actresses as Marlene Dietrich, Joan Crawford, and Gene Tierney, also enhanced the reputation of the firm of John-Frederics.

The custom-made hats put out under the John-Frederics label, according to *Look* (October 22, 1940), retailed at $35 and up, and were sold in their four branches in New York, Hollywood, Miami, and Palm Beach.

Upon the dissolution of his partnership with Frederic Hirst in June 1948, John P. John opened his own salon in a six-story building on New York's Fifty-seventh Street. Traveling constantly to find new ideas, John presented a 1953 collection based on a Venetian theme, in "the deep unvibrant greens and reds out of art gallery oil paintings." On viewing his January 1954 collection, the *New Yorker* fashion reporter on March 6 cited his "masterly treatment" of the cloche and his "feminine interpretations of men's headgear."

With his July 1954 collection the New York *Times* observer felt that "Mr. John has again proved himself a master of millinery," chiefly by the artistry he employed in his opulent use of furs. Establishing an Egyptian theme for his fall 1954 collection, Mr. John received unstinted plaudits from the press, especially for such designs as his Cleopatra Coifs, one "a cascade of glistening black leaves," and his "snugly draped cap masterpieces," in striped black and white silk.

The Trisnon look dominated Mr. John's January 1955 collection in which variety of line was achieved by diversified use of brims. The Florentine-inspired hat shapes he brought out the following July were accompanied by handbags. At the same time, he announced the launching of John Juniors, hats to be sold under $25.00, and dresses for about $40.00.

JOHN P. JOHN

Chiffon, Georgette and tulle were the favored fabrics employed by Mr. John in his January 1956 designs, described in the New York *Times* as "meringue-like" and "looking good enough to eat." Ready-to-wear dresses were another of his innovations at this time. As an aid to women who travel, John presented permanently pleated, collapsible straw hats in his spring and summer 1956 collection, based on the Directoire influence. Along with these, he showed dresses, jewelry, perfume, accessories, and seamless nylon stockings under his own label. For men, John made available a line of cravats, cologne, cuff links and shirts.

Reviewing his fall 1956 collection of Edwardian hats, Dorothy Hawkins in the New York *Times* (July 2, 1956) wrote: "Talented Mr. John is certainly capable of the most imaginative millinery. But beneath all the fun and whimsey he is a gifted designer and skilled workman who produces some of the most original, wearable, flattering hats to be seen anywhere." Long-haired felts, wide-brimmed and trimmed with curls of pastel ostrich or pale winter roses, are this year's favorites. "He gets some wonderful effects with color under smoky-brown tulle . . . he uses lots of a brassy green he calls gaslight, bright blue, and pearl. . . . Mr. John is the artist among milliners," commented Eugenia Sheppard (New York *Herald Tribune*, July 2, 1956). In the summer of 1956 Mr. John designed for Republic Steel Company an evening hat made of stainless steel with jeweled ornaments; the fabric, so gossamer that it can be draped, is indestructible.

Miniature hats made over a period of many years by Mr. John reproduce accurately the fashions of other eras. His collection has been exhibited at the Museum of the City of New York. Painting is another avocation; some of John's landscapes and portraits have been shown at the Kansas City Art Institute, the Los Angeles Municipal Art Gallery, and at both the Carstairs and Wildenstein galleries in New York.

(Continued next page)

JOHN, JOHN P.—*Continued*

He has lectured on fashion at Columbia University, New York University, and at Hunter, Barnard, Vassar, Smith and Wheaton colleges. He holds the 1950 Nieman-Marcus Fashion Award and the Millinery Institute of America 1956 Award.

Another hobby of Mr. John's is his collection of mementoes of Napoleon. He resembles the French Emperor and wears a Napoleonic uniform to costume parties. He is five feet eight inches tall, black haired and brown eyed, weighing 160 pounds and wears a Napoleonic haircut. His church is the Methodist. In politics, he is a Republican. He has an aviary of tropical birds, owns Dalmatian dogs and collects primitive African masks, armor, and cigar-store Indians that fill his Central Park apartment.

Morris Goldberg in the New York *Enquirer* (November 14 and December 26, 1955) wrote a two-part "profile" of John who told the reporter, "Like Napoleon, I am a genius." He was described as "an undeniable romantic who lives, works, and dresses exotically."

In *Cosmopolitan* (April 1951) Pierce G. Fredericks wrote an article about Mr. John entitled "Mad Hatter." He noted that customers are surprised by John's quiet manner while trying hats on them. "His comments range from 'Not you' to 'That's it.' His finest diplomatic manner is reserved for aging clients."

JOHNSON, JOSEPH B(LAINE) Aug. 29, 1893- Governor of Vermont; engineer

Address: b. State Capitol, Montpelier, Vt.; h. 1 Hillcrest Rd., Springfield, Vt.

In a closely contested campaign for the governorship of Vermont, traditionally a Republican state, Joseph B. Johnson was elected on the Republican ticket by slightly more than 5,000 votes on November 2, 1954. His victory over his Democratic opponent, E. Frank Branon, was called "the closest race in the recent history of the G.O.P. stronghold" (New York *Times*, November 3, 1954).

Governor Johnson has successively been draftsman, designer, and chief engineer of the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company in Springfield, Vermont and then its general engineer and vice-president until his retirement in 1949 after nearly four decades of association with the company. He then became a consultant on engineering and management to industrial firms.

He served in the Vermont legislature as representative from Springfield (1945-46) and as state Senator (1947-48) and again for the 1949-51 terms. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1951 and was re-elected in 1953.

In his inaugural address, delivered on January 6, 1955, Governor Johnson stated, "The pioneers who settled among these hills met hardships and adversity and yet did not falter. . . . They continued in spite of all obstacles to look upward and forward, and they kept clear the vision of a better and more abundant future. We should do no less."

Joseph Blaine Johnson, born August 29, 1893, is the son of immigrant parents, Ole and Matilda (Jensen) Johnson, who brought their one-year-old son from his birthplace, Helsingborg, Sweden to settle in Vermont, where they became naturalized citizens.

Johnson has intimately known Vermont ever since then, first for a few years on a farm in Westminster West and then in the village of Putney. The boy was nine years old when the family moved to Springfield. Here he attended the Springfield High School and was graduated in 1911. Four years later he was graduated from the College of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Vermont in Burlington.

In summer vacations, beginning in 1910, he worked at the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company of Springfield, and for the next thirty-nine years was in one capacity or another associated with this company. Starting as a draftsman in 1915, he was advanced to designer and chief engineer. When he retired in 1949 his title was vice-president and general manager.

He had in the meantime, during World War I, attended Field Artillery Officers Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor in Kentucky during the years 1918 and 1919.

Republican governors have been elected consistently in Vermont since before the Civil War. When Johnson announced his candidacy in 1954 the race for the nomination in the Republican primary drew national interest and was termed "hectic" by the New York *Times*. Both candidates for gubernatorial nomination had almost identical claims. Both were retired businessmen and both were from Windsor county in the southern part of the state. Both Johnson and state Senator Henry D. Vail were sixty-one years old. Both promised to step up the state's highway construction program through a bond issue. Both are opposed to sales tax legislation. Both men were born outside the United States, Governor Johnson in Sweden and the Senator in Canada. Johnson won the primary and in the November election defeated E. Frank Branon, Democrat, prominent dairy farmer and a member of President Eisenhower's Agricultural Advisory Board (59,757 votes to 54,525 votes for Branon).

Governor Johnson enunciated his political point of view in his inaugural address: "I am opposed to any unnecessary centralization of government, believing that controls should be kept as close to the people as possible. But this modern industrial age has brought vast changes, with new problems in government. Many services which the people need and demand, are now beyond the capacity of the individual and local community to provide. The state with its authority and taxing power is called upon to regulate or take over more activities. This appears inevitable, but every big government has the obligation to operate for the best interests of the individual citizen with prudence and economy."

These concepts of the role of central government are consistently maintained in Johnson's views in all fields. He is opposed to the critics of the flexible support system for the dairy industry and has stated, "Our dairy industry makes a living lie of the political claim that these low flexible supports will not work." He is firmly convinced that if the Democrats took over the national administration there would be "millions on our unemployment rolls" (New York *Times*, December 7, 1955).

In the field of state finances, his plan calls for a bond issue of $12,000,000 to add to current revenues for highway construction in order that Federal highway funds available to Vermont be matched. This program, the Governor maintains, would make possible completing the hard-surfacing of remaining gravel gaps in Federal-aid and state-aid highways within a period of three years. If more highway revenue should become necessary to finance the program, the Governor would be in favor of an increase in gasoline taxes.

In Governor Johnson's budget message of January 13, 1955 he asked for increases in the individual income and corporation taxes to meet anticipated expenditures of more than $500,000 over expected income during the next biennium. The previous legislature, the Governor stated, used funds from surplus to pay for current expenses so that $3,000,000 of the deficit had been "built-in."

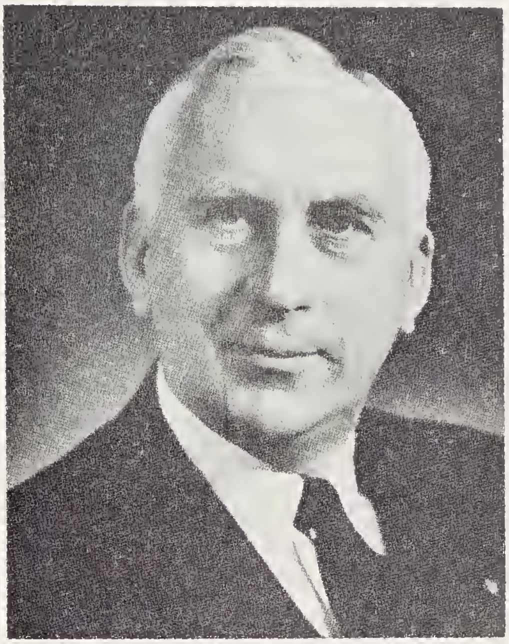
On the subject of the state income tax the Governor recommended that the rates be increased from 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent for the first $1,000 of income; from 3 to 4 per cent on the next $2,000; from 4.5 per cent to 6 per cent for the next $2,000, and from 5.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent for amounts above $5,000. He also called for a rise of from 4 to 5 per cent in the corporation tax to bring in an additional $500,000 annually.

Governor Johnson recommended general fund expenditures in 1956 of $19,587,267 and in fiscal 1957 the sum of $20,716,456 or an approximate total for the biennium of $40,000,000. Estimated revenues under the existing tax structure would be $16,825,099 for fiscal year 1956 and $17,239,019 for fiscal 1957 or a total of $34,064,118 for the biennium.

The Governor recommended an increased appropriation for the alcohol education commission and an appropriation of $35,500 for the alcoholic rehabilitation commission. He recommended that new and needed facilities for the state police be taken from reserve in the present public safety account and that two armories be built within the biennium period.

He requested a budget of $210,000 for 1956 and $215,000 for 1957 for the Vermont Development Commission. These figures include $21,500 per annum for an expansion of the activities of the state geologist. Governor Johnson said, "With the exception of granite, marble, slate, talc and asbestos, we do not know what resources lie under our Green Mountains. We may find nothing. But who knows what expanding future could lie there, so far untapped?"

On the subject of civilian defense, the Governor advised continuation of an agency and appropriation of $27,500 per annum. He recommended further that the tuition charges for Vermont students at the University of Vermont be reduced to $425 and scholarships in the amount of $200 be granted to "able and needy Vermont students attending Vermont colleges." Other recommendations were the development of a ski trail and picnic area on Jay Peak; a modified insurance plan for hospitalization; an addition to the state library; the renovation of both the Bennington battle monument and the auditorium and cattle showroom at the State School of Agriculture in Randolph Center; and dredging of the Richelieu River. The latter, Johnson said, would provide a cut off to link "our great Lake Champlain with the productive areas to the North and West and the populous markets to the South."


JOSEPH B. JOHNSON

He strongly believes in enlisting the energetic cooperation of the young people of America whose future, the Governor holds, "is brighter today than ever before in our history." He has expressed the hope that the Republican party will not only retain the Presidency of the country in the 1956 election but also regain control of the U.S. Congress and more of the state governments.

As chairman of school directors of Springfield, Johnson served from 1931 to 1950. He was president of the Vermont State School Directors Association from 1948 to 1950 and trustee of the University of Vermont from 1941 to 1948.

On April 6, 1956 Governor Johnson traded maple saplings with Governor W. Averell Harriman of New York during a maple syrup contest in which the state of Vermont tied with the state of Michigan and New York state was judged third. It had been Governor Johnson's objection to New York's plan to adopt the maple tree as its official tree that led to the controversy which was settled at the maple syrup contest.

He is director of the Lovejoy Tool Company of Springfield, director of the First National

JOHNSON, JOSEPH B.—*Continued*

Bank of Springfield, and former director of the New England Council. He is also vice-president of the Springfield Cooperative Savings and Loan Association and is former vice-president of the Associated Industries of Vermont, and also trustee of the Springfield Hospital. He served in 1942 as president of the Vermont Society of Engineers.

His professional memberships include the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society Tool Engineer. From 1945 to 1950 he was a member of the Vermont industrial relations council. He is past commander of the Springfield Post American Legion and past master of the Masonic Lodge of Springfield. As first president of the Springfield Community Club he served from 1919 to 1920 and was an associate member of the Vermont council of safety from 1942 to 1945. From 1942 to 1952 he was a member of the advisory board of Boston ordnance District (Vermont).

His marriage to Virginia F. Slack of Springfield, Vermont, took place on September 23, 1919. Their only daughter, Anna Patricia, lives in Troy, New York, and is the wife of Stephen T. Welch. Johnson is a Congregationalist.

"Vermont, as the saying goes, is a way of life," Governor Johnson has said. "We mean by it, surely, a good life, not one of poverty. We mean by it, surely, a garden state, resourceful unto itself, self-governing, reliant, strong as the man who works his own fields, proud as the man who turns his own lathe, and humble before God in the beauty of the Green Mountains."

Governor Hodges believes that the state must cooperate with town, city and regional development agencies "in a great drive to secure for Vermont new manufacturing plants . . . to relieve the serious unemployment in several cities and towns."

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JOLIOT-CURIE, IRÈNE Sept. 12, 1897-Mar. 17, 1956 French physicist; professor at Sorbonne; daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, who won the Nobel Prize in 1903 for their discovery of radium; with her husband, Frederic Joliot, Irène Curie received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1935 for their discovery of artificially induced radio-activity; assisted in founding of the French Atomic Energy Commission and was a member (1946-1951); her researches led to the development of the atomic bomb; author of fifty-four books on scientific subjects; was a member of a number of pro-Communist committees. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p89 Mr 18 '56

JONES, JESSE H(OLMAN) Apr. 5, 1874-June 1, 1956 Financier; former U.S. Secretary of Commerce (1940-45); Federal Loan Administrator; was chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation; publisher, Houston (Texas) *Chronicle* until his death; built more than thirty skyscrapers in Houston; gave building and scholarship grants to many colleges; author of *Fifty Billion Dollars* (1951). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Je 2 '56

JOY, C(HARLES) TURNER Feb. 17, 1895-June 6, 1956 U.S. Naval officer; commander, U.S. Naval Forces in Far East during Korean conflict; headed U.N. delegation in Korean truce negotiations; thirty-seventh superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy (1952-54); as commander, Cruiser Division 6, Pacific Fleet (1944-45) participated in many battles; author, *How Communists Negotiate* (1955). See *Current Biography* (June) 1951.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Je 7 '56

KAISER, JAKOB Feb. 8, 1888- Minister for All-German Affairs; Member of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany

Address: b. Bottlerplatz 3, Bonn, West Germany; h. Hauptstrasse 56-60, Königswinter, West Germany

One of the "holdovers" from the first Cabinet of the Federal Republic of Germany, formed in September 1949, Jakob Kaiser was reappointed Minister of All-German Affairs on October 23, 1953 by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union. By renominating Kaiser, with whom he had political disagreements, Adenauer acknowledged the Minister's long-standing influence with the trade unions, his success as a left-wing leader of the CDU and as founder of the CDU in the Eastern Zone. His Ministry of All-German Affairs makes reunification its foremost concern. He serves in the Bundestag (lower house of West German Parliament) for the constituency of Essen, having been elected on August 14, 1949 and re-elected on September 6, 1953.

Jakob Kaiser was born February 8, 1888 in Hammelburg, Lower Franconia (Bavaria), Germany, the son of Catholic parents. His formal schooling did not go beyond the legal minimum (elementary school). After learning his father's trade (bookbinding) he took to the road, as was customary for artisans at that time, wandering throughout Germany and Austria. Interest in the labor movement led him in 1912 to active work in the field, and he became a minor official of the Christian Trade Unions in Cologne. He was also a member of the Catholic Center party.

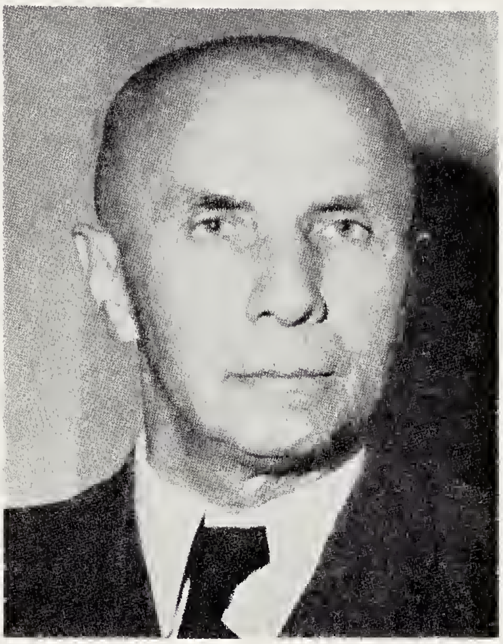
Serving from 1914 to 1918 in a Rhenish infantry regiment, he was wounded several times and awarded the Iron Cross of the first and second class. After World War I he became an associate manager of the Christian Trade Union League in Cologne in 1918, head of the Berlin district in 1921, and was from 1924 to 1933 manager of the regional offices for Rhineland and Westphalia. His work aimed to unify the two major union movements, the Christian Trade Unions and the Free Trade Unions of the Social Democrats.

In 1933, then a Catholic Center party member of the German Reichstag, he was the only labor leader to refuse his union's joining the May-Day parade ordered by Hitler's Labor Front chief, Robert Ley. The labor unions were dissolved the following day and Kaiser was ordered arrested; the order, however, was not carried out. "With a bland courage which shook even the Nazis, he appeared at the Labor Front office to demand pensions for the families of labor leaders whom Hitler had thrown into concentration camps—and he got them" (*Newsweek,* September 30, 1946).

Imprisoned in Ulm in 1938 on charges of treason, he was released after seven months for lack of evidence, although he had actually been engaged in subversion. He continued his work as a labor leader and had a hand in the ill-fated plot to overthrow and assassinate Adolf Hitler on July 20, 1944. As the representative of the Christian Trade Unions Kaiser partook in the conspiracy within the so-called "Kreisau" circle of Count Helmut Moltke, a group influenced by Christian ethics and advocating a form of anti-capitalistic Christian Socialism.

After the rebellion failed, Kaiser was among the few major participants who escaped the dragnet of the Gestapo. His last hideout, the cellar of a small house in Babelsberg near Berlin, was hit by a shell of the Russian armies as they closed in on the city. *Newsweek* has described how Kaiser emerged, amidst wreckage and bursting shells, and discovered that the woman who had sheltered him lay dead. After fulfilling his first duty of digging a grave for her, he walked into still-burning Berlin, a free man, to resume his work as a trade unionist.

The CDU which he helped establish in the Eastern Zone was far to the left and stood for measures of incisive socialization (*Commonweal,* January 2, 1948). Kaiser, its chairman, tried to work with the Soviets and the German Communists as far as his basically democratic concepts permitted. In spite of these conciliatory efforts he is credited with thwarting Germany's domination by Moscow. To prove through an election the acceptance of communism in the Eastern Zone, Colonel Sergei Tulpanoff, the political division chief of the occupation forces, had been ordered to prepare a great victory for the SED (Socialist Unity party) in 1946 and yet to preserve the semblance of a free election. Kaiser's success in keeping SED's victory down to a narrow margin and obtaining for CDU 20 per cent of the votes in the Soviet Zone, thus deflating Russian prestige, contributed to the spectacular victories of CDU in the other zones. These victories evidenced a preponderance of non-communistic opinion in Germany as a whole. Kaiser, according to *Newsweek* (September 30, 1946), was looked upon as the "natural leader on a national level" of CDU.


Wide World

JAKOB KAISER

The Soviet authorities resented his opposition in the election campaign and his clamor against the loss of the Oder-Neisse land to Poland and of East Prussia to the Soviet Union. His expulsion from office as the chairman of the East Zone CDU, on December 20, 1947, occurred because of his determined objection to its joining the Soviet-sponsored German People's Congress for Unity and a Just Peace. This body was to represent all shades of German opinion in the election of delegates to the London conference of November 1947, and subsequently was retained as a nucleus for an East German government. Disregarding the ouster and threats to his person, Kaiser stayed in Berlin, functioning as a "government in exile" in the British sector.

In announcing his "spiritual exile," Kaiser said,"I beg our members in the Soviet Zone to continue to stand for right, freedom, democracy and social progress in all things. I am still the elected leader of my party, despite the intervention of the Soviet military administration" (New York *Times,* December 24, 1947).

Kaiser published the Berlin daily *Der Tag,* was a board member of the Independent Union Organization (UGO) and a member of the City Assembly from 1946 to 1949, and represented Berlin in 1948 in the Parliamentary Council for drafting the "basic law" of the Federal Republic, thus abandoning his earlier refusal to take part in the formation of a West German government. In 1949 he became a member of the German Council of the European Movement, and on August 14, 1949 was elected to the Federal Bundestag from Essen. Adenauer appointed him on September 20, 1949 as Minister for All-German Affairs. With this office he combines the deputy chairmanship of CDU for Germany and the chairmanship of the All-German Social Committee. Under the guidance of Kaiser, chairman also of CDU in exile, a resolution was prepared in October 1950 breaking ties with CDU

KAISER, JAKOB—*Continued*

leaders in the East German Democratic Republic (Soviet Zone).

The main causes of open disagreement between Kaiser and Adenauer in the first West German government were Kaiser's advocacy of governing in combination with the socialists, and his giving precedence to national unity and the liberation of the East Zone over European integration. When the Soviet Union in the spring of 1952 offered a proposal for uniting Germany, Kaiser declared in a radio address that the proposal must be carefully studied and no means of achieving German unity and liberating the Eastern Zone neglected. These have priority over any other political aim. Germany, he asserted, was not united behind Adenauer, and it was rumored that he would resign unless Adenauer agreed to negotiate on the proposal. Heinrich von Brentano and Kurt Klesinger were other CDU leaders who opposed Adenauer's policy of giving priority to West Germany's integration with Western Europe over the negotiations for German reunification.

Kaiser's nationalistic fervor applied to the Saar problem (as in a May 1951 speech in which he asserted that "the Saar is German") is said to have complicated Adenauer's negotiations with France on rearmament and sovereignty. Kaiser abstained from a Cabinet vote in November 1954 on an agreement with France to "Europeanize" the Saar, with French economic control. His point of view, as explained in the New York *Times* (November 20, 1954) was that as "the Minister concerned with German reunification, he could not approve an agreement involving loss of sovereignty over any part of German territory without incurring the risk of undermining Germany's legal title to territories lost to Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia." (Europeanization was rejected by Saar voters on October 23, 1955.)

On occasion Kaiser has been critical of the Western nations as well as of the U.S.S.R. Calling for Big Four talks on German unity in June 1952, he accused the West of having delivered 18,000,000 Germans in the East Zone "to a dictatorial system of terror" (New York *World-Telegram*, June 30, 1952). In June 1954 he was quoted in the German press as criticizing U.S. policy in fighting communism: "Full show windows [in West Germany] alone cannot satisfy the desire of the people beyond the zonal border."

Kaiser's firm character, honesty, and courage have impressed Western observers. He has fought every power he encountered when it opposed or failed to support one of the pillars of his nationalistic, democratic, labor-unionistic philosophy. Felix E. Hirsch (*Current History*, March 1947), in deploring the lack of new leadership in Germany, referred to him as "the ablest among its politicians" but no new "discovery."

He is a tall man of simple habits and very forceful language. In 1953 he was married for the second time, to Dr. Elfriede Nebgen. He has two daughters from his first marriage. A high award, Grosskreuz des Verdienstordens (Grand Cross of Merit of the Federal German Republic), was given to him in 1954 for his public services.

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KAPLAN, JOSEPH Sept. 8, 1902- University professor; physicist

Address: b. University of California, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif.; U. S. National Committee, International Geophysical Year, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 1732 Kelton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

The International Geophysical Year—an eighteen-month period to extend from July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958—will undertake the most comprehensive observations and measurements that have ever been made in the principal fields of geophysics. The chairman of the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, the group coordinating the entire American contribution, including the launching of the first earth-circling artificial satellites, is Dr. Joseph Kaplan. He is a professor of physics at the University of California in Los Angeles, was chairman of the university's departments of physics and meteorology, served the Army Air Forces' weather services during World War II, and has made significant discoveries on the nature of the upper atmosphere.

One of the twelve children of Henry and Rosa (Löwy) Kaplan, Joseph Kaplan was born in Tapolcza, Hungary on September 8, 1902. He was brought to Baltimore, Maryland in 1910. Joseph won a scholarship at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he received the B.S. degree in chemistry in 1924, and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in physics in 1926 and 1927, respectively. His doctoral dissertation concerned the properties and production of atomic hydrogen.

As a National Research Council fellow, he worked with Dr. Karl T. Compton in 1927-28 at Princeton University in New Jersey. In this period Kaplan discovered the green auroral line which proved to be atomic oxygen radiation from the aurora borealis. (The aurora is caused by ions and electrons streaming from the sun and converging upon the earth's magnetic pole. They penetrate the upper atmosphere, exciting the gases there at about a height of sixty miles. When the gases return to normal, they give out light.) His experiments on oxygen and nitrogen were the subject of several papers he wrote at the time, and formed the foundation of his subsequent work on the laboratory production of upper atmosphere spectra.

Dr. Kaplan went to the University of California at Los Angeles in 1928 as an assistant professor of physics; in 1935 he was made an associate professor; and in 1940 he attained the rank of professor. He served as chairman of the department of physics (1938-44) and of the department of meteorology (1940-44). From 1932 to 1943 his academic activities included the teaching of astrophysics in the department of astronomy.

In 1935 Kaplan announced an improvement of his technique for reproducing the green oxygen line in the aurora (New York *Times,* May 18, 1941). He and a colleague, Dr. Sidney M. Rubens, announced in 1940 that they had been able to show for the first time that the upper atmosphere contains helium and nitrogen in a state of "afterglow" (New York *Times,* December 29, 1940). In the following year the collaborators revealed they had reproduced the nitrogen and oxygen lines of the upper atmosphere on a single plate, providing a more complete picture of the spectrum of the aurora borealis.

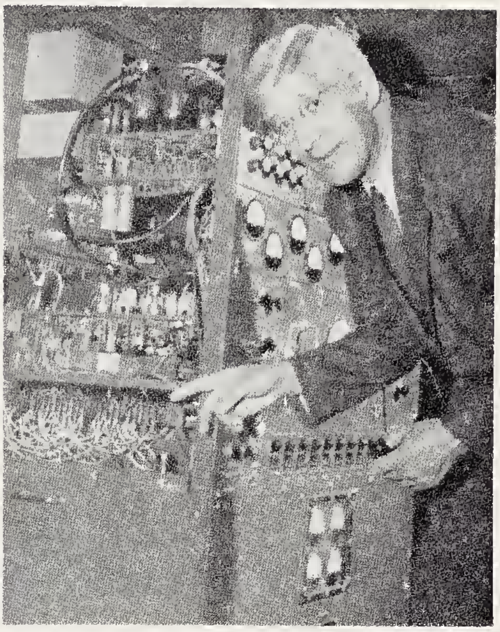
During World War II Dr. Kaplan served on the University Meteorological Committee which assisted the armed services. In 1943 he took a two-year leave of absence from the university to serve as chief of the operations analysis section of the Second Air Force, and later chief of the air weather service. For his contribution to the war effort, Kaplan was awarded the War Department's decoration for exceptional civilian service.

Returning to the university after the war, Kaplan founded the Institute of Geophysics and directed it for two years. In 1949 he announced the discovery of a layer of "energetic" oxygen molecules in the earth's upper atmosphere. He stated that this may be a link in the chain along which solar energy passes from sun to earth, and might be a factor in the earth's weather (*Science News Letter,* November 12, 1949). Kaplan has also been credited with discovering new methods for visualizing the flow in low pressure wind tunnels.

At the present time, he is concentrating on his job as chairman of the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year. This committee was formed in February 1953 by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council to develop the American program for participation in the IGY (*Science,* April 9, 1954).

This common endeavor of forty-six nations is the successor to the First and Second Polar Years, conducted from 1882 to 1883 and 1932 to 1933, respectively. The 1957-58 year and a half chosen for the International Geophysical Year (IGY) corresponds with a period of maximum solar activity. The participating scientists will conduct exhaustive studies on solar behavior, ocean currents and tides, glaciers, earthquakes, latitudes and longitudes, the earth's magnetic field, aurora and airglow, and weather.

On July 29, 1955 it was announced by the White House that the United States plans to launch the first artificial earth-circling satellites, or man-made "moons". To be known as "Project Vanguard," the launching of the satellites will be part of the U.S. contribution to the IGY and its purpose will be to gather scientific information. Rocket expert Willy Ley called the satellites "the first step into space" (New York *Times,* July 30, 1955). About twelve satellites will be launched by three-stage rockets from the Air Force Missile Test Center at Cocoa, Florida. Dr. Kaplan and his colleagues hope that about eight will prove successful.


Wide World
JOSEPH KAPLAN

The man-made "moons" will weigh about twenty-two pounds (half of this will be taken up by instruments) and will be about thirty inches in diameter. They will circle the earth in an elliptical orbit about sixteen times each day at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour. "If we achieve satisfactory orbits," Kaplan stated, "the satellites should stay up for many weeks, providing adequate opportunity for scientific observations" (New York *Times,* November 12, 1955).

The U.S. Government has appropriated approximately $38,000,000 for the American role in IGY. Scientists estimate that what they will learn from the experiments will be worth billions of dollars in connection with weather forecasting, air transportation, radio communications, and navigation (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 15, 1956). The entire world-wide program will cost over $250,000,000.

Aside from efforts relating to the IGY, Dr. Kaplan's schedule is crowded with professional activities. He is a member of the panel on physics of the National Science Foundation; a member of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council delegation to the tenth general assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics; on the executive committee of the International Association of Terrestrial Magnetism and Electricity; chairman of the committee on the upper atmosphere of the American Meteorological

KAPLAN, JOSEPH—*Continued*

Society; vice-president of the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy; and chairman of the committee on the high atmosphere of this association, among others.

Interested in university and civic affairs, Dr. Kaplan has found time to be faculty athletic representative to the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference. He is serving on the Governor's Special Technical Committee on Air Pollution and as chairman of the University of California committee on air pollution. Since 1947 he has been a member of the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, serving for several years as chairman of the geophysics research panel.

He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and the National Academy of Sciences, a member of the American Astronomical Society, American Geophysical Union, American Meteorological Society, Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, West Los Angeles Rotary Club, American Friends of the Hebrew University, Scabbard and Blade, Tau Beta Pi, and Tau Delta Phi. Many papers by Kaplan have been published in professional journals. A scientific article for laymen by Kaplan, "This Side of Infinity" (*Collier's,* March 22, 1952) was expanded in *Across the Space Frontier* (Macmillan, 1952), edited by Cornelius Ryan.

On June 24, 1933 Kaplan was married to Katherine Elizabeth Feraud. The scientist became an American citizen in 1920 and is now a Republican. His faith is Jewish. He has iron-gray, wavy hair, is big-framed and tall. For relaxation he enjoys spectator sports and Limerick writing. His interest in high fidelity is so strong that in the early planning stages of the satellites program he gave the project the code designation LPR, to stand for "long-playing rocket."

On September 15, 1956 Dr. Kaplan announced that the upper atmosphere of the Arctic to a height of 180 miles would be studied by natural scientists in October in a joint United States-Canada effort in preparation for the International Geophysical Year.

On the U.C.L.A. campus Kaplan is known as a dynamic and humorous lecturer, a liberal marker, a talented mixer of mint juleps, an able golfer, and a professor with an unusual appreciation of the student's viewpoint. Speaking on the satellite project in 1955, Kaplan remarked: "One of these days, I expect to go before Congress to get more money for the project . . . considering what these men can do with the funds, I don't feel bashful at all. In fact, I feel a good bit the way Christopher Columbus must have felt on the day he asked Queen Isabella to pawn her jewels" (*Saturday Evening Post,* July 21, 1956).

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KARAJAN, HERBERT VON (kä'rä-yän) Apr. 5, 1908- Conductor

Address: b. Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Im Gehege 9, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany; c/o Angel Records, 38 W. 48th St., New York 36

Appropriately enough, the artistic director of the Salzburg Festival for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 seasons will be a native Salzburger, Herbert von Karajan. He is known for his direction of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and of the Philharmonia Orchestra of London on their American tours in 1955. By conducting at the festivals in Salzburg, Bayreuth, Edinburgh, Lucerne and Aix on Provence in the postwar years, and also in the United States and in Japan, he has acquired an international reputation. The Berlin Philharmonic, under his direction, begins in October 1956 a three-months tour of the United States.

Karajan now holds two leading posts in the music world; he was appointed permanent director of the Berlin Philharmonic in 1955 and artistic director of the Vienna Staatsoper in 1956.

Descendant of a Macedonian family which settled in Austria about two hundred and fifty years ago, Herbert von Karajan was born in Salzburg on April 5, 1908. His grandfather, Court Counsellor Ludwig Anton von Karajan, was a physician noted for his work in public sanitation, and his father, Ernst von Karajan, was chief medical officer of Salzburg.

A fervent amateur musician, Ernst von Karajan commenced the musical education of his son at a very early age. By the time he was three, Herbert could play the piano and before he was eight he made his public debut. He studied at the Salzburg Gymnasium and the Salzburg Mozarteum. For a short time he pursued an engineering course, but soon enrolled at the Vienna University for studies in musicology. He received instruction in conducting from Franz Schalk.

At twenty, after hearing Arturo Toscanini conduct in Vienna, Karajan decided definitely to become a conductor. His first appearance on the podium was in Salzburg, leading an orchestra hired by his father. In 1927 the illness of the conductor of the Ulm, Germany opera house gave Karajan an opportunity to replace him, with the result that he remained there for seven years, conducting a diverse repertoire, directing the chorus and soloists, and occasionally acting as prompter. From 1930 to 1934 he headed the courses for conductors during the Salzburg Festivals.

In 1935 Karajan was appointed general music director at Aachen, Germany. *Time* (March 14, 1955) reported that from 1933 to 1942 he was a member of the Nazi party. He created a "sensation" in 1937 at the Berlin Staatsoper. Four years later he became conductor of the Berlin Staatskapelle, but due to the war his fame remained limited to Germany. Because of his marriage to a woman of "non-Aryan" ancestry, he fell somewhat into disfavor with the Nazis, but continued to conduct.

At the end of the war the U.S. Occupation authorities in Vienna refused him permission to conduct, on the grounds of his Nazi party membership, and it was not until 1947 that he was permitted to resume his career. Since the war he has been one of the principal conductors in Vienna for the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

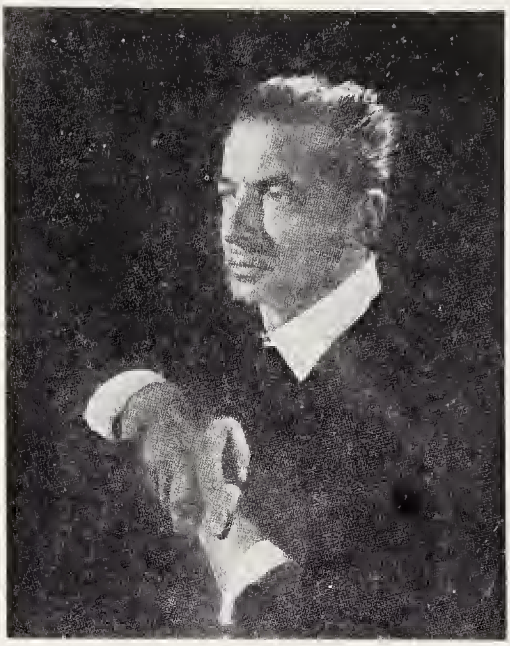
On numerous occasions an old feud flared up between Karajan and Wilhelm Furtwängler, which had originated (according to Henry Pleasants in the New York *Times*, February 19, 1950) during the war when Furtwängler was supported in behalf of the Third Reich by Joseph Goebbels, and Karajan in behalf of the state of Prussia by Hermann Göring. The rivalry finally resulted in Karajan's being named music director for life by the Vienna Gesellschaft (reported by Max Graf in *Musical America*, December 15, 1951).

In 1950 Karajan conducted at the International Bach Festival in Vienna. He led *Der Ring des Nibelungen* for the Bayreuth Festival in 1951. When he returned to Bayreuth for the 1952 Festival *Time* (August 5, 1952) gave him much of the credit for the success of a new production of *Tristan und Isolde.* He conducted the Philharmonia Orchestra of London at the International Music Congress held in Vienna in July 1952.

The increasing international interest in Karajan made 1954 a busy year for him: during the spring he led a performance of *Lucia di Lammermoor* at the Teatro alla Scala in Milan, Italy and toured Japan. After recording *Ariadne auf Naxos* and *Così Fan Tutte* in London for Angel Records he made guest appearances at various European festivals. For the fall season he conducted the Berlin Philharmonic at the Fourth Berlin Cultural Festivals, before departing with the Philharmonia of London on a two-week tour of Europe.

When Karajan arrived in the United States in February 1955 to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, there were protests from various groups because of his former Nazi affiliations. Explanations given to the press stressed his "apolitical" sentiments and his devotion only to music (New York *Times*, March 3, 1955). On February 27 he conducted his first American concert at Constitution Hall in Washington, D.C. After the Berlin Philharmonic's first concert at Carnegie Hall in New York, Paul Henry Lang of the New York *Herald Tribune* (March 2, 1955) considered his tempi "refreshing" and Howard Taubman of the New York *Times* observed that "one sought in vain for more light and sparkle."

By unanimous vote of the orchestra's personnel that week, Karajan was made permanent director of the Berlin Philharmonic, succeeding the late Furtwängler (who held that post from 1922 until his death in 1954). Karajan's conductorial work was discussed in *Time* (March 14, 1955): "His style was mannered . . . and he gave the impression of overseeing the music rather than participating in it. When the score called for a punchy chord, his baton descended as through a barrel of oil."



Douglas Glass, London

HERBERT VON KARAJAN

After the second New York concert Lang (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 31, 1955) wrote that "the conductor is getting theatrical. . . . The gestures were beautiful but largely irrelevant, the beat was rounded rather than unequivocal, and the conductor fell in with the orchestra rather than command it to fall in with him."

With another ensemble, the Philharmonia Orchestra of London, Karajan returned to the United States in October 1955. The group, which was making its American debut, "displayed virtuosity of a rare kind," according to the Washington *Post and Times Herald.* Louis Biancolli (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*) remarked that the orchestra "responded alertly" to its leader's "commanding sense of drama and his fastidious scale of sound values." Winthrop Sargeant (*New Yorker*, November 5, 1955) commented that Karajan has "qualities of poise and insight" of "a musical mind of the highest type." His third and last concert in New York with the Philharmonia of London brought unreserved praise from the critics.

During the Mozart bicentennial year of 1956 he directed Mozart's works at Berlin, Salzburg, and La Scala. Karajan was invited in April to assume the artistic direction of the Salzburg Festival for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 seasons. In Vienna, where the appointment created a sensation, wrote Rudolf Klein in the *Christian Science Monitor* (April 14, 1956), "Karajan is considered not only an outstanding conductor but an organizer of great capacity and above all the epitome of energy-packed enterprise."

Interpretations of various works conducted by Karajan are available on records. For Columbia Records he led Elizabeth Schwarzkopf and the Singverein der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Brahms's *Deutsches Requiem* and

KARAJAN, HERBERT VON—*Continued*

Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro.* He recorded all of Beethoven's nine symphonies for Angel Records. Of the Ninth Symphony, made with the Philharmonia of London, the New York *Times* critic observed, the recording was achieved at the "expense of something noble in the score." Among his other recordings for Angel are Bach's B Minor Mass with Miss Schwarzkopf, Engelbert Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel, Madama Butterfly, Die Fledermaus,* Béla Bartók's Concerto for Orchestra, and Hector Berlioz' *Symphonie Fantastique.*

A lover of speed and sports, Karajan drives a Mercedes 300 and flies a Beechcraft Bonanza. He pilots his own yacht, the *Nereide,* on Mediterranean cruises. He also enjoys mountain climbing and skiing. He speaks English, Italian, French, and German. *Vogue* described him as "a slight, springy whiplash of a man" with graying hair and green-blue eyes and a "curious baroque elegance" in dress and manner. After his first marriage was terminated he married Anita Gutermann in 1942.

Karajan is the only contemporary conductor to have an annual concert series (the Karajan cycle) established in his honor by the Vienna Gesellschaft. He is a member of the board which directs La Scala Opera House in Milan.

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KARAMANLIS, CONSTANTINE E. 1907-

Premier of Greece; lawyer; politician

Address: Office of the Prime Minister, Athens, Greece

In the most important Greek general election in a decade, the National Radical (pro-Western) Union, led by Constantine Karamanlis, won 163 of Parliament's 300 seats on February 19, 1956 and was asked by His Majesty King Paul to form a new government. An avowed anti-Communist, Karamanlis had been King Paul's selection following the death of Premier Alexander Papagos on October 4, 1955. Two days later, a caretaker's government was formed, and on October 12, the Deputies gave Premier and Defense Minister Karamanlis a 200-to-77 vote of confidence.

Except for the period of John Metaxas' dictatorship and the German occupation, Karamanlis has been a member of the Greek Parliament since 1935. He had also held seven Cabinet posts prior to the Premiership. As Minister of Communications and Public Works, he won wide popularity, according to *U.S. News and World Report* (October 14, 1955), "by putting through a sweeping program of road building, fostering land reclamation and projects in rural areas."

Although a Parliamentary election would not normally have taken place before the fall of 1956, the demands of the opposition caused Premier Karamanlis to dissolve the Greek Rally—the governing party that had created a platform for the late Premier Papagos. On January 4, 1956 Karamanlis founded the National Radical Union, introduced a new electoral law and called the February election. (In Greece, the electoral procedure is not based on the Constitution, but on legislative Acts.) He defeated the Democratic Union whose candidate, George Papandreou, represented a coalition of seven parties some of which were Communist-influenced.

Constantine Karamanlis was born in 1907 in Proti, Serres, Macedonia. Some reports say that his father was a poor tobacco farmer; others state that he was a schoolteacher. Constantine studied law at the University of Athens, received his law degree in 1932 and entered private practice. He began his political career three years later and under the Populist party banner was elected to the single-chamber Parliament as deputy from Serres in 1935, and re-elected in the 1936, 1946, 1950, 1951 and 1952 elections.

When John Metaxas as Premier (1936-1941) "padlocked" Parliament and declared himself a dictator, he offered Karamanlis a Cabinet post. *Time* reported that the young deputy told the Premier that all dictatorships "contained the sperm of death"—that they were doomed from the beginning, as his would be, and advised him to seek older men to work with him.

The first post-war elections were held in March 1946, and shortly after Deputy Karamanlis was returned to office, he visited the United States as a member of an official Government Mission. On November 24, 1946, he was appointed to his first Cabinet post as Minister of Labor by Premier Constantin Tsaldaris. Karamanlis held the post for a year and then transferred to the Ministry of Transport. The following year from May 7, 1948 to November 18, 1948, he was Minister of Communications.

In November 1948 he was made Minister of Social Welfare, and held the post for more than a year. When the coalition government of the Liberal, Populist and Social Democratic parties came into power in 1950, Karamanlis was Minister of Defense for two months. After that, he withdrew from the Populist party and joined the Greek Rally.

Following his re-election in November 1952, he was appointed Minister of Public Works by Premier Papagos. In the reshuffle of the Papagos government on December 15, 1954, the Ministry of Communications was combined with Public Works and Karamanlis held both portfolios. *Time* (March 5, 1955) said that the Public Works Ministry had been practically bankrupt for years until Karamanlis stepped in, managed to get a budget, and in two and a half years built and resurfaced hundreds of miles of roads, brought water to thousands of acres of reclaimed land through dam and irrigation projects (aided by Point IV, U.S. technical assistance). He also had streets paved and reprimanded contractors who used delaying tactics.

Karamanlis, however, was not Papagos' choice as his successor. The New York *Herald Tribune* (October 6, 1955) reported that Premier Papagos' last official act was to name Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier Stephan Stephanopoulos as Acting Premier. But His Majesty King Paul sent for Karamanlis as soon as Stephanopoulos had submitted the previous government's resignation. Stephanopoulos was not included in the Karamanlis Cabinet.

Although the Greek Rally held 205 of the 300 seats in Parliament nearly all semblance of unity in the party had ceased during the illness of Premier Papagos and one of the new Premier's first tasks was to organize the National Radical Union and adopt a new election law. Martin Ebon (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 2, 1956) said that the Karamanlis government described the law as a "majority system, with limited representation of the minority," and provided a pattern that limited the disadvantages of the majority system and was free of the "drawbacks of a proportional system which might blunt political responsiveness" and endanger the "smooth functionings of parliamentary government."

Fifty-five per cent of the candidates in the National Radical Union formed by Karamanlis belonged to the Greek Rally; the other 45 per cent were candidates of various parties including influential members of the Liberal party. Six women candidates were on the list. Opposing Karamanlis was the Democratic Union, representing a coalition of seven parties under ex-Premier George Papandreou. Among these, the Union of the Democratic Left (EDA) was regarded as "an arm of the Communist party." (The Communist party was outlawed in Greece in 1947.)

During the election campaign, the Democratic Union capitalized on the continued British colonial rule in Cyprus, and the island's demand for "self-determination" under the leadership of Archbishop Makarios III and his "union with Greece" movement. A. C. Sedgwick (New York *Times,* February 26, 1956) reported that prior to becoming Premier, Karamanlis had had practically nothing to do with foreign policy. The opposition, however, alleged mismanagement over Cyprus, and some accused him of "willingness to sell out to the British." Actually, Karamanlis' views on the Cyprus problem had been endorsed by Archbishop Makarios.

The complex election law gave the Democratic Union more popular votes but gave to Karamanlis a parliamentary majority, which was later boosted by the soldier vote. The New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (February 25, 1956) mentioned that there was some indication that Karamanlis had won the Premiership with the aid of the women who had voted for the first time in a Greek election. The Washington (D.C.) *Post and Times Herald* (February 28, 1956) reported that the majority of the leaders of Karamanlis' election opposition had pledged cooperation to him and renounced their connections with the leftist party.

Wide World
CONSTANTINE E. KARAMANLIS

Premier Karamanlis was confronted with a crisis on the Cyprus problem on March 9, when Archbishop Makarios and three associates were arrested by the British government while boarding an airliner in Nicosia for Athens. The Archbishop had planned to confer with Karamanlis. Benjamin Welles (New York *Times,* March 11, 1956) wrote that qualified observers believed that the "arrival of Archbishop Makarios in Athens, fresh from his 'defiance' of the British government might have unleashed political passions that Premier Karamanlis might have found hard to control." The Archbishop had refused to condemn violence in Cyprus nor would he support the British in their plan for self-government for the Cypriots. The prelate and his aides were deported to Mahé, one of the Seychelles islands off the coast of Africa.

Of the 500,000 natives living on Cyprus, about 400,000 are of Greek descent and 100,000 are of Turkish ancestry. The last union of Cyprus with Greece was in 1191. The Ottoman Empire ruled the island for more than 300 years and Turkey ceded it to the British in 1878. The present Turkish Government would demand the island's return rather than have it reunited with Greece. Deep concern was felt in the United States over the continued membership of Greece and Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and for the continuance of Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia in the Balkan Pact.

Riots in Greece followed the deportation of the Archbishop and caused Premier Karamanlis to suspend the teaching of English temporarily and also to recall the Greek Ambassador from London. The Premier later revoked earlier permission for a nation-wide demonstra-

KARAMANLIS, CONSTANTINE E.—*Continued*

tion to protest the Archbishop's arrest. Greek troops were ordered to protect the embassies of the United States, Britain and Turkey (New York *Times*, March 12, 1956).

Behind the turmoil, an editorial in the New York *Times* (March 13, 1956) pointed out, the Communists had exploited nationalism for their own ends to the extent where Premier Karamanlis had felt "compelled" to ask the United States to intervene and save Greece from "being cut off from the Western World." (American aid granted under the 1947 Truman Doctrine and later the Marshall Plan, amounted to more than $2,000,000,000 and enabled the Greeks to crush the Communist guerrilla forces during three years of bitter fighting—1946-1949.)

At a press conference on March 14, 1956, President Eisenhower stated—in response to Premier Karamanlis' request—that the United States would do anything "within reason," but that the Cyprus problem was a matter for Britain and Greece to settle. On the same day, Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden won a vote of confidence from the British House of Commons for his action in exiling Archbishop Makarios, in order that peace might be restored to the island. On July 19 the House defeated a Labourite censure motion against Sir Anthony's Cyprus policy.

Constantine Karamanlis is married to Amalia Kanelopoulos. The Premier is six feet tall, slender, and has dark hair and eyes, "with a profile and a physique which have been compared to those of the ancient Greek sculptures" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, February 25, 1956). He is one of the country's youngest prime ministers, and he speaks both English and French. *Time* (March 5, 1956) said that the Premier is impatient of inefficiency and apt to call a hapless minister and "peremptorily demand action or his resignation." A hard worker, with a "stentorian voice," he "drives his subordinates on with exhortation and colorful invective."

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KAUFFMANN, HENRIK (LOUIS HANS) (kouf'män) Aug. 26, 1888- Danish Ambassador to the United States

Address: b. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 8, D.C.; h. 2839 Woodland Dr., N.W., Washington, D.C.

His Excellency Henrik Kauffmann, the Danish Ambassador to the United States, is celebrating in 1956 his seventeenth year of continuous diplomatic service in Washington, D.C., where he took up his duties as Minister in 1939 and was advanced to the rank of Ambassador in 1947. Kauffmann had earlier served as the Danish Minister to Italy, China, Japan, Siam, and Norway. At Washington during World War II he defied a home government under "duress" of Germany and negotiated in the name of King Christian X, though without specific authority, the agreement under which the United States set up war bases in Greenland.

Born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany on August 26, 1888, Henrik Louis Hans Kauffmann is a son of the late Kammerherre (Chamberlain to the King) Aage Kauffmann and the former Mathilde von Bernus. Kammerherre Kauffmann had broken with the family military tradition to become an architect who took his family to France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany as his commissions dictated. He nevertheless wanted his children to be brought up as Danes.

Young Kauffmann studied at the Metropolitanskolen in Copenhagen, Denmark, Oxford University in England, and the University of Geneva in Switzerland. Later at Copenhagen University he was a candidate in jurisprudence and was graduated in 1911. Shortly after entering the diplomatic service as a secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen in 1912, Kauffmann began his year of compulsory military service with the Danish Guards Regiment. He was vice-consul in New York from 1913 to 1915 when he was recalled to Copenhagen. Then from 1916 to 1920 he was in Germany as secretary of the legation before being appointed Danish Minister to Italy, in 1921.

From 1924 to 1932 Kauffmann served as Minister to China and Japan. While in the Far East he learned to read and speak Chinese and Japanese and traveled in the interior of China and parts of Tibet.

For four years beginning in 1928 he was also the Minister to Siam. Kauffmann was a member of the Danish delegation to the General Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1931, and in 1932 he was named Danish Minister to Norway. An enthusiastic traveler and mountain climber, during his seven years in Norway, he twice covered the entire coast and crossed over the Finnmark country into the region inhabited by the Lapps. Kauffmann represented Denmark at the Nine-Power Conference held in Brussels, Belgium in 1937.

Transferred to Washington, D.C., Henrik Kauffmann presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 26, 1939 his credentials as Denmark's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Less than a year later, on April 9, 1940, German forces moved into Denmark. King Christian X, knowing that armed resistance was hopeless, submitted to the Germans in order to save his country from destruction. (In 1943 fighting took place and the King was made a prisoner.)

In Washington, Minister Kauffmann declared in a press conference, "I am not prepared to take orders from the German government. I represent Denmark and the King of Denmark here, and nobody else." The next day (April 10) he conferred with President Roosevelt on the status of the Danish colony of Greenland, in connection with the Monroe Doctrine, now that the mother country was under German occupation. (Applied to the issue of control of Greenland, the Monroe Doctrine would oppose transfer of territory in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another.) "We agreed," Kauffmann stated, "that Greenland belonged to the American continent."

Kauffmann ignored orders from Copenhagen to cooperate with Germany's chargé d'affaires, Hans Thomsen, and to assure Secretary of State Cordell Hull that "all was well" with Denmark (*Time,* May 6, 1940). On April 26 he established the American-Danish Greenland Commission to organize relief for the inhabitants of the colony, now cut off from their normal source of supplies. For about a year no move was made at Copenhagen to dismiss him, and he was able to carry on routine matters.

As early as May 3, 1940 the United Greenland Councils, meeting at Godhavn, adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the United States would "continue to hold in mind the exposed position of the Danish flag in Greenland, and of the native Greenland and Danish population and of established public order." On July 30, 1940 under the Act of Havana, the United States accepted "the responsibility of assisting Greenland in the maintenance" of its existing status.

After Nazi aircraft made reconnaissance flights over Greenland early in the following year, the Godhavn resolution and the Act of Havana were invoked as the basis of an agreement concluded at Washington on April 9, 1941. Under the agreement, the United States, while recognizing the sovereignty of the Danish Crown in Greenland, was given the right "to construct, maintain and operate" in Greenland naval bases "landing fields, seaplane facilities and radio and meteorological stations."

The agreement was signed by Hull and Kauffmann, the latter "acting on behalf of His Majesty, the King of Denmark," though his authority to do so was debatable. (See the article "Validity of the Greenland Agreement" by H. W. Briggs in the *American Journal of International Law,* July 1941.) On April 12 the Danish Foreign Office declared the Greenland agreement "void," and announced the "recall" of Kauffmann. Secretary Hull notified Kauffmann on April 14 that the United States would continue to recognize him as "the duly authorized Minister of Denmark." Two days later Kauffman was formally "dismissed" from the Danish Foreign Service for "misusing the King's name," and shortly afterward he was indicted at Copenhagen for "treason" (*Newsweek,* May 5, 1941).

Following the signature of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942 Kauffmann stated, on January 3, that "Danes in the free world" felt "pledged to adhere to the Declaration" just as if it had been "signed by a free Danish government" (New York *Times,* January 4, 1942). As there existed no Danish government-in-exile by which he could be accredited, Kauffmann was unable to particpate as delegate to international meetings and therefore attended several of them as an observer.

On the day of the surrender of the German forces in Denmark, May 5, 1945, Kauffmann called on his compatriots to "make a solemn pledge . . . to work with united hearts to rebuild" their country. Four days later the Danish "liberation" Premier, Vilhelm Buhl, canceled the Nazi dismissal of Kauffmann from the Foreign Service, and Kauffmann was named a Minister without Portfolio in the new Cabinet. On May 16, 1945 the Greenland Treaty of April 9, 1941 was unanimously ratified by the Danish Parliament.

HENRIK KAUFFMANN

King Christian formally appointed Kauffmann on May 23, 1945 to continue as Danish Minister to the United States. In the following month the envoy headed the Danish delegation to the U.N. Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, California. When a U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization conference was held in Copenhagen early in 1946, Kauffmann was elected its president. In 1946 and 1949 he was acting head of the Danish delegation to the U.N. and he served as *rapporteur* for the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee.

Minister Kauffmann became Ambassador Kauffmann when the U.S. legation in Copenhagen and the Danish legations in Washington were raised to the status of embassies in February 1947. At a newspaper food editors' conference in New York City in October 1952, he spoke of Denmark's food exports to the United States as "an effort . . . to meet our obligations" and argued for the removal of such obstacles as the American ban on Danish butter and restriction of cheese imports, so that his country could acquire "dollars to do so" (New York *Times,* October 18, 1952). "Denmark, like many other European countries, believes in 'trade not aid,'" he asserted in April 1953. "We in NATO, or even in the free world, should lessen the importance of boundaries, have more trade, free immigration."

At the Brooklyn Naval shipyard the Ambassador witnessed in June the transfer by the United States of the former LMS (Landing Ship, Medium) 390 to the Royal Danish Navy,

KAUFFMANN, HENRIK—*Continued*

and expressed gratification at this "new evidence of the United States' readiness to help other countries to build strength for the general defense." A $200,000 fund, the gift of Americans of Danish descent to promote cultural relations and extend the exchange of students, fellows and trainees between the United States and Denmark, was announced on February 28, 1955 and named in Ambassador Kauffmann's honor.

During a celebration at the New York Public Library on April 1, 1955, the day before the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, Kauffmann predicted that "no matter what the human race is doing in the way of wise things or foolish, Andersen's fairy stories will still be read." He announced that a nine-foot statue of Andersen by George Lober, the gift of the children of Denmark and America, would be set up in New York's Central Park.

The Ambassador has gray hair and blue eyes and has been described as handsome, friendly and soft-spoken. Denmark has conferred on him the Grand Cross and the Silver Cross of the Order of Dannebrog. He holds an honorary LL.D. degree from Bates College in Lewiston, Maine (1941) and honors from foreign countries. Charlotte MacDougall and Kauffmann were married on November 18, 1926. She is the elder daughter of Rear Admiral William Dugald MacDougall of the U.S. Navy (retired). The couple has two daughters, Elizabeth Charlotte (Mrs. Albert James Redway, Jr.) and Zilla Mathilda.

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KEARNS, CARROLL D(UDLEY) May 7, 1900- U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania; conductor; former educator

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington 8, D.C.; 818 Park Ave., Farrell, Pa.; Conneaut Lake, Pa.

An active member of the United States House of Representatives' Education and Labor Committee since taking office in 1947, Carroll D. Kearns, Republican of Pennsylvania, has headed several subcommittee investigations including an inquiry into the need for school construction in 1954 and the practices of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL, in 1947. A professional conductor, Kearns has toured with the U.S. Air Force Symphony Orchestra on several of its tours abroad as "music ambassadors."

Before his election to Congress, Kearns was superintendent of schools in Farrell, Pennsylvania, head of the department of music of Slippery Rock State Teachers College in Pennsylvania, a businessman, and an opera and concert singer.

On May 7, 1900 Carroll Dudley Kearns was born in Youngstown, Ohio to Ida May (Carroll) and Patrick Henry Kearns, who worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The family later moved to New Castle, Pennsylvania. When Carroll was fifteen he had his first job, while attending school, as a yard clerk with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he worked as a leverman and telegraph operator. After graduating from high school he worked in the railroad's Chicago offices and studied at the Chicago Musical College, earning the B.M. degree in 1921. He won a student competition to appear as soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. During World War I he was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps.

From 1922 to 1925 he was assistant director of special schools in Chicago. Kearns also sang on radio, appeared in baritone roles in opera, and was a conductor. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1929, after four years as a builder and contractor in Chicago, Kearns organized a dance band to play at lake resorts, and, at this time, joined the AFM.

In 1931 he returned to teaching as supervisor of music in the Greenville, Pennsylvania schools. He received the B.S. degree from Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania in 1933 and the M.Ed. degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1938. In that year he became head of the music department at Slippery Rock State Teachers College in Pennsylvania, where he taught until 1941. From 1941 to 1946 he was superintendent of schools in Farrell, Pennsylvania.

Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from the Twenty-eighth District of Pennsylvania on November 5, 1946, Kearns was seated on January 3, 1947. He has been elected to each consecutive Congress and since 1953 has represented the Twenty-fourth District in northwestern Pennsylvania.

In his first session in Congress Kearns headed a subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee investigating the practices of the AFM. In response to Kearns' charge that the union was "denying school children the opportunity of expressing their talents on the air," James C. Petrillo, president of AFM, agreed on a code with the presidents of the Music Educators National Conference and the American Association of School Administrators whereby music students would be permitted to play on broadcasts and make recordings. The code is still in effect. The AFM's ban on simultaneous duplication on FM (frequency modulation) of regular network musical programs was lifted in January 1948, after radio officials met with Petrillo, at Kearns' suggestion.

Hearings were conducted by Kearns in August 1947 on a year-old jurisdictional labor conflict in Hollywood, California involving the Conference of Studio Unions (composed of the Hollywood locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and

Paper Hangers, AFL, and the International Association of Machinists, an independent union) which had gone on strike after a series of disputes with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, AFL, over the jurisdiction of 300 jobs. During the investigation Kearns stated that "absentee leadership" in the unions was one of the basic causes of the difficulty.

Among the bills introduced by Kearns in 1948 was a proposal exempting corporations which adopt an employment guarantee plan from certain income taxes and from regulations of the wage-hour law and a measure to issue $5 billion in bonds to assist local communities in financing construction of homes costing about $5,000. In 1949 he co-sponsored a bill providing Federal aid to education in states where the educational opportunities are less than 80 per cent of the national standard. Beginning in 1951 he has been a member of the District of Columbia Committee as well as the Education and Labor Committee.

A seven-man subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee, headed by Kearns, examined the nation's need for school construction. In July 1954 Kearns introduced a measure appropriating $5 billion for school construction and in the following session co-sponsored with Cleveland Bailey, Democrat of West Virginia, a bill authorizing appropriations to match funds with the states for school construction.

An advocate of removing Communists from teaching positions, Representative Kearns discussed this problem in March 1953 on *America's Town Meeting of the Air.* However, he stated that various political philosophies should be examined and teachers should "explain them very clearly so that after they have all been explained the boys and girls are going to know the one great 'ism', and that is Americanism." He participated in another forum on educational problems on the same radio program in February 1956.

In 1955 he presented bills to authorize the Veterans Administration to issue insurance policies enabling survivors to meet payments of veterans' home loans in the event of the death of veterans; to inquire into the extent to which individuals and business enterprises in the United States have lost earnings as the result of the reciprocal trade program; and to provide for the establishment of a national war memorial theatre and opera house.

The roll call indicates that on key labor votes Kearns favored banning portal-to-portal pay suits (February 1947), overriding the veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June 1947), and increasing the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July 1955). He cast a negative vote on increasing unemployment compensation benefits (July 1954). On farm measures he voted "nay" in regard to restoring cuts in farm funds (May 1947) and the Democratic-sponsored farm bill (April 1956). He voted "yea" on the coalition (as opposed to the Brannan plan) farm bill (July 1949), flexible (versus rigid) farm price supports (July 1954), and the compromise farm bill (May 1956).

Wide World

CARROLL D. KEARNS

In the field of taxation he voted for overriding the tax bill veto (July 1947, April 1948), extending the excess profits tax (July 1953), and the general tax revision bill with dividend relief (March 1954); he voted in opposition to raising the income tax exemption by $100 (March 1954) and the tax renewal-reduction bill (February 1955).

He supported the rent control extension bill (May 1947), overriding the railroad antitrust exemption bill veto (June 1948), reducing Federal spending by $600 million (May 1950), limiting public housing to 5,000 units (March 1952), cutting the Tennessee Valley Authority's appropriation by $14,000,000 (March 1952), terminating price and rent controls (June 1952), the offshore oil bill (April 1953), private power development at Niagara (July 1953), lifting the public debt limit to $290 billion (July 1953), the atomic energy bill (July 1954), Social Security Act amendments (July 1955), and the natural gas bill (July 1955). He opposed keeping the nonpartisan U.S. Tariff Commission (June 1953) and a bill providing for Federal aid for school construction (July 1956). He voted positively on the draft-extension—Universal Military Training bill (April 1951) and a $46 billion military spending ceiling for 1953 (April 1952). Kearns opposed increasing Air Force funds in July 1953.

In regard to foreign policy he cast positive votes on limiting foreign relief to $200,000,000 (May 1947), a $6 billion foreign aid authorization (March 1948), the Trade Agreements Act extension (May 1948), cutting European arms aid 50 per cent (August 1949), and the $3.8 billion foreign assistance authorization bill (June 1956). He was opposed to the mutual security bill (June 1952) and the Trade Agreements Act extension (February 1949, February 1955).

(Continued next page)

KEARNS, CARROLL D.—*Continued*

Other measures which he favored include a two-term limit for the Presidency (February 1947), the anti-poll tax bill (July 1947), the displaced persons bill (June 1948), overriding the Communist control bill veto (September 1950), overriding the immigration bill veto (June 1952), and admitting 217,000 refugees from Communism (July 1953). He cast negative votes on a bill making Communist party membership a crime (August 1954) and the 8.3 per cent (versus 7.6 per cent) postal pay raise (April 1955).

A frequent guest conductor of the U.S. Air Force Symphony Orchestra, Congressman Kearns has led it in the United States, Europe, and Iceland. He considers that "overseas appearances by U.S. military musical groups are fine weapons in the diplomatic psychological warfare."

On August 30, 1933 Carroll D. Kearns was married to Nora Lynch, now president of the National Federation of Republican Women. Kearns' church is the Lutheran. He belongs to many professional, philanthropic, and fraternal organizations. Awards received by Kearns include the American Legion Distinguished Service Award (1946), Farrell Chamber of Commerce Award (1946), Benjamin Rush Medal (1950), and University of Pittsburgh Honors Award. He holds an honorary D.M. degree from Chicago Musical College (1948).

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KEARNS, MRS. CARROLL D(UDLEY)
See Kearns, Nora Lynch

KEARNS, NORA LYNCH 1902- Organization official; club woman

Address: b. c/o National Federation of Republican Women, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; h. Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington 8, D.C.; 818 Park Ave., Farrell Pa.; Conneaut Lake, Pa.

Named "Republican Woman of the Year" in March 1956, Nora Lynch Kearns heads the National Federation of Republican Women, with its over 500,000 members and 4,000 local clubs throughout the United States. The federation's president since 1953, she is now serving her second term which expires at the end of 1956. She recently called on the Federation clubs to recruit women in every voting precinct in the nation to participate in a "Womanpower for Eisenhower," drive in behalf of the President as standard-bearer for the Republican party.

Mrs. Kearns, who is the wife of Carroll D. Kearns, U.S. Congressman from the 24th District of Pennsylvania, is a former program chairman of the National Federation and has served on the editorial staff of its Washington (D.C.) *News Letter*. For two terms (1949-53) she was president of the League of Republican Women of the District of Columbia. In her present post she is successor to Mrs. Elizabeth Pruett Farrington (see *C.B.*, June 1955).

The daughter of William Halloran and Matilda Catherine (Hartman) Lynch, Nora Lynch was born in Greenville, Pennsylvania in 1902. An able student, upon graduating from Penn High School in her native town, she received the Mary Lohr scholarship to Thiel College, also located in Greenville. She declares she "swam her way through college," bringing Thiel athletic honors as an expert swimmer (Washington, D.C. *Post*, December 7, 1952). In addition, she maintained a high scholastic standing and obtained her A.B. degree in three years in 1923. Her college majors were history and English.

Pursuing an ambition she held in college for a theatrical career, Nora Lynch attended the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City in 1927, after teaching history and drama in Penn High School for four years. Then she continued her teaching career at the Greenville high school and at Thiel College in her hometown until 1941. Concurrently, from 1931-36 she was director of the Greenville Theatre Guild, and one season played the lead in Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* in the town's little theatre. Carroll D. Kearns was in the role opposite her, and on August 30, 1933 they were married.

Mrs. Kearns earned an M.A. degree at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1935, and four years later was the writer and producer of the Greenville Centennial Pageant. While continuing her teaching career, she produced or assisted in the production of numerous plays and pageants, wrote several plays, and authored articles on theatre production.

Following her husband's election to the U.S. Congress in 1946, Nora Lynch Kearns moved with him to Washington (D.C.) from their home in Farrell, Pennsylvania, where he had served as superintendent of schools. After her election to the presidency of the National Federation of Republican Women in the fall of 1952, she was inaugurated on January 16, 1953. Affirming that women played an important part in electing the nation's President, she said the "Omega of one election is but the Alpha of another" (Washington, D.C. *Post*, December 7, 1952).

She considers an outstanding work of the federation (established in 1938) is the education of women on current issues by means of its news letter and school of politics. Discussing the way her sex votes, she stated: "I'm generally inclined to say that there's no such thing as a labor vote or a Catholic vote, for instance. But the women's vote follows a cause. It's either a crusade for or a protest against something" (Washington, D.C. *Post*, December 7, 1952).

Early in her first two-year term in office, Mrs. Kearns presented a positive answer to the question "Are Women Changing Party Alignments?" on the televised program *American Forum of the Air.* In this she opposed Mrs. Charles Brannan, then president of the Women's National Democratic Club, also speaking on the broadcast. Denying Mrs. Brannan's statement that women voted as dictated by their emotions, Mrs. Kearns stated that they cast their votes for Eisenhower "because they favored his program" (New York *Times,* January 19, 1953). She also said there had been a "definite realignment" among women voters.

Nora Kearns views the federation as "the largest organized political body of alert and active . . . women in the United States" (New York *Times,* January 17, 1953). Addressing the annual meeting of the Montana Federation of Republican Women's Clubs on September 10, 1953, she stated her organization had three objectives in its campaign to secure a Republican Congress for the nation in the November 1954 election—"to pick good candidates; strengthen the Republican party in metropolitan areas; to concentrate on districts where Republican candidates won or lost by 5 per cent margins" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 11, 1953).

In the fall of 1954 Mrs. Kearns was general chairman for the federation's eighth biennial convention in Los Angeles, California, including a public rally in the Hollywood Bowl addressed by President Eisenhower. "This year," she said, "the federation must repeat and enlarge its 1952 role in achieving victory for our party."

During the last year of her first term as federation president, Mrs. Kearns began encouraging Republican organization of women in the South, and set up a directors' meeting in New Orleans to which Southern women were invited. In addition to her federation activities, in 1954 she accepted the chairmanship of the women's division of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation of the greater Washington, D.C. area.

After being installed in March 1955 in her second term as president of the federation, she met with outstanding G.O.P. Congressional and Administration leaders to plan organization projects and legislative studies to advance Republican party campaign needs in 1955-56. She emphasized: "The people are happy over conditions of prosperity and peace" (New York *Times,* October 13, 1955).

Early in 1956, Mrs. Kearns announced the Federation would conduct a drive to double its membership to 1,000,000 members before June and then to prepare the recruits to work effectively in the 1956 Republican presidential campaign. Under the slogan *Womanpower for Eisenhower: Operation Precinct,* through precinct and club unit participation, she declared, "we hope to attract women who are anxious to see a continuation of the kind of government provided by the Republican Administration." In line with such political strategy, her Federation began scheduling its 1956 convention for September (after the August national nominating convention of the G.O.P. in San Francisco).

Hessler Studio

NORA LYNCH KEARNS

The fair-complexioned, energetic organization official is a member of more than sixty civic, patriotic, political, social, professional and lodge groups. From 1951-53, she was first vice president of the Congressional Club, Washington (D.C.). She is on the board of trustees of Thiel College and on the board of management of Washington (D.C.) House. Her memberships in honorary sororities include Phi Alpha Theta (history) and Delta Kappa Gamma (teacher). Mrs. Kearns' church is the Trinity Lutheran at Greenville, Pennsylvania. She is a record holder in diving and boating, and established a ten-mile swimming record, and is currently interested in music and art.

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KEENEY, BARNABY C(ONRAD) Oct. 17, 1914- University president; historian

Address: b. University Hall, Brown University, Providence 12, R.I.; h. 55 Power St., Providence 12, R.I.

The twelfth president of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island is Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, a medieval history scholar, who was inaugurated on October 31, 1955, succeeding Dr. Henry M. Wriston (see *C.B.,* May 1952). At present Brown University has a student body of 3,800 and 450 faculty members.

Dr. Keeney joined the Brown University faculty in 1946 as assistant professor of medieval history and by 1949 he became dean of the Graduate School and four years later dean of

BARNABY C. KEENEY

the College. He had previously taught history at Harvard University for three years prior to his military service in World War II, during which he was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart.

Barnaby Conrad Keeney was born October 17, 1914 at Halfway, Oregon. His father, Robert Mayro Keeney, was a metallurgical engineer. His mother is the late Maud Barnaby (Conrad) Keeney of Farmington, Connecticut, a descendant of two old Rhode Island families. The senior Keeney's occupation took the family to Chicago, Illinois, Denver, Colorado and in 1928 to Hartford, Connecticut. Barnaby C. Keeney was graduated in 1932 from Hartford Public High School, where he had been president of the student council, captain of track and cross-country teams and state quarter-mile champion.

At the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, he majored in ancient history. Elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he was president of the university chapter in his junior and senior years. He took his degree in 1936 with the highest rating in his class. His fraternity is Sigma Chi. Under a fellowship Keeney studied medieval history at Harvard University, where he received the M.A. degree in 1937 and the Ph.D. degree in 1939. His doctoral thesis concerned the development of the protection of individual rights against an arbitrary state.

After three academic years at Harvard as an assistant and later as an instructor, Keeney entered the U.S. Army. He was sent to Fort Eustis, Virginia for basic training and attended Officers' Candidate School at Camp Davis, North Carolina. Keeney went overseas in September 1944, taking charge of an interrogating team of the 35th Infantry Division. After participating in the battles of the Rhineland, Ardennes (the Bulge) and Central Europe, he won the Silver Star "for gallantry in action," the Bronze Star Medal "for meritorious service," and the Purple Heart. Keeney was discharged in 1945 with the rank of captain.

With a John Simon Guggenheim fellowship, he expanded the thoughts in his doctoral thesis, which was published as *Judgment by Peers* (Harvard University Press, 1949). In 1946 he joined the Brown University faculty as assistant professor of medieval history, becoming associate professor in 1949 and a full professor in 1951. In 1948, at the age of thirty-four, he became associate dean of the Graduate School and one year later, dean. Brown University conferred on him the M.A. degree *ad eundem* in 1949. As dean of the Graduate School, Keeney worked towards broadening its financial support and was successful in obtaining several gifts from foundations.

A grant from the Carnegie Corporation in 1950 enabled him to study graduate education in the United States. In 1951 Keeney did classified work for the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington, D.C. In the following year he assumed, in addition to his duties as dean of the Graduate School, those of acting dean of the College at Brown. In September 1953 he became dean of the College.

In January 1954 Dean Keeney vetoed a move by campus fraternities to seek students' religious affiliations from official college records. Keeney declared that "to use the religious information for any other purpose than for the aid of religious organizations would be a violation of confidence" (New York *Times,* January 15, 1954).

On August 16, 1955 Barnaby C. Keeney was elected president of Brown University and took office immediately. He was officially installed as Brown's twelfth president on October 31, 1955. At the time of his acceptance of the post in August he had stated: "We are in the business of helping people to learn to think, to feel, and to act in a balanced way. It does not make any difference whether the individual is going to be an engineer, a businessman, a poet, or a clergyman. He should have all these capacities. The best place I know to develop them is in a liberal atmosphere. Our experimental curriculum and the developments that will grow from it promise to give a new vitality to the liberal tradition" (*Christian Science Monitor,* August 17, 1955).

Brown University, a private institution, is the third oldest college in New England and the seventh oldest in the nation. It was founded by Baptists in 1764 as the Rhode Island College, located in Warren, Rhode Island. In 1770 it was moved to Providence and later its present name was adopted. The university has three major subdivisions—the College for undergraduate men of over 3,000 students; Pembroke College for undergraduate women, founded in 1891; and the Graduate School.

A believer in equal educational opportunity for all Americans, Keeney warns that "it is impossible to educate anyone. All that one can do is to put him in a position where he can find an education." He forsees that the "scramble to get into college" in the next few years will lead students to "put up with almost anything, even an education." He has said that a liberal education gives a student "the best chance to develop a trained mind that he can direct at any activity he chooses."

Universities can help preserve freedom of speech and opinion, as he sees it, "by turning out people who know what they are talking about and can express themselves clearly." Students should find in college the opportunity to experiment with ideas.

Dr. Keeney is a member of the American and Rhode Island historical societies, Medieval Academy of America, and American Association of University Professors; a trustee of the Moses Brown and Mary C. Wheeler schools in Providence; Brown's representative on the board of the Rhode Island School of Design; and secretary to the board of the George A. and Eliza Gardner Howard Foundation. He is a member of Central Congregational Church. His clubs in Providence are the Arts, Review, and Brown Faculty.

He was for two years (1947-1949) assistant editor of *Speculum,* published by the Medieval Academy of America, and has served on its advisory board since 1951.

Dr. Keeney married Mary Elizabeth Critchfield on June 27, 1941. Their children are Barbara Alice, Thomas Critchfield, and Elizabeth Barnaby. For relaxation Keeney enjoys gardening, fishing, and just "sitting and thinking." Besides his professional reading, Keeney likes spy and detective stories, the *New Yorker, Atlantic Monthly,* and *Harper's Magazine.*

Visiting Dr. Keeney in his presidential office, Selig Greenberg of the Providence *Evening Bulletin* found a "tall, slim" young man with "a boyish smile" seated in shirt sleeves. Wriston, now president emeritus of Brown, called Keeney "a man of high character, with moral stamina equal to his war-tested physical courage," and "a true scholar" who "has revealed unusual insight and has shown marked originality of mind and expression." As a guide to his conduct as an administrator, Dr. Keeney cherishes the advice of Paul H. Buck (see *C.B.,* July 1955) of Harvard University. Buck felt, Keeney says, "I would do all right as long as I continued to think as a professor."

"It is a vital requirement of scholarship," Keeney once said, "that it be communicated on every level, and it must clearly be understood that the scholar does not lose dignity by being intelligible. It is the failure of scholars to make themselves understood that has caused the vicious attitude toward intellectuals. . . . The world and scholarship are badly out of communication today, with unhappy results for both. Democracy does not survive for long in a society where the learned are a class by themselves, untouched by and not touching others."

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KELLY, MERVIN J(OE) Feb. 14, 1894-

Physicist; research administrator

Address: b. Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., 463 West St., New York 14; h. Windermere Terr., Short Hills, N.J.

An eminent physicist who is as much at home at the conference table as in the laboratory, Dr. Mervin J. Kelly has been president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories since 1951, after having served on its research staff for twenty-six years. Under his management, the laboratories have made great strides in both commercial and military development. Bell Labs, a subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is the largest electrical engineering project in the United States, operates on a budget of about $100,000,000, and employs 3,000 professional and 6,000 technical workers.

MERVIN J. KELLY

New electronic equipment has been developed in the Bell Labs, notably the transistor, which is opening up new horizons in communications, automation, and military mechanisms. Other recent achievements are an ocean-spanning FM apparatus and an ultraviolet lamp of unusual strength.

On August 22, 1956 it was announced that Bell Labs had developed a telephone that transmits pictures along with sound. Thus persons talking by phone may see each other on a two-by-three inch screen. The picture-phone is in operation on an experimental basis between New York and Los Angeles (New York *Times* August 23, 1956).

Dr. Kelly has served on Government committees in both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. As chairman of a task force on research activities for the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive

KELLY, MERVIN J.—*Continued*

Branch of Government he has urged increased appropriations for defense, for medical training, and research.

Mervin Joe Kelly was born on February 14, 1894 in Princeton, Missouri, the son of Joseph Fenemore and Mary Etta (Evans) Kelly. After completing his education in the local public schools, Kelly matriculated at the School of Mines and Metallurgy of the University of Missouri at Rolla. He was graduated in 1914 with a B.S. degree and in the following year he received his M.S. degree from the University of Kentucky in Lexington, where he also was an instructor from 1914 to 1916. The University of Chicago conferred on him the Ph.D. degree in physics in 1918.

After receiving his doctorate, he accepted a job in the research department of the Western Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Bell Telephone System. In 1925 he was transferred to the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York, where he did research in the fields of thermionic emission, gaseous discharge phenomena, and electron dynamics. Kelly also investigated the applications of acoustics in telephony when he was appointed director of vacuum tube development in 1928. Six years later he was named development director of transmission instruments and electronics, and in 1936 was promoted to the position of director of research activities of Bell Labs.

Beginning in 1938 Bell Labs converted from commercial to military research. Working with a budget of more than $175,000,000, Kelly was the driving force behind more than 1,200 experimental projects for the armed forces in the areas of communications facilities, radar, sonar, and gun directors, among others. As a result of his wartime achievements, Kelly was named an executive vice-president and a director of Bell Labs in 1944, and in 1951 became president.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories was formed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1925 to provide the Bell Telephone System with new communications technology. Another subsidiary, Western Electric Company, has been the manufacturer of the major portion of Bell's technical facilities. The members of the research staff of Bell Labs publish new scientific knowledge resulting from their programs as do researchers of universities.

According to *Business Week* (February 6, 1954), Dr. Kelly maintains an "even balance between pure research and developmental work." He has also coordinated projects devoted to the improvement of telephone equipment with military experiments which have been requested by U.S. Government defense agencies.

"The philosophy of work and organization of effort that have evolved in our technological services for an operating organization, the Bell system, makes us specially suited to serve the military, another operating organization," Kelly stated in 1950. One of Bell Labs' military projects was the development of the supersonic antiaircraft guided missile Nike, which was undertaken at the request of the Army despite a financial sacrifice made by the company.

An important peacetime achievement at Bell Labs was the development of the transistor in 1948 under the direction of Dr. William Shockley (see *C.B.*, December 1953). Dr. Kelly stated in the *Bell Telephone Magazine* (Summer 1953): "Its impact will be felt not only in replacement of vacuum tubes for reasons of economy. It will make completely new fields for itself as it begins to do work where vacuum tubes have so far been excluded. Ultimately, we shall see transistors at work automatically routing and connecting telephone calls through exchanges, doing accounting and computing, and performing in other so-called 'electronic brains.'" (Transistors are now used in hearing aids and radio sets.) Bell Labs have also experimented with a transistor, electrically activated by solar radiation, to replace the vacuum tube in telephone wires.

The development of an ultraviolet lamp of unusual strength was announced in the New York *Times* (March 4, 1956), and the creation of an FM apparatus which is capable of spanning oceans. This new method (developed by Bell Labs in cooperation with other laboratories) sends signals hundreds or even thousands of miles "beyond the horizon in a single jump." It is "the most reliable technique for long-distance radio transmission ever devised" (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 27, 1956).

A participant in many Government projects, Kelly served in 1949 with the Atomic Energy Commission in evaluating the atomic missiles program. In 1952 he was appointed chairman of a civilian committee by Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett to investigate the U.S. air defense program. The committee reported in June 1953 and warned that the U.S.S.R. was capable of a military attack against the United States and urged the development of the nation's striking power as a deterrent to aggression as well as the creation of a strong continental defense network, including the creation of a more effective early warning system. The committee also stated that perfect protection was "unattainable and . . . impractical . . . in the face of expected advances in potentially hostile offensive capabilities" and emphasized that there "can be no safety in the atomic age short of the elimination of war" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 4, 1953).

Appointed in April 1953 by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to head a scientific committee to evaluate the National Bureau of Standards headed by Dr. Allen V. Astin (see *C.B.,* May 1956), Dr. Kelly and his committee commended the "loyalty and competence of those connected with the Bureau" and recommended that the NBS's appropriation for pure research be increased.

Dr. Kelly is chairman of the scientific advisory board of the U.S. Air Force, vice-chairman of the Naval research advisory committee, and chairman of a Hoover Commission task force on research activities. The latter group recommended the establishment of a body of scientists to canvass periodically the needs and opportunities for radically new weapons systems; the development of more basic research; and Federal support of medical schools (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* June 1, 1955).

The honorary D.E. degree was awarded to Kelly by the University of Missouri, New York University, and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; the D.Sc. degree from the University of Kentucky; and the LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. For his activities during World War II he received the Presidential Certificate of Merit. He also is the recipient of the 1953 Trophy of the Air Force Association, the 1954 medal of the Industrial Research Institute, and foreign honors.

The scientist is a director of the Sandia Corporation, the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. He is a life member on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Corporation, and a trustee of the Stevens Institute of Technology and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. Organizations in which he holds memberships include the American Physical Society, Institute of Radio Engineers, Acoustical Society of America, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Nu.

Katharine Milsted and Kelly were married on November 11, 1917 and their children are Mary Katharine (Mrs. Robert von Mehren) and Robert Milsted Kelly. Mervin J. Kelly belongs to the University Club in New York and the Baltusrol in Springfield, New Jersey. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian.

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KELLY, MRS. NORMAN H. *See* Kelly, Regina Z.

KELLY, REGINA Z(IMMERMAN) Jan. 4, 1898- Author; educator

Address: b. c/o Austin High School, 231 N. Pine Ave., Chicago 44, Ill.; h. 422 N. Pine Ave., Chicago 44, Ill.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Feb. 1956.

Most of Regina Z. Kelly's books have derived from her attempt to make history more meaningful to children and teen-agers. A high school history teacher herself, Mrs. Kelly has so far brought to life for young readers Geoffrey Chaucer, King Richard II, and Abraham Lincoln. Currently she is at work on a juvenile "based on the romantic interests of Thomas Jefferson."

REGINA Z. KELLY

Regina Zimmerman was born in New Orleans, Louisiana on January 4, 1898, to Joseph A. and Theresa (Antoni) Zimmerman, both Americans of German descent. Born and raised in an old house in "Ecclesiastical Square"—so called because it is an area surrounded by churches, schools, and convents, she early developed a deep personal sense of history and tradition. Although she now lives in Chicago, her ties to New Orleans are still strong. She writes: "I often go to New Orleans to visit my family and find that the city has as much fascination for me as it has to a new tourist. There is nothing I enjoy more than a stroll on Sunday morning through the narrow streets of the old French Quarter, or along Esplanade Avenue, once the fashionable promenade of old New Orleans, to the levee of the river. The streets are quiet and serene then. The close-shouldered night clubs on Bourbon Street are discreetly padlocked. The little shop windows still have their displays of old treasures, but there is only a thin veil of commercialism over the whole Quarter. The babble at the French Market has died down. Jackson Square and the ancient St. Louis Cathedral bask quietly in the sunshine. The tourists are still abed."

After graduating from St. Mary's Dominican Convent in New Orleans, Regina Zimmerman went to the University of Chicago where she took a Ph.B. degree in education and history in 1920. She also studied journalism at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. She joined the faculty of Austin High School in Chicago, the largest co-educational high school in the United States, as a history teacher soon after she completed college, and she is now chairman of the social science department and director of publicity for the high school. In 1929 she married Norman H. Kelly, who is in the investment business.

Mrs. Kelly began her writing career at the age of ten—"and ever since I have purred like a cat with pleasure whenever I have taken my pencil in my hand." Her first effort was a dramatization of *Cinderella*, produced at home for two-cents admission. Some years later her more mature work began appearing in magazines—*Family Circle, Rotarian, Seventeen, Catholic Digest, America, Parents' Magazine,* etc.

(Continued next page)

KELLY, REGINA Z.—*Continued*

Mrs. Kelly's first books were student outline studies in English and American history. The first trade book was *King Richard's Squire* (Crowell, 1937), a tale of Chaucer's England. The hero was Jean de Beri, scion of a French family, who came to England and served the boy king, Richard II. Mrs. Kelly's careful attention to historical detail was found by some reviewers to have "slowed down" her story. "For all that," Ellen L. Buell wrote in the New York *Times* (May 23, 1937), "her narrative has the elements of a good story, and it is richly colored with the pageantry and trappings of fourteenth century England."

Young Geoffrey Chaucer (Lothrop, 1952) drew upon the same historical background. Because the materials on Chaucer's life are so scanty, Mrs. Kelly described her book as "the probable life of Geoffrey Chaucer." Relying on imagination to supply most of the details, she produced a lively and colorful portrait of fourteenth century English life. Although the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (July 20, 1952) called it "a documentary source book of its period rather than one to be read for pleasure," other reviewers found it light and entertaining. In this story, Elizabeth Yates wrote in the *Christian Science Monitor* (August 14, 1952) "the author has made a rich tapestry of the social and historical background so that the probable life of its main character emerges as something gay and strong." The book was a selection of the Catholic Book Club.

Mrs. Kelly has also written two highly praised books set in American history. One of these is a novel, *Beaver Trail* (Lothrop, 1955), the story of a young boy who travels with his uncle, a fur trader, to Mackinac Island in 1811-1812. The Indian massacre at Fort Dearborn provides an exciting background. Louise S. Bechtel wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (May 8, 1955) that the book "strikes a fresh note among pioneer and Indian-fighting tales." For the Landmark Books series Mrs. Kelly wrote a sound and scholarly historical study *Lincoln and Douglas: The Years of Decision* (Random House, 1954) which Virginia Kirkus described as "an excellent outline profile of a historical situation . . . told in a form seldom run across in juveniles."

Mrs. Kelly and her husband live in an apartment only a few blocks from Austin High School on Chicago's North Side. She relaxes with an occasional game of bridge and of course, reading. She loves travel: "I think I like European travel best of all, but I am interested in going to any place that has a literary or historical background."

KELLY, WALT(ER CRAWFORD) Aug. 25, 1913- Cartoonist

Address: b. c/o Simon and Schuster, Inc., 630 5th Ave., New York 20

With an estimated 50,000,000 or more readers in the United States and several foreign countries, Walt Kelly's *Pogo* is one of the world's most popular comic strips. Using slapstick humor, sweetness and satire, the cartoonist depicts the doings and sayings of "nature's screetures" in Pogofenokee-land (Georgia's Okeefenokee Swamp), who are the friends of Pogo the possum and have all the ups and downs, virtues and foibles of "human beans." Unlike many leading U.S. cartoonists, Kelly owns the copyright of his strip, which since 1949 has been nationally syndicated by Post-Hall and now appears in over 450 newspapers. *The Pogo Sunday Book* (Simon and Schuster, 1956) is Kelly's tenth book since 1951, and his other books have racked up sales of over 1,600,000 copies; 80 per cent of his readers are said to be college students.

The National Broadcasting Company hired Kelly to set up some skits as comic relief during "the dull intervals" of the Democratic and Republican national conventions held in August 1956. Kelly put on a series of television shows in which he used three amateur actors whom he selected as political types to appear in his satire on smoke-filled rooms. Kelly, who ran Pogo for President in 1952, and handed out "I Go Pogo" buttons, is running the little possum in the 1956 Presidential race (New York *Herald Tribune*, July 8, 1956).

Pogo appeared on the "funny page" of American newspapers at a time when comics were almost entirely devoted to crime, "soap opera," Western adventure and outer-space; and it was one of a number of strips after World War II which answered a public demand for humor. Duncan Emrich, head of the folklore section of the Library of Congress, has stated that Walt Kelly shows "great originality, drawing on our basic folk traditions, humor and way of life in the same way that Mark Twain did" (*Newsweek*, June 21, 1954). A collection of original drawings of *Pogo* was presented to the Library of Congress in June 1954, when Kelly became the first comic-strip artist to be invited to contribute to the library's files.

Walter Crawford Kelly was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 25, 1913 to Walter Crawford and Genevieve (MacAnnulla) Kelly. The family moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut when he was about two years old, and Walt was educated in that city's public schools. Having been taught to draw by his father, a theatrical scene painter, he became cartoonist, as well as editor, for the school paper at Warren Harding High School.

In high school he also did some reporting for the Bridgeport *Post* and after graduation was hired by that paper as a reporter, writer and part-time artist. For a brief period during the depression he was an investigator for the Bridgeport Welfare Department. Then in 1935 he went to Hollywood, where he worked for about six years as an animator at the Walt Disney studios.

When he returned to the East in 1941, he was employed by the Western Printing and Lithographing Company to draw children's comic books. One series of stories dealt with Bumbazine, a little Negro boy, and his animal friends, including a minor character named Pogo, that lived in the Okeefenokee Swamp (which Kelly, incidentally, was to visit for

WALT KELLY

the first time in 1955). He also worked during part of World War II as a civilian employee of the Army's foreign language unit, and, according to *Collier's* (March 8, 1952), "on his own hook he did a little haphazard research on American dialects. He became enamored of the Georgia accent—and stored it up for use in his comic strip."

Among several assignments which occupied Kelly after the war was the illustration of the *Complete Nursery Song Book* (Lothrop, 1947 and 1954), edited by Inez Bertail. In 1948 he became art director, political cartoonist, and editorial adviser of the New York *Star,* which went on the newsstands in June 1948. "His original campaign cartoons of Governor Thomas E. Dewey as the Mechanical Man, when he was running against Harry S. Truman, caused quite a sensation," *Newsweek* (June 21, 1954) recalled. Kelly now also had the opportunity to do a daily comic strip called *Pogo.*

When the short-lived New York *Star* ceased publication in January 1949, Kelly signed with the Post Syndicate (later Post-Hall) under an agreement which ran *Pogo* in the New York *Post* beginning in May 1949 and in several other Eastern newspapers, such as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* soon afterward.

After slightly more than a year of syndication *Pogo* appeared in 126 U.S. newspapers and, according to a poll in the *Saturday Review of Literature,* by that time reached seventh place in popularity among comic strips. *Collier's* reported in 1952 that it had 37,000,000 readers in 226 newspapers in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Japan and other countries. By 1954 some 415 papers carried the strip, in 1956 the total is over 450.

Books of Pogo cartoons or comic strips published by Simon and Schuster include: *Pogo* (1951), *I Go Pogo* (1952), *Pogo Papers* (1953), *Uncle Pogo So-So Stories* (1953), *Incompleat Pogo* (1954), *Pogo Stepmother* (1954), *Pogo Peek-a Book* (1955), *Potluck Pogo* (1955) and *The Pogo Sunday Book* (1956). In the summer of 1954 Simon and Schuster also published a cardboard cutout of the swampland animals called *Pogomobile.*

In his review of *Uncle Pogo So-So Stories,* Murray Kempton observed that Kelly "is an idol among the eggheads, which is odd when you consider that he is a simple man who . . . quite obviously peddles his wares for children, bright children, but children" (New York *Post Magazine,* June 21, 1953). From college campuses nevertheless, Kelly received over 50,000 requests for his "I Go Pogo" buttons in the 1952 Presidential campaign.

In reviewing *The Pogo Sunday Book* in the New York *Times Book Review* (June 24, 1956) David Dempsey wrote: Possum talk takes some getting used to, but once you manage it the story line comes through in a remarkably heady and whimsical fashion—and you realize . . . that Kelly . . . is not really trying to say much of anything—he is simply restoring comic-strip art to the position of nonsocial, apolitical, unmythological and self-contained humor which it abdicated some years ago."

Pogo, the central figure in the strip, has been described by Walt Kelly as "the reasonable, patient, soft-hearted, naïve, friendly little person we all think we are" (*Life,* May 12, 1952). Well over 100 other creatures inhabit Pogofenokee-land, and each one—from cigar-smoking Albert the Alligator and Churchy LaFemme, the turtle, down to the "low type" like Chile Bug and Bold Weevil—has identifying personality traits. Other readily identifiable characters in Kelly's animal kingdom are "catlike" Simple J. Malarkey, "prideful" Beauregard Bugleboy, who will not let anyone forget that dog is man's best friend, and Dr. Howland Owl, a nearsighted pseudo-scientist and would-be inventor of an "Adam bomb."

Noting that Kelly is a student of languages, *Editor & Publisher* (April 26, 1952) pointed out, "Some of *Pogo's* special appeal may be in the almost hypnotic weirdness of the dialogue, a synthesis of Elizabethan English, French, Negro and Freudian dialects, heavily interspersed with puns."

Walt Kelly is said to have an excellent sense of timing, but while much of *Pogo's* "friendly" satire is topical, especially when touching on political issues, it is capable of general application. *Newsweek* (June 21, 1954) quoted from an article in *Canadian Forum* by Hugh Maclean of the English department of the Royal Military College of Canada: "*Pogo* remains . . . perhaps the only heir of *Krazy Kat* [a strip by George Herriman, which first appeared in Hearst papers around 1910]. *Pogo* is a discontinuous allegory in the classic tradition, directed (with rare exceptions) not at present abuses, but at the vagaries of human nature, which Kelly views in the spirit of mildly sad, richly amused tolerance."

Besides being *Pogo's* creator, Walt Kelly is known as the illustrator of a number of books, including John O'Reilly's fable of evolution, *The Glob* (Viking, 1952), and *I'd Rather Be*

KELLY, WALT—*Continued*

President, a satire by Charles Ellis and Frank Weir (Simon and Schuster, 1956). For *Life* magazine (September 13, 1954) he made several sketches of the procedures and personalities in the Senator Arthur V. Watkins committee's investigation into censure charges against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Some 300 colleagues of Walt Kelly in the National Cartoonist Society chose him Cartoonist of the Year for 1952 and elected him their president for 1954. One undertaking of the society under Kelly's presidency was an educational campaign to rid the newsstands of "horror" comic books.

On August 27, 1956 Kelly introduced into his Pogo cartoon two new characters, a speech-giving pig who bears a remarkable resemblance to Khrushchev, and a cockatoo who is a dead ringer for Bulganin. Pogo leaves the Georgia swamp this autumn to accompany Kelly to the Olympics. "Australia is jumping with marsupials," explained Kelly, and Pogo should feel right at home (*Cue,* August 25, 1956).

Walt Kelly is married and has four children: Kathleen, Carolyn, Peter and Stephen. "He's a tall, plumpish (he describes himself as 'impressively flabby'), friendly man," *Collier's* states, "with dark-brown hair . . . and heavy-framed glasses through which he peers out at the world with soft, yet watchful, brown eyes."

In whimsical mood Kelly pictured himself for *Current Biography* as an oranged-eyed, lemon-haired Bull Moose affiliate who stands eight feet six inches tall and weighs 97 pounds —the author of *Huckleberry Finn* and *The Fall and Decline of the Roman Empire,* a member of the Independent Order of Purse Snatchers, and the recipient during his college years at the Vemhurst School for Girls of "a few very fine prizes (set of white-wall tires, money, jewels)." His degree upon graduation, he wrote, was 95 per cent Fahrenheit.

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Who's Who in America, 1956-57

KENNEDY, STEPHEN P(ATRICK)

Oct. 27, 1906- Police Commissioner; lawyer

Address: b. Police Department, 240 Centre St., New York 13; h. 202-09 36th Ave., Bayside, Queens

In a position that is often described as New York City's "number one headache"—that of Police Commissioner of the largest city in the United States—Stephen P. Kennedy is in charge of a police force of nearly 23,000 members and has the final responsibility for all crime detection and prevention in the city.

Commissioner Kennedy is a career policeman who has risen through the ranks from foot patrolman in 1929 to detective, lieutenant, captain, inspector, chief inspector, and—in August 1955 when Francis W. H. Adams resigned from the post—police commissioner. He is also a lawyer and a graduate of the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Since taking office, Commissioner Kennedy has been especially active in three fields of the department's work—crime prevention (with particular emphasis on juvenile delinquency, narcotics, and gambling), traffic control, and the recruiting and improving of conditions for police personnel. In February 1956 he announced that there had been a 16.5 per cent cut in crime in the city within the past year. This, he reported, was the "direct result of the assignment of increased man power to foot patrol."

Stephen Patrick Kennedy was born in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, New York to Stephen and Mary (Caffrey) Kennedy on October 27, 1906. His father was a native of County Wexford in Ireland. Young Kennedy was educated at St. Anthony's School, St. Leonard's Academy, and Brooklyn Preparatory School, where he played football, and left school to go to work while he was still in his teens. After holding a variety of jobs as seaman, longshoreman, salesman, and stenographer in the office of the president of the United States Steel Corporation, Kennedy joined the police force as a rookie on March 22, 1929.

Although family finances had prevented him from continuing his education, Kennedy studied on his own in his spare time and rose through the police ranks by taking competitive examinations, from patrolman in 1929 to sergeant in 1937, lieutenant in 1940, and captain in 1945.

Also in after-working hours he completed his high school education, took pre-law studies at St. John's University from 1945 to 1947, and in June 1950 received a Bachelor of Laws degree at New York University. In June 1952 he was admitted to the practice of law in New York state, and he has also qualified to practice law before the Federal courts in the Eastern and Southern districts, the United States Court of Appeals, second district, and the United States Supreme Court.

In the course of his long career in the police department, Kennedy served in many branches of the force and in almost all sections of New York City. He has worked as "cop on the beat" and as a detective in homicide. During the mayoralty of the late Fiorello La Guardia, he organized and supervised the squads that patrolled the New York waterfronts. He has also headed the city's civil defense division, and he has been in charge of a special antigambling crusade. On February 1, 1949 he was made a deputy inspector and two years later, on May 16, 1951, he was promoted to inspector.

Kennedy become the twenty-fifth Police Commissioner of New York City (since its consolidation in 1898) when he was appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner on August 2, 1955 to succeed Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams, who resigned after eighteen months in office. Kennedy had served under Adams as chief inspector and was known to be his personal choice as his successor. He filled out the balance of Commissioner Adams' term to February 21, 1956. On January 20, 1956 Mayor Wagner reappointed him to a new five-year term (expiring in 1961) at an annual salary of $25,000.

The New York *Times* in an editorial (August 3, 1955) congratulated the Mayor on the appointment. "The new Commissioner," the *Times* observed, "has the reputation of being a straight-shooter, 100 per cent honest and an unrelenting taskmaster." The New York *Herald Tribune* (July 27, 1955) described Kennedy as "an incorruptible fighter in the war on crime and a policeman who expects every other policeman to be equally honest and hard-working."

Upon assuming office, Commissioner Kennedy announced that he would carry out the policies of his predecessor, Commissioner Adams, and fight crime "with our lives if necessary." He was aware, he told the press, that "many police resented his promotion because of his tough reputation." A strict disciplinarian, he has not sought easy popularity and, throughout his career in the police force, he has been known for his bookishness, his businesslike attention to the rules, and his unwillingness to tolerate even minor infractions of the police code. "A police commissioner," he has said, "must be a strong moral force. He must not bow to expediency or to political considerations" (New York *Times Magazine*, March 4, 1956).

Commissioner Kennedy made headlines during his first six months in office by questioning the legality of Mayor Wagner's order to open police files for use in commercial television productions. Following the precedent set on this matter by Commissioner Adams, he notified the Mayor on October 22, 1955 that he would not cooperate with a project to make television films dramatizing the activities of the various city departments. He reportedly pointed out that much of the work of the department is confidential and that the department does not have sufficient man power to give attention to TV projects. Mayor Wagner thereupon announced to the press: "If Commissioner Kennedy doesn't feel that it is in the best interest of his department, I'll go along with him."

On January 21, 1956 a committee on television policy appointed by the Mayor recommended the use of commercial television to publicize the work of the city departments, but advised that the heads of all departments must have the final decision on participation. Commissioner Kennedy commented on this report that his own position remained unchanged and that he would continue to oppose the idea.

The Police Commissioner took part in another lively controversy when he refused in February 1956 to turn over data on wire tapping to a New York state legislative committee which was examining evidence of corruption in wire-tapping. Commissioner Kennedy criticized the legislators for their statement in an interim report that there was "corruption" in the ranks of the plain-clothesmen who do the wire tapping. When the chairman of the committee described his refusal as "the verge of tyranny," the Commissioner said in a prepared statement: "I have stood alone on the issues before. I believe that the position I took was the right one" (New York *Times*, February 17, 1956).

Wide World
STEPHEN P. KENNEDY

The need for additional policemen "on the beat" underscored the shortage of police to handle traffic, Commissioner Kennedy announced in October 1955. Noting the increase in New York City traffic accidents and traffic deaths, he assigned a new "task force" of special motorcycle, radio motor patrol and radar units to special danger points within the city and inaugurated an intensive traffic safety campaign.

On the 1956 New Year's week end, Commissioner Kennedy sent out a fleet of unmarked police cars which, in three days, issued nearly 16,000 summonses for "moving violations." In addition to the continued use of these unmarked cars, the Commissioner announced in February 1956 that police would be authorized to make on-the-spot arrests of negligent motorists who are involved in serious accidents. By mid-February he was able to report a drop of 20 per cent in traffic fatalities compared with a similar period in 1955.

In a campaign to relieve traffic congestion in mid-town Manhattan, Commissioner Kennedy announced on February 24, 1956 a "saturation" plan, a heavy concentration of traffic police to keep autos moving through the city streets. The plan was tried out for thirty days and at the end of that period a 15 per cent improvement in traffic flow on some of the city's streets was reported. The trial period was then extended for another thirty days.

Commissioner Kennedy had asked in October 1955 that the police force be increased to 27,000 members as "the absolute minimum under which New York City can be relatively safe." He also launched an intensive recruitment campaign to attract capable young men

KENNEDY, STEPHEN P.—*Continued*

to the force. Kennedy has long been concerned with improving police educational programs and raising standards. In an address before the sixty-second annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held in Philadelphia on October 4, 1955, he stated his belief in the need for "professionalization" of the police—specialized training which would better prepare the police officer for his duties.

"The police officer," he said, "must know human relations, civics, and the philosophy of government." To achieve this professional status, the police officer must meet the highest standards of training, character, and morality. A graduate of the National Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Commissioner Kennedy has instituted advanced training methods in police science at the Police Academy in New York and has brought about the affiliation of the academy with the Baruch School of Business and Public Administration of the College of the City of New York.

At a budget hearing of the New York City Board of Estimate on April 11, 1956, Commissioner Kennedy urged the immediate appointment of 2,400 additional police and an increase in the pay of the police to compete with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and private industry in recruiting. Acknowledging that this would increase the burden on taxpayers, the Commissioner argued that they would have to pay through taxes "or in tribute to crime and the moral and economic wastage that comes from crime and losses from traffic delays."

Commissioner Kennedy has been married since 1929 to the former Hortense Goldberger, who had been his childhood sweetheart. They have one son, Stephen P. Kennedy, Jr., a student at Notre Dame University. The Kennedys live in a modest two-family house in Queens. For relaxation the Commissioner enjoys reading, gardening and attending the theatre and the opera. He is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 190 pounds, and has green-gray eyes and brown hair streaked with gray.

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KETCHAM, HANK 1920- Cartoonist

Address: b. c/o Post Hall Syndicate, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York, 17; Henry Holt and Co., 383 Madison Ave., New York 17

Parents of lively and sometimes exasperating pre-school children have been able to console themselves since Hank Ketcham, cartoonist, launched his daily syndicated panel *Dennis* in March 1951, by chuckling over the recognizable antics of a small boy. In 1953 the National Cartoonist Society gave Ketcham its Billy De Beck award. His cartoon is now syndicated in over 200 newspapers in the United States and throughout the world. After serving his apprenticeship in the Walt Disney organization, Ketcham spent four years in the U. S. Navy and created the nautical character *Half-Hitch,* which became a popular cartoon in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

Of his character, Dennis, inspired by his young son, Ketcham remarks wryly, "I have been working for an aggravating, tyrannical, four-year-old boy. . . . This little slave driver has kept my nose to the drawing board continuously, while doing nothing himself but annoy the neighbors, startle his parents, confound his teachers, and in general have himself a rousing good time." The boy appears in the syndicated Dennis panels and in the hardcover and paperback books *Dennis the Menace, More Dennis the Menace,* and *Baby Sitters Guide,* published by Henry Holt and Company.

A native of Seattle, Washington, Henry (Hank) King Ketcham was born in 1920, and attended grade school and high school in that city. After completing his freshman year at the University of Washington, Hank decided to foreswear higher education for a career in cartooning. His apprenticeship as a cartoonist was served in Hollywood, where he obtained a $25-a-week position with the Walt Disney organization. He worked on Donald Duck shorts and on *Fantasia* and *Pinocchio,* making the long series of drawings which cause the pictures to "move." He later did similar work in the animation departments of the Universal Studios and of the Walter Lanz organization.

Ketcham enlisted in the U. S. Navy in 1942 and in that year sold his first cartoon to the *Saturday Evening Post.* During much of his four-year service he was assigned to the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, where he continued to work on animated feature cartoons, as well as drawing, writing, and preparing promotional matter used in selling war bonds. In 1943 Ketcham drew upon his wartime experiences for the cartoon feature, *Half-Hitch,* the adventures of a diminutive sailor, appearing for some time in the *Saturday Evening Post.* Other major magazines also bought the cartoons he produced as a free lance—*Collier's,* for example, devoting a full page in August 1948 to his "Sunday Dinner" and another in December of that year to his "The Jolly Season."

In June 1942 he married a secretary (to an admiral) whom he met in the Secretary of the Navy's office. In September 1946 their son Dennis, was born. It was Ketcham's wife, Alice, who touched off the cartoonist's imagination by a chance remark. Referring to their then four-and-a-half-year-old son, she remarked, "Hank, our son Dennis is a menace."

The mischievous mite Ketcham brought into being on his drawing board had a universal appeal that confirmed the Post-Hall Syndicate's decision to put him into fifteen of their papers in March 1951. By January of the following year Dennis was ready for full-color Sunday appearances, and by May 1953, 30,000,000 readers of 193 newspapers in the United States and fifty-two abroad were chuckling over Dennis' fiendish antics and outrageous comments.

At the annual meeting of the National Cartoonist Society in April 1953 its members chose Ketcham as the outstanding comic strip originator of the year and bestowed on him its Billy De Beck award, established in memory of the late cartoon creator of Barney Google. *Newsweek* (May 4, 1953) remarked of Hank's brainchild that he was a boy "with a shock of blond hair and a versatility in deviltry to stagger the imagination of any one who had not been the parent of a four-year-old." Dennis by 1953 was also the inspiration for clothes, dolls, matchbooks, ashtrays, barbecue aprons, cookie jars, towels, glasses, cocktail napkins, and a Columbia record made by Rosemary Clooney and Jimmie Boyd.

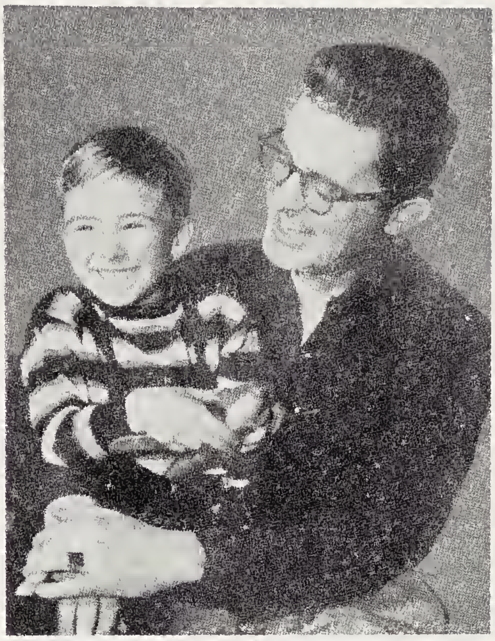
The cartoon is now syndicated as a Sunday strip in Spanish in thirteen papers in South America under the title *Daniel el Travieso.* "The name (literally translated as Daniel the Lively) lacks the punch of the English title," observed Betty Wilson in her article "A Menace Pays Off" (*Américas,* June 1953), "but Dennis, or Daniel, himself is a character fairly universal in existence and appeal. . . . Ketcham's stock in trade is a sort of zany realism, an ability to set down a recognizable slice of family life, frequently its most nerve-jarring aspects, and make it hilarious. . . . Everybody knows a Dennis; most parents have one around the house."

Compilations of the Dennis cartoons have been put out by Henry Holt and Company in hardcovers, and by Avon Books in paperbacks. *Dennis the Menace* (1952) has one page showing a waterlogged Dennis, in a flooded bathroom surrounded by his small navy, saying to a four-year old chum, "Listen! There go the fire sirens! It's getting so I can't lock that door fifteen minutes before she calls the Fire Department."

The *Baby Sitters Guide* (Holt, 1954) is a handbook on misbehavior embodying all of Dennis' four-year-old philosophy on the bedevilling and browbeating of adults. He suggests a fortifying diet of root beer and peanut butter sandwiches as preliminary training for a night "with a kid like me" and categorizes the types of juvenile problems they are likely to encounter.

Ketcham's authorship of the Dennis series brought him an invitation in February 1953 to lecture to the Washington *Post and Times Herald* Book and Author luncheon. That month the same newspaper ran a Dennis contest, with a $50 U. S. savings bond as a prize, to discover the Washington youngster most closely resembling Dennis. In an interview with the *Post* at that time, Mrs. Ketcham pointed out that her husband's cartoons have been used by psychologists in courses at Columbia University's Teachers' College as fine pointers on ways of treating children with a sense of humor.

Drawing Dennis presents certain technical problems. Because Dennis is a small figure in a large world, likely to be dwarfed and diminished by the adults who surround him, Ketcham is obliged to work out his proportions very minutely. To do this, he photographs the various compositions that are suggestive to him, and builds the details of his cartoons from them. Captions originally were supplied by Dennis himself, or by Ketcham's visits to the local kindergarten at Redding, Connecticut, when he lived in that town. More and more, he has come to rely on free-lance writers for the gag lines, especially, reported *Time,* on his friend, Bob Harmon, a muscular dystrophy victim, who supplies many of the source ideas and captions for Ketcham and receives a large proportion of the income from the Dennis sales. Dennis, in one respect, will always remain static, Ketcham has determined. He will always be four years old, without brothers or sisters, or otherwise changed, "all his aggressive little life," declares his creator. "A four-year-old has sharp eyes and imagination and an adequate vocabulary, but he's not really responsible for what he does" (*Américas,* June 1953).


HANK KETCHAM AND DENNIS

That the Ketcham's own Dennis has ceased to be a menace was shown by a *Look* picture series on a week end with the Ketcham family in June 1953. Mrs. Ketcham, moreover, reports that Dennis is a "he-man" type of boy who gets on well in school and with his playmates. The Ketchams usually spend alternate years in Connecticut, at Redding or Westport, or in California, where they own a home in Carmel-by-the-Sea. Readers familiar with the Mr. Mitchell of the Dennis cartoons would have little difficulty in recognizing Hank Ketcham himself—Dennis' real life father is very similar to the fictional one. For recreation Ketcham enjoys golf and swimming. He receives lots of fan mail with sentiments such as these: "You must have been looking in our window because our little boy does just the same things Dennis does."

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KEYHOE, DONALD E(DWARD) June 20, 1897- Author; former U.S. Marine Corps officer

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"Are other worlds watching us?" This is a question which has puzzled Major Donald E. Keyhoe, U.S. Marine Corps (Ret.) since 1949 when he wrote his first article on flying saucers. Increased public interest in the phenomena, and his own curiosity and determination to find an answer, led him to spend three years in research which culminated in his widely discussed book, *Flying Saucers From Outer Space* (1953).

This was followed by *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy* (1955). His conclusion that the flying saucers are interplanetary has resulted in much debate, with reviewers divided in opinion, but generally inclined to agree with the U.S. Air Force report, "Project Blue Book," issued in October 1955, that "no objects such as those popularly described as flying saucers have flown over the United States." Nevertheless, interest in UFO (Unidentified Flying Objects) continues, "sightings" are still reported, and several books by other observers have been published in the past two years maintaining Major Keyhoe's thesis that other worlds are watching us.

DONALD E. KEYHOE

Donald Edward Keyhoe was born on June 20, 1897 in Ottumwa, Iowa to Calvin Grant Keyhoe and May (Cherry) Keyhoe. His father was assistant postmaster at Ottumwa. He has a sister, Katherine, a missionary school teacher. He attended high school in Iowa and then the Naval Academy Preparatory School at Annapolis, Maryland. Becoming a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, he received the B.S. degree in 1919 and was commissioned a lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

He first began writing in 1922 while in a Washington, D.C. Naval hospital, after a plane crash in Guam in which he seriously injured his right arm. He returned to duty but retired in 1923 because of his injury. From 1924 to 1926 he was editor of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; from 1926 to 1928 he was chief of information, civil aeronautics branch of the U.S. Department of Commerce. He completed an information bulletin for the department entitled "Construction and Rating of Airports."

In 1926 Keyhoe was assigned as manager of the tour of the "Josephine Ford" plane in which Floyd Bennett and Richard E. Byrd (later Rear Admiral) had made the first flight over the North Pole on May 9, 1926. With Bernt Balchen and other aviators Keyhoe made a round-the-states tour in the plane. In 1927 he was designated as aide to Charles A. Lindbergh (now Brigadier General) for his nation-wide tour of the United States after his solo flight to Paris. Keyhoe and P. Love acted as advance representatives of Lindbergh, arriving in their plane a few moments before he flew into an airport in the *Spirit of St. Louis*. The tour was sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation for the Promotion of Aeronautics. Keyhoe's book *Flying With Lindbergh* (Putnam, 1928) describes their tour across the nation. E. J. David commented in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 9, 1928): "His aide, Keyhoe, gives us a quiet account . . . with glimpses of Lindbergh that seem to bring him closer." S. L. Goldsmith in the *Nation* (November 21, 1928) praised its "simple excellence, in style and in structure . . . Keyhoe has reserve, modesty, dignity. One could not wish Lindbergh a better biographer."

Keyhoe was the author of several articles for the *Saturday Evening Post* during 1928 and 1929, including "Flying with Lindbergh," "Lindbergh Four Years After," "Is Air Travel Safe?" and "Flying Blind." During 1939 and 1940 he contributed articles to *Reader's Digest* and *American Magazine*. His book *M-Day—If War Comes, What Your Government Plans For You"* (Dutton, 1940) has been described as "a somewhat dramatized, popular account of what will happen to the ordinary American citizen on mobilization day." Hanson Baldwin in the New York *Times* (August 18, 1940) described Keyhoe's book as "engrossing stuff, despite the rather jingoistic tone."

True magazine for January 1950 printed Major Keyhoe's first report on flying saucers, in which he stated his belief that the earth had been observed periodically by visitors from another planet and that this observation had increased markedly between 1948 and 1950. He expanded his ideas in his book *The Flying Saucers Are Real* (Gold Medal Books, Fawcett Publications, 1950). Over 500,000 copies were sold. In his foreword to his next book, *Flying Saucers From Outer Space* (Holt, 1953), Keyhoe stated: "Scores of impressive sighting reports by service pilots have been cleared for me, with the conclusions of Air Technical Intelligence . . . some so incredible they would have been ridiculed two or three years ago."

Reviewers' opinions varied on Keyhoe's conclusion that the flying saucers are interplanetary. According to the Springfield *Republican*, "Major

Keyhoe is far from being a newcomer in the saucer field, as he was one of the first to discuss them seriously, and has been an invaluable gadfly in keeping the armed services from stamping 'top secret' on reports of sightings. He believes the saucers are real and that they do come from another planet, and indicates strongly that the Air Force thinks so too." Fritz Leiber in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (October 18, 1953) asked, "Are other worlds watching us? Can we trust what we see through Keyhoe's keyhole? As a science fiction writer, I feel considerably humbled to admit that I just don't know." H. A. Wooster in the *Library Journal* (November 1, 1953) wrote, "A puzzling book on a puzzling subject—the book sounds somewhat like science fiction . . . the author is either very right or very wrong."

"Keyhoe's book," commented Jonathan Leonard in the New York *Times Book Review* (November 22, 1953), "teems with unidentified authorities and anonymous sources. It contains abundant evidence that the Major is no expert in physics. In many cases, for instance, he accepts without comment sensational estimates of a saucer's speed. The fact is, of course, that no one can judge the distance of an unfamiliar flying object unless he knows its size. Without knowing its distance he cannot judge its speed." On the other hand, the *Christian Century* (December 23, 1953) commented: "Better hold that grin, which the term 'flying saucer' is likely to evoke, until you have read the evidence. Major Keyhoe is no hysterical novice. . . . Hundreds of reports by excited citizens can be disregarded, but circumstantial accounts by experienced pilots . . . cannot be brushed off so lightly."

Siegfried Mandel in his article "The Great Saucer Hunt" in *Saturday Review* (August 6, 1955) discussed ten books which have found thousands of readers "sympathetic" to the saucer idea. Of Keyhoe's book *Flying Saucers From Outer Space,* he wrote: "The most persuasive and influential of all the saucer-writers is Major Keyhoe, who is convinced that outer-space beings exist, that their crafts are being navigated by radio astronomy, that they understand our own radio transmissions, and that they are keeping our world under constant surveillance."

In *The Flying Saucer Conspiracy* (Holt, 1955) Keyhoe covered "sightings" reported during 1954 and 1955 by pilots, scientists, radar experts, airport tower operators and other observers. He also discussed "collidings" of planes with unidentified flying objects in which the planes and their pilots "vanished." He charged that there is a conspiracy of silence within the Air Force to conceal discoveries of visitors from other worlds.

The U.S. Air Force issued in October 1955 a 316-page report, "Project Blue Book," the results of some 5,000 "saucer" sightings between 1947 and 1955. The project, headed by Edward J. Ruppelt, concluded that 97 per cent of the sightings were known phenomena, balloons, shooting stars, planets, etc., and only 3 per cent were "unknown." In January 1956 Doubleday & Company published Ruppelt's book, *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects.* Both the report and the book show that the "conspiracy" charged by Keyhoe is "little more than a conflict of opinion within the Air Force on what should be made public about an investigation that has yet to turn up definitive results" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 19, 1956).

Major Keyhoe called the Air Force report "an insult to the hundreds of experienced pilots in the Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and airlines who have been secretly reporting saucer encounters at the Air Force's own request" (New York *Times,* October 28, 1955). He challenged the Air Force to deny that armed jets still "scrambled" to pursue every "saucer" that can be tracked by radar.

Air Secretary Donald A. Quarles announced on October 26, 1955 that the Air Force plans to send up radical new aircraft sure to be mistaken for flying saucers because they will be shaped like a dish. The craft are being built by Avro, Ltd., of Canada.

Major Keyhoe has black hair, blue eyes, is five feet seven and a half inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. In politics he is an independent. His church affiliation is Methodist. He has traveled all over the Pacific and the United States. His hobbies are playing the piano, reading, and flying. On August 18, 1930 he married the former Helen Wood Gardner at Annapolis. They have twin daughters, Cathleen and Caroline.

The *Saturday Review* (February 25, 1956) quotes Keyhoe in answer to the questions: Have you yourself ever seen a flying saucer? What do you believe is the origin and the intent of saucers? "I have never seen a flying saucer but in 1952 I saw a UFO [Unidentified Flying Object] tracked by radar at the control center of Washington National Airport. I have simply tried to do a straight reporting job collecting authentic and verified reports.

"The beings who control the saucers I believe are attempting to learn all possible details of our civilization, the earth's atmosphere and climate, with the intention of eventually making contact. Whether their motives are friendly, neutral, or hostile I do not know, but so far I have seen no conclusive proof that they are hostile. I believe that the saucers, or some of them, are using Mars and more recently the moon as bases of operation for their reconnaissance of the earth."

KILGORE, HARLEY M(ARTIN) Jan 11, 1893-Feb. 28, 1956 United States Senator; senior Democratic Senator from West Virginia; practiced law and was a judge of the criminal court of Raleigh county before being elected in 1940 to the U.S. Senate; the only man in his state's history to be elected to three consecutive terms in the Senate; supported New Deal policies consistently; had backing of state's labor unions; noted for liberal voting record. See *Current Biography* (June) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 F 29 '56

KING AHMAD OF THE YEMEN *See* Ahmad, King of the Yemen

KING OF BHUTAN *See* Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan

KING IDRIS OF LIBYA *See* Idriss Senussi I, King of Libya

KING JIGME DORJI WANGCHUK *See* Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan

KING MAHENDRA OF NEPAL *See* Mahendra, King of Nepal

KING ZAHIR OF AFGHANISTAN *See* Mohammed Zahir Shah

KING, ERNEST JOSEPH Nov. 23, 1878-June 25, 1956 Admiral U.S. Navy, (Ret.), Annapolis graduate (1901); captain aircraft carrier *Lexington* (1930); Commander in Chief of U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations in World War II; commanded the greatest aggregation of fighting ships, planes and men in history; attended historic conferences with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill; on Utah Beach, Normandy on D-Day plus 6 (June 12, 1944); retired in 1945 and served as adviser to the President and Department of Defense. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ Je 26 '56

KINSEY, ALFRED C(HARLES) June 23, 1894-Aug. 25, 1956 Biologist; professor of zoology, Indiana University since 1929; co-author of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* (1948) and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (1953); founded Institute for Sex Research at Bloomington, Indiana (1947); also author of biology textbooks. See *Current Biography* (Jan.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p 1 Ag 26 '56

KNUTSON, COYA (kn͞oot'sĕn) Aug. 23, 1912- U.S. Representative from Minnesota

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Oklee, Minn.

Known as "the farm woman's Congresswoman," U.S. Representative Coya Knutson from Minnesota's Ninth District won her "butter and egg campaign" on the farm women's votes with a promise to work for at least 90 per cent parity prices for farm products to replace the Eisenhower Administration's flexible price support system (*Better Farming*, March 1955). On November 2, 1954, as Democratic-Farmer-Labor party candidate, she defeated Republican Harold C. Hagen, incumbent representative from her district, with a margin of 2,335 votes, and was elected the first woman from her state to sit in the nation's Congress. Following the opening of the Eighty-fourth Congress in January 1955, she was appointed to the House Committee on Agriculture.

For two terms, from 1951 to 1954, Coya Knutson had been a member of Minnesota's House of Representatives. Besides her "grass roots" knowledge of farm issues, she has a background in public relations and social welfare and is a former public school teacher. Having worked in the restaurant field, she is also interested in the problems of small business.

Cornelia Gjesdal was born on August 23, 1912 in Edmore, North Dakota, the daughter of Christian and Christine (Anderson) Gjesdal, Norwegian immigrants. Her father was a farmer, and she learned at an early age that "there is a lot more to farming than just raising crops and livestock" (*Better Farming*, March 1955). "Coya," as she came to be called, had three sisters and one brother. She has said that growing up on a farm "meant getting up at five o'clock in the morning to help with the milking before breakfast" (*Congressional Record*, February 10, 1955). She has also recalled: "I lived on my parents' farm in North Dakota at the time the grasshoppers stopped for lunch. When they took off again, our crops went with them."

Coya attended the local public schools in Edmore and was graduated from high school in 1930. Entering Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, she majored in music and English, joined Mu Phi Epsilon (music sorority) and was soloist in the choir. After receiving her A.B. degree in 1934, she began a sixteen-year high school teaching career. In addition, she took postgraduate studies in library science at Moorhead State Teachers College, Minnesota and in music at Juilliard School of Music, New York City. (When she is living in her home at Oklee, Minnesota, she sings in the Concordia College Choir.)

After her marriage in 1940 to Andrew Knutson, Coya Knutson increased her knowledge of farm problems when she served during 1941-42 with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Minnesota as one of the nation's few "farmer field women." In this work she was concerned with support prices and acreage allotments for farmers. For her outstanding record, she was one of two field women in the AAA chosen to meet with Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard.

Interested in social welfare work, Coya Knutson served from 1948 to 1950 as a member of Red Lake county welfare board in Minnesota. Her experience with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had made her "vitally concerned with human problems and their solution," and led her to help establish a local Oklee medical clinic, Red Cross branch and community chest fund.

Her political career began in 1948 when she was chosen chairman of the Red Lake county Democratic-Farmer-Labor party. Two years later she was the Democratic candidate from her local Sixty-fifth District, comprising Red Lake and Clearwater counties, to the Minnesota House of Representatives. She polled the highest vote in the district in the 1950 election and became one of two women members of the state legislature. In 1952 she was re-elected for a second two-year term, and while in office, in 1952-53, participated in the Minnesota vocational and higher education interim committee study.

As Minnesota state representative, Mrs. Knutson was the author of a statewide dairy act that increased the quality and sales of dairy products. She also sponsored resident emergency maternity care for veterans' wives, educational aid to handicapped children, and improvements in sanitoriums. During 1951 the legislature, which meets in odd-numbered years, appropriated more than $6,000,000 for mental health programs, approved a large increase in school aid and a forestry camp for delinquent youths. At the 1953 meeting it established a Fair Employment Practices Commission and approved a teacher's retirement act.

Her four years' achievement in the state legislature encouraged Mrs. Knutson in 1954 to campaign as Democratic-Farmer-Labor party candidate from Minnesota's Ninth District to the U.S. House of Representatives. She spoke more frequently to farmers than did her opponent, Harold C. Hagen, twelve-year Republican incumbent, and she criticized the farm program of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Between Easter and election day on November 2, 1954 she addressed more than 20,000 voters and covered about 25,000 miles in her sound truck, equipped with a special campaign song. In this lyric, written to the tune of "Casey Jones" and called "The Saga of Silent Harold," she satirized her opponent. She received a plurality of 2,335 votes.

Besides supporting high parity prices for farm products, Mrs. Knutson advocates revival of a food-stamp plan for distribution of surpluses, an improved program for soil conservation, a strengthening of the family-farm pattern, and an enlarged school lunch program. Assigned on January 13, 1955 to the House Committee on Agriculture, she became the first woman to serve on this important committee.

Among the bills that Mrs. Knutson favored during her first year in Congress were a resolution granting the President authority to use U.S. armed forces for the defense of Formosa (January) and a three-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (February). Emphasizing the importance to the farmer of the extension of this act, she said on the floor of the House: "American agriculture cannot prosper if it can only produce the food and fiber needed for the people of the United States. Agriculture must export or die" (*Congressional Record,* February 17, 1955).

COYA KNUTSON

She also approved a postal pay raise of 8.3 per cent, rather than of 7.6 per cent (April), a proposal to restore rigid farm price supports (May), a grant of $2.6 billion for foreign aid (July), raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July), 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August). She voted "nay" to increasing salaries of members of Congress and the Federal judiciary (February), dropping a proposal for a $20 income tax cut (February), the Eisenhower highway program (July) and to a bill exempting natural gas producers from Federal regulation of prices of gas at the well-head (July).

During the 1955 session she introduced bills calling for an explicit statement of national policy to preserve and strengthen the family-farm pattern (February), an amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1937 to provide additional credit facilities for farm enlargement and development (February), an extension and amendment of the Sugar Act of 1948 (March), and an authorization of $100 per capita payment to Red Lake county Chippewa Indians from the sale of county timber and lumber (April).

Invited to speak on farm problems at the 1955 vocational seminar of the National Council of Churches in America, Representative Knutson stated that "rising costs and falling prices had brought the farmer at the end of 1953 to the smallest share of national income on record" (*Congressional Record,* February 10, 1955). She said that the farmer needs "at least 90 per cent parity until another solution takes over" and emphasized that the problem "lies not in production but in distribution." In her opinion, "wealth must be produced from the grass roots up, not the top down."

Congresswoman Knutson is a trustee of the Minnesota Foundation for Political Education, the first American endowment foundation to give financial aid for individual careers in politics. Organizations in which she holds membership include the United Nations Association, the National Education Association, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliaries, and the Minnesota Education Association. Her church affiliation is Lutheran.

(Continued next page)

KNUTSON, COYA—*Continued*

On her office desk she keeps a pen set given to her by Oklee, Minnesota high school students, and a clock and Indian girl statue which the senior class presented to her for coaching their class play. She has been a 4-H Club leader and a member of the Minnesota Youth Study Commission. Fred Bailey in *Better Farming* (March 1955) describes her as "a pleasant, friendly woman . . . as easy to talk to as your neighbor on the next farm."

She married Andrew Knutson, a hotel owner, on March 21, 1940, and they have a son, Terrance. Mrs. Knutson is five feet five inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, and has blonde hair and blue eyes. For recreation, she likes music and hiking. "I would like to meet and talk with every farm wife in America," she has said, "but since I can't, I hope they will at least write me about their problems" (*Better Farming,* March 1955).

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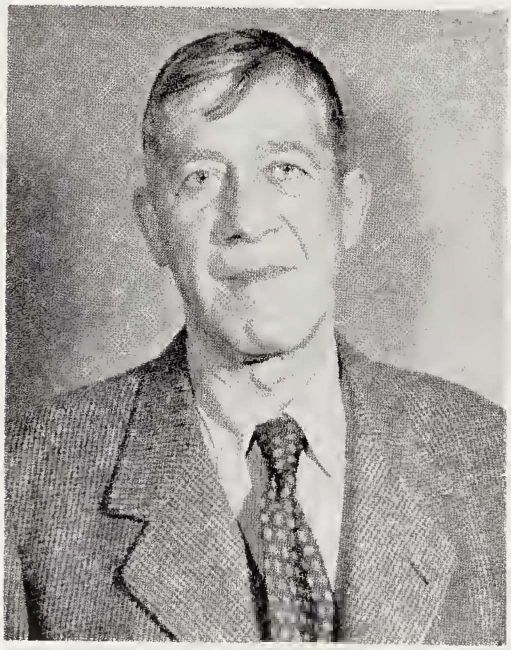
KOKOSCHKA, OSKAR (kō̇'kō̇sh-kä)

Mar. 1, 1886- Artist; author

Address: b. c/o Galerie St. Etienne, 46 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. 120 Eyre Court, Finchley Rd., London, N.W. 8

The seventy-year-old Austrian artist Oskar Kokoschka has been called "one of the most important painters of the modern movement and a key figure in Central European expressionism." He is equally renowned for his "psychoanalytical" portraits and landscapes and panoramas of cities. He also occupies a major place in contemporary German literature as one of the founders of the expressionist drama.



Wide World

OSKAR KOKOSCHKA

His early paintings and plays scandalized the conservative Viennese, but in Germany after 1910 he won recognition. He was a professor at the Dresden Academy of Art from 1919 to 1924. One of the first to be proscribed by Hitler as among the "degenerate" artists, he was driven in turn from Vienna and Prague and finally found refuge in England, where he has lived since 1938.

Oskar Kokoschka was born in the Austrian village of Pöchlarn on March 1, 1886. His father, a Czech descended from a long line of artisans and himself trained as a goldsmith, had come to Austria from Prague and married the daughter of a Styrian forester. As a boy, Oskar wanted to become a chemist, but while still in secondary school he showed an interest in the ethnographic museum collections of primitive African and Oceanic art. On the strength of some of his drawings, he was recommended for a scholarship to the Vienna School of Arts and Crafts, which he entered in 1904.

At the school he studied with Berthold Löffler, and in his second year was an assistant instructor in drawing. He was also recommended to the celebrated craft studios of the Wiener Werkstätte, for which he designed fans and decorative postcards. The artistic movement that dominated Vienna at the time was *Jugendstil,* or the *art nouveau* style, as represented by the painter Gustav Klimt. Kokoschka's earliest work reflected the influences of Klimt's decorative *fin-de-siècle* art, the Swiss symbolist Ferdinand Hodler, and the Austrian baroque tradition.

In 1908 the Wiener Werkstätte published his first book, *Die träumenden Knaben,* a prose poem with colored lithographs that has been called "the masterpiece of the *Jugendstil.*" He also participated in the first *Kunstschau* exhibition, and his decorative panels and highly distorted terra-cotta self-portrait were so bitterly attacked by the Vienna press that he was dismissed from the School of Arts and Crafts.

At the second *Kunstschau,* in 1909, two of Kokoschka's violently melodramatic and symbolic plays, *Sphinx und Strohmann* and *Mörder, Hoffnung der Frauen,* were produced. The outraged audience rioted and the police had to intervene. In spite of his condemnation in official circles, Kokoschka won the support of the younger and more progressive artists and writers in Vienna, notably the pioneer modern architect, Adolf Loos, who became his protector and counselor.

Kokoschka's first oil painting, *The Trance Player,* dates from 1907, and during the next few years he devoted himself almost exclusively to painting portraits of his friends. In these so-called "psychoanalytical" portraits, with their sensitive, nervous line and expressive use of distortion, the artist revealed "an almost super-normal faculty for identifying himself with his model," whose "innermost life" he seemed to probe.

Among the most notable portraits were those of *Hans and Erica Tietze* (1908-09), *Peter Altenberg* and *Loos* (1909), *Auguste Forel* and *Else Kupfer* (1910). Moving to Berlin in 1910, he came into contact with the expressionist group of painters, whose aim was to express the intensity of their inner vision and emotional experiences through pictorial means. In Berlin, Kokoschka achieved the recognition denied him in Vienna. He had his first one-man show at Paul Cassirer's Gallery in June 1910. And he became one of the chief contributors to *Der Sturm,* a magazine of the Berlin expressionist group centered around the critic Herwarth Walden, who sponsored the artist publicly.

Dividing his time between Berlin and Vienna, Kokoschka in 1913 began to produce a series of paintings characterized by larger handling, elongated baroque figures, sinuous flame-like brushstrokes, and daring composition. This phase of his work culminates in the *Self Portrait* (1913) and the symbolic figure compositions—*Two Nudes* (1912-13), *Double Portrait* (1913), and *The Tempest* (1914), which has been described as "one of the monuments of expressionist painting."

With the outbreak of World War I, Kokoschka joined a cavalry regiment in 1915. Before his departure for the Eastern front he painted the prophetic *Knight Errant,* in which he depicted himself as a fallen warrior. A year later he was wounded by the Russians during a reconnaissance patrol. After a long convalescence, he was declared unfit for further duty in 1917, and settled in an art colony outside Dresden where he was influenced by German expressionists.

Remaining in Dresden for seven years, he was appointed a professor at the Academy of Art there in 1919. His painting underwent a decisive change during this period. The murky, smoldering tones of his prewar work were superceded by bright, strident colors applied in broad flat areas with a thick brush or palette knife. And his study in the Dresden State Picture Gallery of Dutch painters as well as of Japanese prints, brought a new concern with composition and structure. Among the outstanding examples of Kokoschka's Dresden period are the *Self Portrait* and *Exiles* (1917), *Friends* (1917-18), *The Power of Music* (1918-20), *Lot and His Daughters,* and *The Painter—I* (1923), and a series of views of the Elbe River (1920-23).

The year 1924 inaugurated a new phase in Kokoschka's artistic development. He resigned his post at Dresden, and spent the next seven years leading an itinerant existence painting landscapes and panoramic views of cities. Abandoning the subjectivity of his Central European work, he now directed his attention to the external world, and his painting became more objective and Westernized in approach. His study of the French impressionists furthered this tendency.

His travels took him to Switzerland, Italy, France, Scotland, Spain, Portugal, and the Near East. Although his landscapes of this period, with their breadth of conception, luminous color, and dramatic execution, have been termed "his greatest artistic achievement," he never wholly abandoned portraiture, and even painted some notable studies of animals (*Mandrill,* 1926).

In 1931, at the height of his success, he returned to live in Vienna. The political events of the next fifteen years brought about a profound change in his art, which he attempted to transform into a weapon in defense of his humanistic ideals. He considers *Children's Welfare of Socialist Vienna* (1931) as his first picture with political meaning. After the assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss by the Nazis in 1934, Kokoschka moved to Prague and later became a Czech citizen.

He was inspired to paint a series of panoramas of Prague which rank among his finest townscapes. His most ambitious work was the symbolic portrait of the Czech president, *T. G. Masaryk* (1934-36). An outspoken anti-fascist, Kokoschka was among the prominent German artists whose paintings were included in the now historic Nazi exhibition of so-called "Degenerate Art," which opened in Munich in 1937.

Late in 1938, after the Munich Pact, Kokoschka went to London, England, where he lived during the blitz. Concern with the ideological struggle gained increasing mastery over his painting. Many critics consider his politically symbolic works, like *The Red Egg* (1940-41), *Anschluss: Alice in Wonderland* (1942), and *What We Are Fighting For* (1942-43), of inferior artistic value. They prefer the series of landscapes (1939-40) painted at the village of Polperro on the Cornish coast, or his watercolors of flowers.

After the end of the war, Kokoschka painted landscapes in the Swiss Alps (1947) and townscapes in Italy (1948) that were said to mark a return "to the height of his powers." Since 1953, he has been teaching at the International Summer Academy of Fine Arts in Salzburg. He designed the scenery and costumes for the production of *The Magic Flute* at the 1955 Salzburg Festival. The artist has completed two of his largest and most ambitious works: *The Saga of Prometheus* (1950), a baroque ceiling decoration for a private residence in London; and *Thermopylae* (1953-54), a 52 by 10-foot symbolic triptych for the University of Hamburg.

His one-man shows have been held in New York in 1938, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1949, and 1954. A retrospective exhibition was held at the Boston Institute of Contemporary Art in 1948, and later in five other cities, ending at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1949. The artist made his first trip to the United States in 1949 to teach painting at the Boston Museum's summer art school.

An important part of Kokoschka's output has been his graphic work, which is included in such collections as *Der gefesselte Kolumbus* (1913), *Bachkantate* (1914); and *Passion* (1916). He has also provided the illustrations for Ehrenstein's *Tubutsch* (1912), and *Mein*

KOKOSCHKA, OSKAR—*Continued*

Lied (1931), Kraus' *Die Chinesische Mauer* (1914), and von Dirsztay's *Lob des hoben Verstandes* (1917). Two of Kokoschka's plays, *Hiob* and *Der brennende Dornbusch,* were produced at Max Reinhardt's Kammerspiele in Berlin, in 1919, with scenery by the author.

A member of the Prussian Academy of Art before 1933, Kokoschka resigned as a protest against the dismissal of Jewish artists. He was made an honorary citizen of Vienna (1946) and of Pöchlarn (1951), and an honorary member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich in 1950. In 1952 he won the Licht-wark Prize of the City of Hamburg.

The "tall, spare, and angular" artist, who has blue eyes and iron gray hair, is said to be "gentle, poised, and quietly good-natured" in personality, and "entirely youthful in spirit." His wife, Olda, is a Czech who followed him into exile. Their headquarters are a London apartment; Kokoschka has no studio, prefering to paint landscapes in the open air, portraits at the subject's home. He paints slowly these days, sometimes producing only two oils a year.

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KONEV, IVAN S(TEPANOVICH) (kō'nyĕv ē-vän' stĕp-än-ō'vēch) Dec. 27, 1897- Soviet Army officer; Communist party leader

Address: Ministry of Defense, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1943.

When the Soviet Union and its East European satellites formed a unified military command in May 1955 as a counterpart to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and a counterbalance to the rearmament of Western Germany, Ivan S. Konev was named commander in chief. From his headquarters in Moscow he commands the 6,000,000-man force of the Soviet Union and its seven European satellites that stand ready to face the almost equal number of men in the armies of NATO and its allies in Europe.

A Marshal of the Soviet Union and a former Deputy War Minister of that country, Konev was one of the outstanding military leaders of World War II, a brilliant tactician and masterful commander of mechanized troops. It was he who brought the Nazi tank expert, Colonel General Heinz Guderian, to heel; who was the first to push the Germans back across the Soviet borders, and whose mechanized columns swept across Poland, 200 miles in thirteen days, to be the first to cross into German soil.

Ivan Stepanovich Konev was born December 27, 1897 in the village of Ladeino near the city of Nikolsk, northwest of Kirov, Russia. His parents were poor peasants and although he went to a village school briefly, he worked from the time he was twelve as a lumberjack.

After being drafted into the Czar's army in 1916 Konev was sent to the Ukrainian front. Following the February 1917 Revolution, which overthrew the Czar, his division was disarmed by the provisional government because of its Bolshevik sympathies. Konev was arrested and deported from the Ukraine.

Konev joined the Bolshevik party in 1918, after the October Revolution had brought the Bolsheviks to power. He was elected party chairman in the Nikolsk district, and in February 1918 was chosen a member of the district Soviet's executive committee. In May and June 1918 he participated in the Fifth All-Union Congress of Soviets and in August of that year joined the Red Army.

Sent to the Eastern Front as an artilleryman, Konev later became commissar of an armored train, participating in operations against Aleksandr V. Kolchak's troops, the Semenov bands and the Japanese. The People's Revolutionary Army of the Far Eastern Republic sent him as a delegate to the Tenth Congress of the party in 1921. The next year, when Vladivostok was retaken from the Japanese, he became military commissar in the nearby city of Voroshilov.

During 1924 Konev was assigned as a corps commander first in the Ukraine and then in Moscow. He was a delegate to the Thirteenth Congress of the party in 1924 and also to the Fourteenth Congress the next year when he was attending courses at the M. V. Frunze Military Academy in Moscow. During the same period he was elected to the All-Union Central Executive Committee—the government body that preceded the present Supreme Soviet, where Konev now sits as a deputy to the Council of the Union from a district near Lvov in the Ukraine.

After graduation from the academy Konev was named commander of a rifle regiment. Five years later he was moved to the staff of a rifle division, where he served for three years. He completed a special faculty course at the Frunze Academy in 1934 and was named commander of the second Byelorussian rifle division in 1937.

Starting in May 1937 and extending into 1938, a purge decimated the ranks of Red Army officers. What role Konev played in this is unknown. But during 1938 he was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Order of the Red Banner, and in September was put in command of the Second Separate Red Banner Army. At the Eighteenth Congress of the party the next year he was elected an alternate member of the party's Central Committee.

Konev was promoted to lieutenant general on June 5, 1940, and when the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union a year later he was in charge of tank troops on the central front. In September 1941, at Gomel and Yelna, he halted the drive by Guderian toward Moscow with a maneuver that came to be known as the "Konev ambush"—a planned retreat in the center, with the flanks then snapping closed across the breach to trap the enemy. During the winter of 1941-1942 Konev, in the rank of colonel general, moved to the Tula sector south of Moscow. The following summer he fought a campaign to the northwest of Moscow, and on August 26, 1943 he returned as a full general to the southern sector, in command of the Second Ukrainian Army.

His army rolled through the Donets Basin in the Ukraine, enveloping the major German strongholds there, and in February 1944 forced a juncture with the First Ukrainian Army to the north to entrap and destroy 100,000 Nazi troops. For this victory he won the Order of Suvorov, first class, and promotion to Marshal of the Soviet Union.

In March 1944 Konev launched his army on a new offensive that advanced through Bessarabia to the Rumanian border. Then in July he moved over to the command of the First Ukrainian Army and directed an offensive across southern Poland to the Vistula River. For this he was awarded the Order of Lenin, the Gold Star Medal and the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

From a bridgehead on the Vistula his troops in January 1945 began the last great offensive of the war. Driving between Warsaw and Cracow, in a week his mechanized units had sped a quarter of the distance to Berlin. In two weeks they were within 148 miles of the German capital. In April, when they reached the Elbe to join the Americans, he was awarded the Order of Victory.

On May 2, 1945 his troops, together with those of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, took Berlin, and a week later they entered the city of Prague, Czechoslovakia. In June 1945 Konev was awarded his second Gold Star Medal and in December his second Order of Lenin.

After the war Konev became the Soviet representative on the Allied Control Council in Vienna (chairman in 1945-1946) and was in command of Soviet troops in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. His U.S. counterpart in Vienna was General Mark W. Clark. In the early days their relations were excellent. "We get the finest cooperation from Marshal Konev and his staff," General Clark said in October. "He's a fine soldier of course, and we've found him an excellent man in council" (New York *Times*, October 11, 1945). Disputes over reparations soon estranged them, and Clark later declared that Konev was "a mental robot, saying only what had been written for him, as though his tongue moved only when wound by a key in the Kremlin" (New York *Times*, June 5, 1955).

In 1946 Konev was moved to Moscow where, on November 18, he succeeded Zhukov as commander-in-chief of all Soviet land forces and a Deputy U.S.S.R. Minister of War. On his fiftieth birthday, December 1947, he was awarded his third Order of Lenin.

While continuing as a Deputy War Minister, Konev was named in April 1950 as chief inspector of the Soviet Army. It was believed that in this position he was supervising the Soviet forces in the satellites and had played a role in a reorganization and purge of the Czechoslovak army. He visited Prague twice, in 1951 and again in 1952, for ceremonies on the anniversary of the "liberation" of that city from the Nazis.

Wide World

MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV

At the Nineteenth Party Congress in October 1952 Konev was advanced to a full member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party. In the same year he was transferred to work as a military district commander.

In January 1953, when the Soviet press announced the arrest of nine "terrorist Jewish doctors," Konev was named as one of those they had intended to assassinate. This plot was declared to be a hoax after the death of Stalin in March of that year, and it appeared that it may have been a political maneuver to undermine Lavrenti P. Beria, the U.S.S.R. Minister of Internal Security (see *C.B.* 1942, 1954). During this period—March to late June—Konev was rarely mentioned in the press, and this was interpreted as indicating he had fallen from favor.

Just before the arrest of Beria in June 1953, on charges of treason, Konev had taken over command of the armed forces in Kiev. It was believed that the armed forces had a major part in the deposing of Beria, and this view appeared to be confirmed when it was announced that Konev headed the special judicial commission of the Soviet Supreme Court that tried Beria and his co-conspirators and sentenced them to death in December 1953.

At the congress of the Ukrainian Communist party in March 1954 Konev, who had been for some years a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Ukraine, played a leading role as the commander of the Carpathian Military District. He was one of the principal speakers, also, at the Moscow celebration of the thirty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Soviet

KONEV, IVAN S.—*Continued*

Army and Navy in February 1955. A month later, when his name appeared third in a list of high military officers—immediately after Defense Minister Zhukov and First Deputy Defense Minister Aleksandr M. Vasilevsky—it was speculated that he had been named a Deputy Defense Minister.

The conference which established the unified command of the Communist countries of Eastern Europe was held at Warsaw in mid-May 1955, with the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia attending. At the close of the three-day meeting they signed a mutual defense treaty providing for the joint command, and in a communiqué announced that Konev would be its chief.

The Warsaw treaty, as Hanson W. Baldwin interpreted it in the New York *Times* (May 15, 1955), "put a juridical stamp of approval on a *de facto* condition—the merging, or the Sovietization, of all the armed forces of the eight countries." Deputy commanders of the unified command, according to the agreement, would be the defense ministers or military leaders of the signatory states.

Experts differ on the relations between Zhukov and Konev, Harry Schwartz of the New York *Times* (February 10, 1955) finding them close and Franz Borkenau in the *New Leader* (May 30, 1955) portraying them as at odds. According to Baldwin (New York *Times,* August 2) Konev is the No. 2 military man after Zhukov.

Konev's military maxim is said to be: "Decide what the enemy expects of you, then do the opposite." Konev has close-cropped hair and a "barrel-shaped chest" well capable of carrying the rows of medals and decorations he has been awarded. That these are not empty honors was indicated by *Time* magazine (March 7, 1955), which called Konev "a fighting Marshal who has earned his decorations the hard way and has the respect of the Russian people."

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KORDA, SIR ALEXANDER Sept. 16, 1893-Jan. 23, 1956 Motion picture producer and director; born in Hungary, became British subject in 1936, and was knighted in 1942; his 112 films include *The Private Life of Henry VIII* (1933), *The Scarlet Pimpernel* (1935), *The Third Man* (1950), and *Richard III* (1955). See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ja 24 '56

KUBITSCHEK (DE OLIVEIRA), JUSCELINO (kōō-bĭ-shĕk′ jōō-cĕ-lē′nō) Sept. 12, 1902- President of Brazil

Address: Presidential Palace, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Shortly before his inauguration as President of Brazil on January 31, 1956, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek made a three-week tour of the United States and Europe to rally support for the development of his country's natural resources. *Business Week* (January 14, 1956) reported that experts in Washington, D.C. agreed to study long-term credits for power and transport expansion after President-elect Kubitschek had outlined his plans. U.S. government officials were said to be well aware that it would take all of Kubitschek's "highly personalized political ability to get results" in Brazil's present state of political unrest.

"Power, Transportation and Food" was the slogan of the campaign which won Kubitschek election to a five-year Presidential term on October 3, 1955. Rumors that a coup would prevent him from taking office led to a "preventive coup" by War Minister General Henrique Teixeira Lott. A state of siege was proclaimed to bar President João Café Filho (see *C.B.,* January 1955) from returning to office after a leave of absence for illness.

Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira was born in Diamantina, Minas Gerais, Brazil on September 12, 1902, the son of João Cesar de Oliveira and Julia Kubitschek de Oliveira. Juscelino's maternal grandfather had migrated to Brazil from Bohemia and settled in Minas Gerais, where the Oliveira family were natives. When Juscelino was a year old his father died, and his mother, a school teacher, worked to give her son an education. He was sent to the Diamantina Seminary and studied at night at a local workers' center to become a telegraph operator.

He obtained work in Belo Horizonte and with assistance from his mother worked his way through the medical college of the University of Minas Gerais and was graduated in 1927 with honors in medicine and surgery. To gain experience, he went to Europe and was given an internship in a Paris hospital and later in Vienna and Berlin hospitals. With a group of students, Kubitschek toured Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and North Africa before he returned to Brazil late in 1929.

As a child, he was usually called Kubitschek because of his mother's early widowhood. He continued to use the name in preference to Oliveira since there were many Oliveiras in Brazil and Kubitschek was unusual. He was well established as a surgeon in Belo Horizonte when, in 1932, he was appointed head of the surgical division of the Medical Corps of the Minas Gerais Military Forces.

A year later Benedito Valadares Ribeiro, Federal Interventor in Minas, named Dr. Kubitschek as a government secretary. In 1934 he was elected to the Federal Chamber of Deputies from Minas. He resumed private practice in 1937.

Dr. Kubitschek became Mayor of Belo Horizonte in 1940. During the next five years he acquired a reputation for brilliant and imaginative city planning. Streets and avenues were paved, a transportation system put into operation, a municipal theatre and an art museum constructed and a school of architecture added to the University of Minas Gerais. His most outstanding achievement, the garden suburb of Pampulha, attracted international attention as an example of originality in modern architecture. In the social field, he established free clinics, a municipal hospital, an institute for homeless children, a public housing project and a chain of moderate-priced restaurants for working people.

He was re-elected to the Federal Chamber of Deputies in 1946. A new national constitution was written that year and Dr. Kubitschek was responsible for several provisions of benefit to labor. Well acquainted with his own state, he traveled whenever time permitted to other states of Brazil to discuss questions of national interest.

The Social Democrats, a middle-of-the-road party, elected Dr. Kubitschek Governor of Minas Gerais in 1950. He concentrated on a two-point program of power and transportation, built 3,000 kilometers of highways, and with government and private capital put up several electric power plants. Mechanical equipment for agriculture was acquired from Europe and the United States on long-term financing. Foreign concerns were encouraged to establish heavy industries in the state. *Time* (February 21, 1955) related that in 1953 when someone said that the 1955 Presidential election would be "a lottery," Kubitschek replied, "The Governor of Minas Gerais holds a ticket." A year later he toured the country to persuade Social Democrats to agree on a candidate. They agreed on Kubitschek and he resigned as Governor.

During his campaign for the Presidency, Kubitschek traveled over 150,000 miles, spent 900 hours in planes and visited 700 cities. U.S. newspaper correspondents observed that since he was backed by many of the associates of former President Getúlio Dornelles Vargas—who committed suicide in August 1954 after being ousted by the military—Kubitschek was unpopular with top military leaders. Less popular, according to the *Christian Science Monitor* (September 28, 1955), was his running-mate João Goulart, head of the Labor party, who had been forced out of the Vargas Cabinet as Labor Minister by the military. Goulart's support by the Communists was emphasized when a leader of the party (living out of the country) called upon his followers to support Goulart for Vice-President. (The Communist party was outlawed in Brazil in 1947.)

Although the campaign was hotly contested, order prevailed at the polls on October 3. Vote counting began the next day, and within a week it seemed certain that Kubitschek was elected. *Newsweek* reported that when this was evident, Kubitschek formed a technical council and divided the members into working groups to handle various aspects of a twenty-five point economic program (November 28, 1955).

Meanwhile, rumors that a coup would prevent Kubitschek from taking office grew. President João Café Filho—who had replaced Vargas pending the inauguration of an elected President—suffered a heart attack and went on sick leave. Speaker of the House Carlos Luz—next in line—became Acting President. The Army, led by General Lott, ousted Luz three days later on the charge that he was involved in a conspiracy against Kubitschek and Goulart. President of the Senate Nereu Ramos, became Acting President. When President Café Filho was declared able to return to office by physicians, a state of siege was proclaimed which barred his return. It was reasoned that he might be involved in the anti-Kubitschek plot and top Army leaders were determined that political influences would not prevent elected officials from taking office. A month later it was reported in the New York *Times* (December 24, 1955) that quiet prevailed as politicians realigned parties in preparation for the new government.

Wide World
JUSCELINO KUBITSCHEK

A problem of protocol arose in Washington, D.C., over Kubitschek's proposed five-day visit to the United States, since he was not yet officially declared President. However, it was decided to give him the "red-carpet treatment" as President-elect. (His election was not certified until January 7, 1956.) He arrived in Key West, Florida on January 5, and breakfasted with President Eisenhower before proceeding to Washington, where he was entertained by Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles and other dignitaries. At a press conference, the New York *Times* (January 8, 1956) reported, Kubitschek said that he owed nothing to the Communists, and that the power of Brazilian Communism had been exaggerated. He conferred with economists and it was noted that the Brazilians he had selected as advisers were top businessmen, engineers and economists.

Visits to The Hague, London, Paris, Bonn and Rome followed. At a press conference in Bonn, Kubitschek announced that he had interested several German firms in Brazil's economic ex-

KUBITSCHEK, JUSCELINO—*Continued*

pansion. He arrived in Lisbon on January 23 for his last visit on the Continent, before returning to Brazil.

Foreign delegations from sixty nations attended the inauguration of President Kubitschek at Rio de Janeiro on January 31. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon headed the sixteen-member delegation from the United States. In one of his first official acts Kubitschek lifted the censorship of the press which had been in effect since Congress had proclaimed the government in a state of siege. On February 15 the state of siege was officially ended.

Before leaving Brazil, Vice-President Nixon announced that the Export-Import Bank had approved a $35,000,000 loan to help expand Brazil's steel-making capacity. Kubitschek was reported to have pledged to "do his utmost to control Communist inroads" in Brazil (New York *Times,* February 4, 1956). He later disclosed that while trade between Brazil and Communist countries was expected to continue, he would not propose to Congress a re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., which had been broken in 1947.

Despite Kubitschek's efforts to control Brazilian Communists and nationalists "who unite in taking a fiercely protective attitude toward Brazil's mineral resources" (*Time,* September 10, 1956), pressure of nationalist army leaders caused the halting of exports of thorium to the United States. Furthermore, Kubitschek was compelled to cancel the 1955 U.S.-Brazilian agreement to cooperate in exploring the country for deposits of radioactive minerals. However, Kubitschek, in a speech reported in the New York *Times* (September 7, 1956), urged a "pure, noble and intelligent nationalism" as a means of making Brazilians freer economically and socially. He pleaded that such nationalism should not become xenophobia, a hatred of foreigners. He left the door open for a new contract and on September 23, 1956 (New York *Herald Tribune*) he was quoted as saying that he "will not now or in the future sell Brazilian atomic minerals to the Soviet Union, Communist China or any other Communist state."

Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira was married in 1931 to Sarah Lemos. The Kubitscheks have two daughters, Maria Estela and Marcia. The President is of medium height, slim, and has dark hair and dark eyes. *Business Week* describes him as "a shrewd and witty intellectual." The President likes to sing and to dance the samba. Although he speaks some English and French, his speeches while abroad were in Portuguese.

As President of Brazil, the largest country in South America (over 3,000,000 square miles) Kubitschek must cope with problems of inflation, foreign exchange shortage, unstable coffee prices, transport and power bottlenecks, the lack of machines and materials and a foreign debt of more than a billion dollars. Milton Bracker (New York *Times,* January 9, 1956) commented that Nelson Rockefeller, when U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for American Republics Affairs, had worked closely with Dr. Kubitschek in Minas Gerais and praised the Brazilian for efficiency, integrity and his ability to deal with his country's problems. Dr. Kubitschek said that he had visited the United States to "rekindle the flame of friendship."

Eager to attract foreign capital for his economic development program, Kubitschek has declared, "No matter how busy I may be, any foreign investor who comes to Brazil will find my door open" (*Time,* February 20, 1956).

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KUSCH, P(OLYKARP) Jan. 26, 1911-
Physicist; university professor

Address: b. Pupin Hall, Columbia University, New York 27; h. 375 Riverside Dr., New York 25

The experiments conducted by Dr. P. Kusch proving a variation in the magnetic strength of electrons spinning around atomic nuclei earned for him a place among the Nobel Prize laureates of the world. Co-winner of the physics award for 1955 with Dr. Willis E. Lamb, of Stanford University, Dr. Kusch has opened new vistas for scientists in the field of quantum electrodynamics and called for a reshaping of the basic principles of atomic theory. Dr. I. I. Rabi (see *C.B.,* April 1948), professor of physics at Columbia University and a Nobel Prize winner in 1944, has described Kusch's analyses as "careful, clever, even brilliant, high precision work" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 3, 1955).

A professor of physics at Columbia University and executive officer of the department from 1949 to 1952, Kusch has said that to help end the shortage of science teachers there is a need for a "general increase in the economic security and social status of teachers who are engaged, in my belief, in one of the most important of contemporary functions" (New York *Times,* November 26, 1955).

Polykarp Kusch was born on January 26, 1911 in Blankenburg, Germany, the son of John Matthias and Henrietta (van der Haas) Kusch. His father, a Lutheran missionary, brought the family to the United States in 1912, where for the first few years, they moved from town to town in the Midwest. When the elder Kusch took a position with a book publisher in Cleveland, Ohio, the family settled in that city, and Polykarp attended the public schools. In 1927 he matriculated at the Case School of Applied Science (now Case Institute of Technology) in Cleveland, receiving his B.S. degree four years later. Although physics students were in the minority in the school, young Kusch never doubted his course of study. "From the start I felt more adapted to physics than to something like engineering. To me engineering was a matter of cook books and heavy economic motivations" (*Columbia Alumni News,* January 1952).

He received a graduate assistantship at the University of Illinois, where he was awarded the M.Sc. degree in 1933 and the Ph.D. degree in physics three years later. In 1936 Kusch worked at the University of Minnesota as a research assistant to Professor John T. Tate, who in late 1937 recommended Kusch for an instructorship at Columbia University. He remained in New York until the defense effort, early in 1941, brought him an assignment as a development engineer with the Westinghouse laboratory in Bloomfield, Pennsylvania. Here he first worked on the development of microwave vacuum tubes, so important to wartime achievements with radar.

In 1942 he returned to Columbia University as a research associate on a government-financed project to develop high-frequency oscillators. Two years later he joined the technical staff of the Bell Telephone Laboratories to work on vacuum tubes and microwave generators.

Upon the invitation of I. I. Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University, Kusch returned to Columbia in 1946 as an associate professor. He became a full professor in 1949 and served as executive officer of the physics department from 1949 to 1952.

Working within the realm of quantum mechanics, Dr. Kusch provided scientific evidence in 1947 that upset the calculations of Dr. P. A. M. Dirac (1933 Nobel Prize winner in physics) on the magnetic moment of the electron. This tiny particle (a trillion billion electrons weigh less than a speck of dust) is electrically charged matter revolving in an orbit around the nucleus of the atom, much the same as the earth does about the sun. Together with Dr. Henry Foley of Columbia University, Kusch experimented by "shooting a stream of atoms through a highly distorted magnetic region formed by large iron magnets. While in the magnetic region the atoms were exposed to high-frequency radio waves which changed the energy of the atoms. If an atom of changed energy contained electrons with the magnetic abnormality the researchers were looking for, the atom would stay on a predetermined path and could be detected. This turned out to be the case, and the variation in the magnetic quality heretofore unmeasured was observed" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 30, 1949).

Dr. Kusch's conclusions proved that the numerical value of the magnetic charge as computed by Dirac was inaccurate. The magnetic strength of electrons spinning around atomic nuclei was proved to be at least .125 per cent greater than had formerly been suspected.

Professor Kusch carefully checked and rechecked his analyses before announcing them to the scientific world. "Often, when an experiment agrees with a hypothesis, he's not happy," Dr. Foley has said of Kusch's zeal in proving the accuracy of an experiment. "He'll pretend it doesn't agree and re-do the entire experiment because of a couple of minor points. And through it all he makes an apparatus perform better than any person I know" (*Columbia Alumni News,* January 1952).

P. KUSCH

Within two years of Dr. Kusch's announcement, theoretical physicists using his results evolved a new set of scientific principles to serve as the basis of quantum electrodynamics, which attempts to describe the interaction of matter and electromagnetic regions (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 30, 1949). Experiments were conducted proving space had characteristics of its own and was greatly influenced by the presence of matter. Dr. Kusch's work has provided some of the answers to questions concerning the properties of the electron, but when asked by reporters about its practical application, he jokingly assessed the patent rights to the theory as worth about thirteen cents (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 3, 1955).

Awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for 1955, "for the precision determination of the magnetic moment of the electron," Dr. Kusch shares the honor and the prize money ($36,720) with Dr. Willis E. Lamb of Stanford University. Professor Lamb, formerly Kusch's colleague at Columbia, worked independently to prove discrepancies in Dirac's calculations on the energy level of the electron in hydrogen atoms. Each physicist, using a different approach from the other, attacked related problems and forced an important modification in the whole atomic theory.

Professor Kusch is a contributor to numerous professional and scientific journals, and is a fellow of the American Physical Society and a member of the Association of Physics Teachers. He was naturalized in 1922.

On August 12, 1935, Polykarp Kusch married Edith Starr McRoberts, whom he met on the University of Illinois campus. Their three daughters are Kathryn (sixteen), Judith (eleven), and Sara (nine). In his spare time Kusch is a voracious and indiscriminate reader, perusing everything from his daughters' comics to the writings of Arnold Toynbee, and

KUSCH, P.—*Continued*

a devoted enthusiast of high-fidelity record players. The slim, bespectacled professor is described as "youthful and tweedy with an emphatic, witty gift of speech." To reporters who asked him how he would use the Nobel Prize money, he said frankly that "academic salaries are hardly princely; hence a sweetening of the kitty is not painful" (New York *Times,* November 3, 1955).

As a university teacher he conducts classes in freshman and sophomore physics as well as graduate seminars, and his lectures are prepared as carefully as his most complicated experiments. He is a firm believer in giving students a grounding in scientific technique by studying a smaller area than by exposing them to vast quantities of accumulated scientific knowledge. As a member of the Columbia College Committee on Instruction, he vetoed the proposal to provide broad survey courses in the sciences to undergraduates. "I don't think a survey course will solve the scientific problem at all," he asserts. "You would make too many dogmatic statements. I would much rather offer an analysis of a selected scientific problem. In this way, we take science out of the realm of aestheticism or revelation" (*Columbia Alumni News,* January 1952). He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in April 1956.

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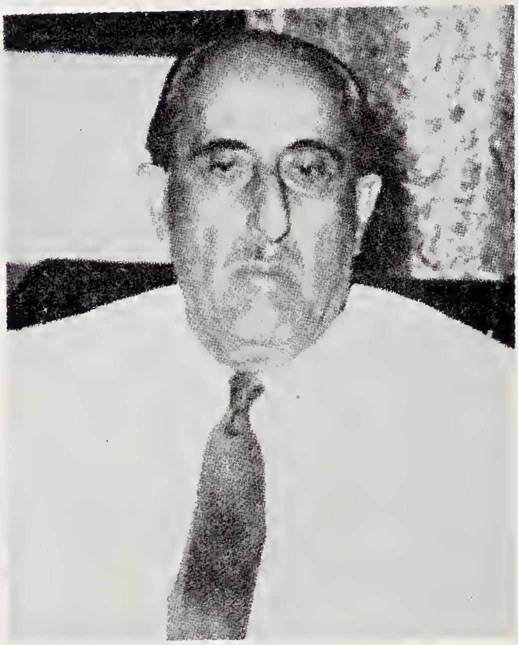
KUWATLY, SHUKRI AL 1891-President of Syria

Address: President's Palace, Damascus, Syria

The first elected President of Syria, Shukri al Kuwatly, participated in the struggle for independence against the Ottoman Empire and later the French mandate. First becoming President in August 1943, when the French permitted the holding of elections, he was reelected in April 1948. In March 1949 his second five-year term was interrupted by a bloodless *coup d'état* and he was forced to resign and go into exile. Returning to Syria after a military dictatorship had collapsed in March 1954, he again became a Presidential candidate and was elected on August 18, 1955.

Al Kuwatly's election was made possible by a coalition of his Nationalist party with the Populist party. He obtained ninety-one parliamentary votes, and won over Foreign Minister Khaled el-Azem, an independent. On September 6, 1955, al Kuwatly assumed the duties of the presidential office, succeeding Hashem al Atassi.

In March 1956 al Kuwatly attended an Arab "summit" conference held at Cairo with Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and King Saud of Saudi Arabia for the purpose of tightening joint defense plans against "any aggression" by Israel. The "summit" leaders also urged King Hussein I of Jordan to sever ties with Britain but did not succeed in this effort.


Wide World

SHUKRI AL KUWATLY

Shukri al Kuwatly was born in 1891 in Damascus, which is believed to be the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world. He attended secondary schools in Damascus, then studied in Turkey, where he earned a degree in political science. At an early age he took part in the national movement for Arab independence against the Turkish occupation of Syria, preceding the removal of Turkish troops from his country by the Allies during World War I.

In the course of working out postwar agreements France secured a League of Nations mandate over Syria. (In 1919 an American commission had visited Syria and found that the population opposed such a mandate.) For several years after the war al Kuwatly lived in Egypt and in Europe, and in 1925 he returned to his native land to participate in the revolution of the Druses. With the support of the Nationalist party, this local revolution grew into a national struggle and was followed by continuous unrest.

In 1927 he left Syria for Egypt and did not return to his own country until 1930, when a Syrian constitution was proclaimed under the French mandate, providing for the election of a legislature and a president. France also promised to negotiate a treaty to end her mandate. The year this treaty was signed in 1936, al Kuwatly became head of the Nationalist party, a Member of Parliament, and Minister of Finance and National Economy.

Two years later, al Kuwatly was elected Acting President of Parliament. In 1939 the French high commissioner suspended the 1930 constitution. On March 20, 1941, as a result of growing national unrest, scarcity of food, and rapidly rising commodity prices, Kuwatly, the head of the Nationalist party, issued a manifesto demanding Syria's independence. Under pressure of nationalist riots and strikes, France formally recognized Syrian independence on September

27, 1941, but did not allow elections to take place until August 1943, when al Kuwatly became President and his party became predominant in the government. On December 27, 1943 an agreement was signed whereby the French turned over the administration of Syria to the Syrian government; the evacuation of all foreign troops in April 1946 marked the complete independence of Syria.

Meanwhile under al Kuwatly's leadership Parliament voted for the conscription and support of a national army, and demanded for Syria control of this army. He requested that French troops remain in their barracks and that France remove the Senegalese troops she had brought to Syria.

With former Premier Nuri as-Said of Iraq, in 1944 al Kuwatly drew up a plan for a League of Arab States, and another for a union of Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine into one state. Concerning the latter scheme, he has said: "We (Syrians) agree to the plan for a Greater Syria but the country will accept it only if the new state is democratic and has Damascus as its capital" (New York *Times*, February 28, 1945). On March 22, 1945 Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Libya became members of the League of Arab States.

In 1947 President al Kuwatly said that the Syrian government must "redress Syria's unfavorable balance of trade by improvement of agriculture" (New York *Times*, May 28, 1947). He was then faced with serious economic problems resulting from the devaluation of the French franc, and with disagreement within his country over the question of the formation of a Greater Syria. An additional problem was the growing difficulties of the Arabs in their war against Palestine, concerning which Kuwatly said: "There will be no peace in Palestine until the partition plan is definitely abandoned" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1948).

The legislature re-elected al Kuwatly to another five-year term on April 18, 1948. By December of the same year, the defeat of the Syrian Army in the war against Israel reacted against him and his government, and produced student riots, the fall of several cabinets, and an army revolt. On March 30, 1949, he was arrested and deposed from office by a bloodless *coup d'état* led by his army chief of staff, Husni az-Zaim, who then ruled as a military dictator. Complaints against Kuwatly's administration stated he "stood indolently by while food prices soared," and charged him with corruption and inefficiency (*Time,* April 11, 1949).

After being held a prisoner for nearly a month in a hospital outside Damascus, and following the election of Husni az-Zaim as Syria's president, al Kuwatly left for Switzerland in 1949 and then settled in Egypt during a five-year exile. After two more *coups d'état* in 1949 the legislature passed a new constitution in 1950.

By 1951, the Nationalist party and two minor groups sought the return of al Kuwatly to head the government. But in December 1951 another *coup d'état* brought a new military dictatorship to power that lasted until March 1954. Invited to return to Syria after the fall of this dictatorship, al Kuwatly went back to his country on August 7, 1954. Once again a candidate for the Presidency, he expressed opposition to the participation of Syria in the Baghdad pact, and favored cooperation through the Arab League, and closer ties with Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

After his election on August 18, 1955 President al Kuwatly was concerned with working out a plan with the heads of state of Egypt and Saudi Arabia for common defense against any Israeli aggression and for economic aid to Jordan. Following a short stay early in 1956 at Aswân, Egypt, recuperating from an illness, he attended a six-day conference in Cairo with Premier Nasser of Egypt and King Saud.

The three heads of state agreed on March 7 that diversion of the Jordan River by Israel for the purpose of irrigation or land reclamation would represent aggression and would bring immediate retaliation (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* March 8, 1956). The following day they reportedly congratulated Jordan on King Hussein's dismissal of British Lieutenant General Sir John Bagot Glubb as chief of staff of the country's army, and offered to replace the British subsidies to the Jordanian defense force. Hussein rejected the offer. On the final conference day, al Kuwatly and the others signed plans "to safeguard the Arab world against the evils of the 'cold war,'" and to insure security against "the dangers of Zionist aggression and foreign domination," while resolving "to work for peace" (New York *Times,* March 13, 1956).

On April 11 Syria and Jordan issued a joint communiqué pledging cooperation between their armies to "repulse any future aggression." In September another conference of the chiefs of state of Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia was held and announced its support of Egypt's position in the Suez Canal crisis (New York *Times,* September 25, 1956).

According to *Time* (March 12, 1956) Syria is regarded by the U.S. Department of State as "the Arab nation most dangerously infiltrated by Communists. . . . Cairo's radio reported that a shipment of Czechoslovakian arms, presumably including [50 German] tanks, reached a Syrian port . . . six Iron Curtain countries have made agreements with Syria to ship industrial goods in exchange for Syria's surplus cotton."

President al Kuwatly inaugurated the third annual international trade fair at Damascus on September 1. The fair provided evidence of the Soviet bloc's drive to strengthen its trade relations with Syria.

The President of Syria is a tall, dignified man with thinning hair and mustache. He is described as a "shrewd" leader (*Time,* February 12, 1945).

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KUZNETSOV, VASSILI V(ASILYEVICH) (ko͝os-nyĭ-tsôf′ vă-sēl′ē) Feb. 13, 1901- Soviet Government official

Address: b. U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Early in 1955 Vassili V. Kuznetsov was promoted to the post of First Deputy Foreign Minister of the U.S.S.R. which had been left vacant by the death of Andreĭ Vishinskiĭ on November 22, 1954. Kuznetsov is now one of the two first deputies, sharing with Andrei A. Gromyko the responsibilities of chief assistant to Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov.

Wide World

VASSILI V. KUZNETSOV

An engineer, and graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Kuznetsov has a firsthand knowledge of the United States. His diplomatic skills were tempered in the unsuccessful postwar effort of the Soviet Union to weld the labor unions of the world into a Communist-dominated federation to further Soviet political interests. He has worked as a steel mill laborer, metallurgist, industrial administrator, labor leader and diplomat.

Vassili Vasilyevich Kuznetsov was born on February 13, 1901 in the village of Sofilovka in the Gorki region of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. He began to work when he was fifteen years old. From 1921 to 1926 he studied engineering at a polytechnical institute in Leningrad. The following year he joined the Communist party and from 1927 to 1931 worked as an engineer at the Makeyev Iron and Steel Works in the Don basin.

In 1931 he visited the United States as an exchange student and studied metallurgy at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In conjunction with his studies he worked in industrial plants and received the master's degree from Carnegie Institute in 1933. Many old-time Ford workers remember him working in the open-hearth division of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant.

Kuznetsov returned to the Soviet Union shortly after graduation and worked at the Elektrostal plant. During the next three years he was first an engineer, and then chief engineer in the Chief Administration for Special Steels. He was named deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. in 1940, and in 1941 was awarded a Stalin Prize for devising and introducing into Soviet industry high quality steels.

During World War II he was a deputy member for metallurgical questions of the State Defense Committee (the "inner cabinet" in charge of the Soviet war effort). He also increased his activities in labor unions. In 1943 he was elected chairman of the central committee of the Ferrous Metallurgical Workers' Union and in 1944 chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

When the British Trades Union Congress, early in 1945, called a congress of the trade unions in United Nations countries to formulate labor's postwar policies, Kuznetsov headed the Soviet delegation. He was elected one of the vice-presidents of the congress, and launched a successful drive to abolish the old International Federation of Trade Unions and create a new one (later called the World Federation of Trade Unions).

He also succeeded in winning the support of the congress for a political program calling for complete disarmament of Germany; severe punishment of war criminals; political and economic isolation of Argentina, Spain and Portugal for aiding the Axis powers; and representation of world labor at all conferences concerned with the peace settlement.

At the organizing conference of the U.N. held in San Francisco, California in April 1945, the Soviet Union supported the appeal of the World Trade Union Congress for representation, but the move was defeated. Kuznetsov attended the U.N. conference as a member of the Soviet delegation. The executive body of the congress held meetings in San Francisco at the same time as the U.N. conference. After the conference Kuznetsov led a group of ten Soviet trade union leaders on a three-week tour of U.S. factories at the invitation of the CIO.

The constitution of the new World Federation of Trade Unions was worked out at an international congress in Paris in September 1945. It was the Soviet view, as put forward by Kuznetsov, that the federation should be a tightly disciplined organization, with its decisions obligatory upon all affiliated unions. He wanted it to be capable of "concrete and effective action" as a "means of pressure on governments and employers that must be exploited to obtain the maximum profit to the working class." Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, strongly opposed this concept. He wished the federation to be as non-political as possible.

There were concessions on both sides, a constitution was agreed upon, and after the congress the executive committee of the new federation elected Sir Walter Citrine as president, and Kuznetsov as one of six vice-presidents. Kuznetsov, with the 27,000,000 organized workers of the Soviet Union and those of Eastern Europe behind him controlled by far the largest bloc of votes in the organization.

Early in 1946 Kuznetsov served as a member of the Soviet delegation to the U.N. General Assembly in London. And on his return to the Soviet Union in March he was elected chairman of the Council of Nationalities, one of the two houses of the Soviet "legislature" —the Supreme Soviet. The next month he led the proceedings of the fifteenth congress of the All-Union Central Council of Trades Unions which laid down Soviet postwar labor policy.

Kuznetsov went to London in March 1947 as the leader of a Supreme Soviet delegation. He made a speech criticizing "influential individuals and groups" in Great Britain who formed "a closed bloc with reactionary cliques in the United States hostile to the Soviet Union" (New York *Times*, April 10, 1947). Rapidly deteriorating relations between Communist and non-Communist countries reached their climax with the announcement of the Marshall Plan. In January 1949 the Western trade unions withdrew from the W.F.T.U. and launched the movement which resulted in the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

When the W.F.T.U. met again in Milan, Italy in July 1949, it was firmly in Communist control. There Kuznetsov laid down the federation's new program: in the United States and Britain "unmasking the trade unionists who are agents of imperialism" and putting pressure on governments to return to a policy of "cooperation"; in the "Marshallized" countries pressure for national independence and defense of local industry. The next session of the federation was scheduled to be held in Communist-occupied Peiping, China.

In 1952 the Soviet Union launched a drive to stimulate trade between the Communist and non-Communist worlds. At the International Economic Conference in Moscow in April 1952, Kuznetsov told the foreign delegates in glowing terms how Soviet foreign trade orders could provide employment for 2,000,000 workers and help solve the problem of unemployment.

At the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in October 1952, Kuznetsov reported on the work of the trade unions. Ninety per cent of the country's workers and employes were united in the Soviet unions, he said, and he described the efforts of the unions to increase productivity. At the Congress Kuznetsov was elected a full member of the party's Central Committee and of the Central Committee's presidium.

After the death of Stalin in March 1953, however, the membership of this presidium was sharply reduced and Kuznetsov was one of those dropped. Nikolai Shvernik was shifted to the post of chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (formerly held by Kuznetsov) and Kuznetsov was made a Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to Communist China.

By the end of 1953 Kuznetsov was relieved as Ambassador to the People's Republic of China and moved back to Moscow to devote his full time to the job of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. In March and April 1954, he was the chief foreign office official with whom U.S. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen worked out the arrangements for the Geneva Conference. At the conference, which negotiated a cease fire agreement in French Indo-China, Kuznetsov was a member of the Soviet delegation.

Four months after the death of Vishinskiĭ, Kuznetsov was promoted to the rank of First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (March 22, 1955) and vice-chairman of the delegation to the United Nations. One U.N. delegate commented: "It is easier to talk with Kuznetsov. . . . You can no more move him than you could Vishinskiĭ, but Kuznetsov disagrees with you politely, almost as if he were sorry about it (New York *Times*, October 20, 1955).

Following the "new look" in Soviet policy toward the Western powers Kuznetsov offered Soviet support for a committee under U.N. sponsorship to set up an international atomic energy agency. He supported a resolution calling for the establishment of an international technical committee to "evaluate and promote facts on radiation for the benefit of mankind." Kuznetsov also reported that "many research works in the Soviet Union are devoted to this question" (*Christian Science Monitor*, November 2, 1955).

Kuznetsov still understands and speaks English although he prefers to work through an interpreter. He is married to Zoya Izumnova Kuznetsova and has three children. Although since moving to the foreign ministry he is no longer a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, he still sits in its Council of Nationalities as a deputy from the Stalingrad district of the Russian Republic. His decorations include two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of the Red Star, the Order "Sign of Honor," and various medals.

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LAINE, FRANKIE Mar. 30, 1913- Singer

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In a period of approximately ten years, singer Frankie Laine has set a mark of achievement and popularity in the show business world of recordings, radio, television, movies, and night-club appearances, that has established him as one of America's top entertainers. Since the success of his record "That's My Desire,"

Columbia Pictures

FRANKIE LAINE

in 1946, he has continually been in the limelight. Such subsequent hits as "Mule Train," "Lucky Ole Sun," "My Heart Goes Where the Wild Goose Goes," "I Believe," and many others, have assured him an enthusiastic audience both at home and abroad.

Ten of his recordings have sold more than 1,000,000 copies. In nine foreign countries, among them France, Italy and Great Britain, he has outsold every other American vocalist. He has starred in four full-length motion pictures, and after guest appearances with such widely-viewed television personalities as Ed Sullivan, Jimmy Durante and Milton Berle, he was given his own television show in the fall of 1955 on the Columbia Broadcasting System. During the summers of 1955 and 1956 he substituted for Arthur Godfrey on the CBS-TV network.

His phenomenal rise to national prominence was paralleled by an equally phenomenal rise in earning power. His income for the year 1946 was in the vicinity of $2,000; a few years later his yearly income was $300,000. Recently he signed a ten-year contract with Columbia Records which guarantees him a minimum of $50,000, even if he fails to sell a single record. There isn't, however, much of a gamble in this, as to date he has sold more than 25,000,000 records.

Frankie Laine's real name is Frank Paul LoVecchio. He was born in Chicago, Illinois on March 30, 1913, one of seven children, of John and Anna LoVecchio, who had migrated to the United States from Palermo, Italy. Mr. LoVecchio operated a barber shop. Frankie discovered that he could sing when he joined the choir of the Immaculate Conception Church. His appearance at the Merry Garden ballroom, when he was fifteen marked the beginning of his career as an entertainer.

While still attending Lane Technical High School, he appeared at local night clubs and cabarets where he frequently sang for his dinner. For the next fifteen years the world knew little of his singing talent. To support himself, he worked as a machinist, car salesman, bouncer in a beer parlor, and at dance marathons. It was not until he auditioned for a five-dollar-a-week singing job at Station WINS in New York that he adopted the name Frank Lane at the suggestion of the program director. When he discovered a girl singer named Frances Lane, he added the "i" to avoid confusion.

During his years of apprenticeship, he changed his singing style from that of the smooth ballad singer to one of distinctive phrasings. He sought to duplicate with his voice the guttural drive of Louis Armstrong's trumpet. He began to "bend notes," to sing about the chordal context of a note rather than sing the note directly, and to stress each rhythmic downbeat. In his own words: "It's the pulse, the beat, in what I sing. I just use my voice like a horn" (*Saturday Evening Post,* December 1954).

Along with this original interpretation of popular songs, he developed a manner of delivery that was to set him off still further from his fellow crooners. Flaying his arms, stamping his feet, writhing and grimacing in almost agonized expressions, he projected his song not only vocally, but also in a multitude of intense gestures. It was with this "style of his own" that he sang (without compensation) "Rockin' Chair" one night in 1946 at Billy Berg's Vine Street Club in Hollywood. Hoagy Carmichael, the composer of "Stardust" and countless other popular hits, was in the audience that evening, and he was so enthused by Frankie's singing, that he would not leave until Billy Berg had hired Frankie at a salary of $75 a week.

Several nights later, Frankie introduced a novel arrangement of "That's My Desire." An executive of Mercury Records heard him and suggested that a recording be made. In this way Frankie became one of the most sought-after entertainers in the country; 1,300,000 copies of "That's My Desire" were sold within the next few years. Frankie went from Vine Street to the Morocco Club, at a salary of $200 a week. His first royalty check for "That's My Desire" amounted to $36,000. This recording was followed by others for the Mercury Company: "Mule Train," which sold 1,400,000 copies; "Lucky Ol' Sun"—1,300,000 copies; "Shine"—1,100,000 copies; and both "Black and Blue" and "Sunny Side of the Street" came close to the 1,000,000 mark.

Frankie Laine fan clubs sprouted spontaneously throughout the country and at such far places as Cairo, Johannesburg, and Malta. Virtually every principal city in America boasted a Frankie Laine fan club. There were at the last count some 300 of them, with an estimated membership of 100,000 loyal devotees.

Personal appearances at the London Palladium, New York Copacabana, the Cocoanut Grove in Los Angeles, the Desert Inn at Las Vegas and other major night clubs brought the rhythmic qualities of his singing directly to the people. On October 7, 1951, he headed his own thirty-minute radio program, which was sponsored by the U.S. Army. Within a comparatively short time he starred in four motion pictures: *When You're Smiling; Sunny Side of the Street; Rainbow 'Round My Shoulder;* and *Bring Your Smile Along.* (Columbia Pictures, Inc.). During the summer of 1955, as a stand-in for Arthur Godfrey, (*Arthur Godfrey and His Friends,* Wednesday evening) he gained a television following. In October 1955, he was featured on his own fifteen-minute program (WCBS-TV), with Connie Haines and Jack Teagarden.

Reviewing Laine's handling of the summer show for Arthur Godfrey on CBS-TV again in 1956, John Crosby wrote (Washington *Post and Times-Herald,* August 19, 1956): "The show is pleasant and relaxed. Laine's impetuous and convulsive style of singing has been muted by success and advancing years."

Today, Frankie's estimated income from record sales alone is $500.000 a year. His fee is $5,000 for a single guest appearance, $10,000 for a week of night-club crooning, and $15,000 and higher for theatre bookings. Besides the revenue he receives from movie and television enterprises, he also heads five song-publishing companies in Hollywood.

On June 15, 1950 he married Nan Grey, motion picture actress, and three years later he purchased a spacious eighteen-room mansion in Beverly Hills, where he now resides, with his wife and her two daughters by a former marriage, Pamela and Jan. For relaxation he enjoys playing golf (he recently broke 90), swimming and horseback riding. An evening of checkers or a painting lesson is more inviting to him and his wife than a night about town.

Part of his efforts are directed toward aiding charitable work, and he has personally financed the musical education of three talented but as yet unknown singers. The death of his close friend and accompanist Carl Fisher, with whom he was associated for many years, was the one tragic note in his rise to national prominence. He has seen to it, however, that the family of his friend will not be in want for the rest of their lives.

In appearance, Frankie has none of the "fragile wistful qualities" that fit the usual crooner type. He is six feet tall, weighs a "bouncy" 200 pounds and can't see twenty feet without his glasses. Laine backed golfer Gene Littler in the Tournament of Champions at Las Vegas, Nevada in 1955. The investment paid off and again in 1956 when Littler won the tournament and Laine received the major share of the auction purse of $38,500.

Although now heralded as Mr. Rhythm and earning more money than the President and many a king, Frankie Laine is not without gratitude or humility. "I know I've been going up like a rocket," he says, "but I can come down like a cement balloon."

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LALL, ANAND *See* Lall, Arthur S.

LALL, ARTHUR S(AMUEL)

July 14, 1911- Indian delegate to the United Nations; author
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India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador since 1954 is Arthur S. Lall, who is widely known as a poet and the author of the novel, *The House at Adampur* (Knopf, 1956), under the name Anand Lall. Prior to succeeding Rajeshwar Dayal (now Indian Ambassador to Yugoslavia) in his present post, Lall was Consul General in New York from 1951 to 1954, a member of several U.N. committees, and served in various posts for the government of India and the state government of Punjab.

Although he prefers to use the Westernized version of his name, Arthur Samuel Lall, in government activities, his Indian name is Anand Lall. He was born in Lahore, in a section now a part of Pakistan, on July 14, 1911. At the University of the Punjab in Lahore, he displayed an early interest in politics, and wrote a weekly column of political comment for one of the leading Lahore newspapers. He was graduated in 1931 and studied two years at Oxford University in England.

After returning to India, he joined the Indian Civil Service in 1933 and was made secretary of the Land Revenue Commission under the state government of Punjab. During World War II he served in the Indian Ministry of Finance. After India gained her independence in 1947, Lall was appointed commercial counselor to the Indian High Commissioner's office in London where he remained for two years.

Recalled to New Delhi in 1949, he became the director-general of shipping for India and was later made joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In this post, Lall represented India in a number of economic and trade negotiations with Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, among others.

In October 1951 Lall was assigned to New York as Consul General with the rank of Minister. One of his first activities was the help he gave in organizing the New York *Herald Tribune's* 1952 Forum for High Schools. He told parents in whose homes foreign students attending the forum would be entertained that America had been "oversimplified" as a place of "skyscrapers and cinemas." Lall suggested that the Asian students be treated just like American children.

At the forum in March Lall explained that the people of Asia and the West are not basically different, but their differences exist in their problems. In Asia, he stated, there is a very strong feeling for "freedom and peace" and "against imperialism of all kinds . . . and as long as America upholds the freedom of the world she will have no stauncher allies than the people and the governments of Asia." He also gained a reputation for giving lavish parties at the Consulate offices in India House.

(Continued next page)

Government of India

ARTHUR S. LALL

Lall entertained prominent Americans interested in India and many important Indians who visited the United States. One of these was "Miss India" of 1952.

Lall's work with the United Nations began in 1952 when he was asked to serve as a member of the Indian delegation to the seventh session of the General Assembly and to work on several minor committees. He was also a member of the delegation to the eighth General Assembly in 1953. In that year, he was active on the advisory committee for the Korean Reconstruction Agency, and the Committee on Information from non-self-governing territories. He also served as chairman of the Committee on Contributions.

After he became India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in 1954, Lall wrote in November 1954 to the U.N. Disarmament Commission that India sought "adequate consultation" with the Disarmament Commission's subcommittee on two Indian proposals. These are that further hydrogen bomb tests be halted and for an "armament truce," pending agreement on a comprehensive system of disarmament and prohibition of atomic weapons (New York *Times,* November 20, 1954). In July 1956 Lall renewed these suggestions in a letter to U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, and added that India would be "seriously concerned" should more time pass without the consummation of a disarmament agreement (Lindsay Parrott, New York *Times,* July 3, 1956).

After the U.S.S.R. offered to accept the draft statute for an atoms-for-peace agency (based on President Eisenhower's proposal), William R. Frye (*Christian Science Monitor,* October 11, 1955) wrote that behind the scenes Lall and other Indian diplomats sought the support of Scandinavian, Arab, Asian, and Latin American delegates in objecting to the proposed agency. They contended that the atomic agency would be controlled by the "richer" nations and used the phrase "atomic colonialism" to describe it.

India had previously refused a seat as one of the ten "permanent" members of the agency's sixteen-nation board of governors. The classification as "a raw-material producer," which its acceptance would have given them, evoked "distasteful memories of years under colonial rule." (India's atomic energy program is comparable to that of France and is considered even more advanced by some observers.)

In addition to his role as a diplomat, Lall is known as a writer of fiction and poetry. "Writing," he has said, "can be called a relief, if you wish, or a disease. When working hard at official functions and duties I find it necessary to write and feel lost when I don't write" (*Saturday Review,* June 23, 1956). Before he came to the United States he wrote poetry exclusively, but turned to prose because his new tasks redirected his "emotional concentration." Poetry, he explains, "requires a different sort of spiritual intensity."

His short story "Tiger, Tiger" appeared in *New World Writing #2* (New American Library, 1952) and led to Knopf's interest in *The House at Adampur,* some chapters of which were included in *New World Writing #9* (1956). *The House at Adampur,* his first novel, was published by Knopf in June 1956. Lall had started the book as a monograph about a friend who was killed in World War II. It developed into a novel with completely imagined characters.

In a review of Lall's first novel *The House at Adampur* (Knopf, 1956), Virgilia Peterson (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* June 24, 1956) commented that the book was dominated by "the author's love for India. The tug inside him is between . . . yesterday and tomorrow, and the fear . . . that in India's forward movement the wisdom of the centuries behind her might be lost."

Rod Nordell (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 18, 1956) noted: "The novel suffers somewhat . . . from a tendency of characters to represent facets of a problem rather than simply themselves." Joseph Hitrec (*Saturday Review,* June 23, 1956) called Lall "something of a trail blazer" in that he had "tried to stay clear of the apostolic sonorities that so often are felt to be *de rigueur* by Indian writers whenever they come to grips with the 'awakening masses.'" Lall also writes book reviews and is now completing a second novel.

Arthur S. Lall and his wife Susheila and their daughter Kiran live in midtown Manhattan. He has not taken a vacation from his official duties since he has been in New York. His reason is that the self-imposed discipline gives him the necessary time for writing fiction.

In appearance, he is "quite handsome" with dark, wavy hair and brown eyes. He is five feet six-and-a-half inches tall, and slender. Lall is a Christian. If the combination of statesman and writer seems rare to Americans, he has stated, it is not uncommon in the Far East. There, he continued, "the whole basis of life is to live as widely as you can. . . . I have no feeling of conflict between work and life. Most Indians don't. Take Gandhi. Politics was simply one ripple of his way of life. I think . . . [writing] should come out of the guts of living. The more you live, the more effectively you write."

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LAMB, WILLIS E(UGENE), JR. July 12, 1913- Physicist; university professor

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Stanford Univ. News Service

WILLIS E. LAMB, JR.

The Nobel Prize in physics for 1955 was awarded to two American scientists, Dr. Willis E. Lamb, Jr., of Stanford University and Dr. P. Kusch of Columbia University. Dr. Lamb, recognized as one of the world's outstanding physicists, is both a theoretical and experimental scientist, winning the greater acclaim in the latter area. He was honored for "his discoveries regarding the hyperfine structure of the hydrogen spectrum." With the use of microwaves he re-evaluated the spectroscopic measurements of the various energy levels of the hydrogen atom, which had been considered predictable by the formula developed by P. A. M. Dirac in 1928 (and for which he won the Nobel Prize in 1933).

Although they worked independently, Dr. Lamb's work coincided with the experiments carried on by Dr. Kusch and his research associates. The Royal Swedish Academy of Science, which announced the Nobel laureates, regards their findings as "a major advance toward learning what goes on inside the atom. It enabled scientists to calculate correctly the properties of some of its component parts" (New York *Times,* November 3, 1955).

Willis Eugene Lamb, Jr., was born on July 12, 1913, in Los Angeles, California to Marie Helen (Metcalf) and Willis Eugene Lamb, an electrical engineer with the Southern California Telephone Company. His mother, a graduate of Stanford University, was a schoolteacher. Reared in his native city, young Lamb attended the local elementary schools and Los Angeles High School, where he was an enthusiastic chemistry student. He also chose chemistry as his major subject at the University of California at Berkeley, from which he was graduated in 1934 with a B.S. degree.

A variety of physics courses in the undergraduate curriculum whetted his interest, and he decided to undertake graduate work at the University of California physics department, where he studied under Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer (see *C.B.,* November 1945).

Upon receiving his Ph.D. degree in physics in 1938, Lamb was appointed an instructor at Columbia University. In 1943 he was named associate professor and five years later was promoted to a full professorship. Several papers delivered by Dr. Lamb during the period from 1938 to 1942 were considered "relatively unimportant." But these contributions, providing the means for calculating the correction for the induced magnetic field, were hailed in 1953 for their significance to the field of quantum electrodynamics. A paper which Professor Lamb published in conjunction with B. T. Feld, on quadrupole moment interactions in molecules was later recognized as the "foundation for many theoretical papers interpreting both nuclear resonance experiments and the extensive experiments of microwave spectroscopy" (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,* December 1953).

From 1943 to 1952 Dr. Lamb also served on the staff of the Radiation Laboratory of Columbia University, doing scientific work financed and sponsored by the U. S. Army Signal Corps and the Office of Naval Research. This was his first introduction to experimental physics and his experience with magnetrons and sealed-off vacuum tubes helped immeasurably in his later scientific efforts. From 1943 to 1946 he was engaged in research on radar and microwaves for the U. S. Office of Scientific Research and Development.

After World War II Dr. Lamb returned to his peacetime researches at the Columbia University laboratories. He tested some of the hypotheses on the atomic hydrogen spectrum which he had developed as early as 1941. After four attempts to construct an apparatus which would prove his theories, Lamb and his associate R. C. Retherford built a machine of glass tubes and copper wave guides with an attached magnet. It was known that outside forces, when in contact with the hydrogen atom, can cause it to change the position of its single electron. By focusing microwaves (excellent for emitting small quantities of energy) on a

LAMB, WILLIS E., JR.—*Continued*

beam of hydrogen atoms, Lamb showed that the two levels of energy for the electron in the hydrogen atom were not equal as had been supposed (New York *Times,* September 21, 1947).

By concluding this experiment successfully, Dr. Lamb upset the validity of the Dirac formula, which served as a foundation to the study of quantum mechanics, and assumed that hydrogen atoms in their stable or unstable "states" have the same amount of energy. Lamb's tests proved that with the application of energy the atoms changed into the opposite "state" from that in which they were found before the energy was applied. As *Time* (September 29, 1947) explained, "Since energy was required to make the change, the experiment showed that the two states did not have the same energy originally."

This new hypothesis, known to science as the "Lamb Shift," not only established the fact that the two levels of the hydrogen atom were not equal, but measured the exact deviation as 1057.77 ± 0.10 megacycles. Dr. Norman F. Ramsey of Harvard University has described this as Lamb's "most important experiment and, indeed, one of the most significant of all postwar experiments" (*Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,* December 1953). In light of the discrepancies found by Dr. Lamb, scientists have been forced to re-examine their findings; as a result, new techniques were developed for making calculations in the study of quantum electrodynamics. Dr. I. I. Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University and 1944 Nobel Prize winner, described Lamb's experiments as "the most significant advance in fifteen years in the knowledge of the atom" (*Newsweek,* September 29, 1947).

In 1951 Dr. Lamb was appointed professor of physics at Stanford University in Stanford, California. Together with his associates, he has continued his researches to ascertain new data on the higher energy levels of the hydrogen atom. Manifold possibilities may be realized from his analysis of the hydrogen atom, which, with its one proton and one electron, has the simplest atomic structure. The hydrogen atom may explain the habits of the more complicated atoms of other elements and thus open up new vistas in the study of the ultimate composition of matter.

During 1953-54 Dr. Lamb was Loeb Lecturer in physics at Harvard University. He has read scientific papers before meetings of physicists in the United States, Europe, Canada and Mexico, and has contributed articles to professional journals on a variety of physics subjects.

Among the scientific honors that Lamb has received are the Rumford Award of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in March 1953 and the Research Corporation Award in January 1955. For his achievements in physics he was granted an honorary D.Sc. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1954 and in the same year was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a fellow of the American Physical Society and the New York Academy of Sciences. As an undergraduate he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi.

Ursula Schaefer married Dr. Willis Eugene Lamb on June 5, 1939. Mrs. Lamb, who has a Ph.D. degree in history, taught at Barnard College (women's college of Columbia University) until 1951 when her husband accepted the assignment at Stanford.

Dr. Lamb, who is tall and athletic, spends his summers sailing and swimming. Professionally he is said to be shy and modest about his achievements in physics and is most at ease in his Stanford office, working with equations or discussing theories with his associates.

He shares the Nobel Prize, worth approximately $36,720, with Dr. Kusch. King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden presented the awards on December 10, 1955 in a ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden. The New York *Herald Tribune* (November 4, 1955) hailing the Nobel awards as "fresh evidence of this nation's leadership in scientific development," editorialized: "To the men who received it, it represents a culmination of years of research and study; to the rest of us it signifies science's ever forward search for data and understanding that can be put to humanity's benefit."

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LANE, ARTHUR BLISS June 16, 1894-Aug. 12, 1956 Former diplomat; writer; vigorous anti-Communist; career member of the U.S. Foreign Service (1916-47); was Minister to Nicaragua; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Costa Rica; Ambassador to Colombia (1942); appointed U.S. Ambassador to Polish Government-in-exile in London (1944) but instead was sent to Warsaw as Ambassador to Poland (1945); resigned from Foreign Service in 1947 and wrote book, *I Saw Poland Betrayed* and articles condemning Soviet domination of Poland. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ag 14 '56

LARSON, (LEWIS) ARTHUR July 4, 1910- U.S. Under Secretary of Labor; lawyer; educator

Address: b. U.S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3025 Ordway St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The United States Under Secretary of Labor since 1954 is Arthur Larson, who is recognized as a leading authority on corporation and labor law and workmen's compensation. He has been a professor or dean in the law schools of three universities, and now is on leave from the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

The Under Secretary is the author of *The Law of Workmen's Compensation* (1952), regarded as a basic work in its field, *Know Your Social Security* (1955), and *A Republican*

Looks at His Party (1956). The latter defines Eisenhower Republicanism as "the authentic American center," and prompted Eisenhower to ask Larson to assist in writing his acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention. At present Larson is vice-chairman of the Federal Council on Aging, established in April 1956, and is directing Department of Labor projects on the problem of older workers in industry and pension cost studies.

Lewis Arthur Larson was born to Judge Lewis and Anna Bertha (Huseboe) Larson at Sioux Falls, South Dakota on July 4, 1910. He attended public schools and Augustana College in Sioux Falls and received the B.A. degree *magna cum laude* in 1931. In preparation for the legal profession he studied for one year at the University of South Dakota School of Law in Vermillion and in 1932 received a Rhodes scholarship for three years of study at Oxford University's Pembroke College in England. In 1935 he was awarded the B.A. degree in jurisprudence with first class honors. He won an "oar" for rowing, was active in the Oxford Union Society (the university debating group), and received his M.A. degree in jurisprudence in 1938.

Admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1935, Larson practiced law in Milwaukee with the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles. In 1939 he was appointed to an assistant professorship at the University of Tennessee College of Law in Knoxville, where he established a course in labor law. With an article in the *Tennessee Law Review* (April, 1940) he began a long series of contributions to legal periodicals.

Leaving the university in 1941 to become counsel in the industrial materials division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C., he kept this post for three years. He was acting price executive of the OPA's lumber branch in 1944, and in 1944-45 served as chief of the Scandinavian branch of the Foreign Economic Administration. He is the author of the chapter dealing with Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden in *Towards World Prosperity* (Harper, 1947), edited by Mordecai Ezekiel.

In 1945 Larson was appointed an associate professor at Cornell University Law School in Ithaca, New York, where he collaborated with Dean Robert Sproule Stevens on *Cases and Materials on the Law of Corporations* (West, 1947) in the American Casebook Series. He was made a full professor at Cornell in 1948, and in the same year became a consultant on corporation law to the New York Law Revision Commission. He lectured occasionally on corporate practice at the Practising Law Institute of New York.

Larson's major work in the legal field is *The Law of Workmen's Compensation* (Bender, 1952), issued in two volumes; cumulative supplements were added in 1954 and 1955. Samuel B. Horovitz called this work a "labor of love" and "a 'must' for the library of the lawyer who practices in the field" (*Cornell Law Quarterly*, Winter 1953). The New York *Herald Tribune* (March 25, 1954) noted in an editorial that Larson's "study of workmen's compensation is regarded as the leading one . . . being regularly cited in the appellate courts" and that "similarly in social security, unemployment compensation, disability legislation, employer and union health and welfare plans, his works and writings have had wide acceptance."

Fabian Bachrach

ARTHUR LARSON

A Fulbright Advanced Research Award made possible Professor Larson's return to England in 1952 to study the British national insurance system. In the following year he was a consultant to the third American Assembly meeting under the auspices of Columbia University. (He is one of the contributors to *Economic Security for Americans,* published by the Assembly in 1953.) Professor Larson in that year became dean of the School of Law of the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania.

Nominated by President Eisenhower for the post of Under Secretary of Labor on March 23, 1954, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, Dean Larson obtained a leave of absence from the University of Pittsburgh, and was sworn into his present office on April 12. The new Under Secretary testified before the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee in June in support of an Administration proposal to bring under the unemployment compensation system some 6,000,000 additional workers, including Federal, agricultural processing, and small business employees.

He invited the state governments in October 1954 to participate in the drafting of a model workmen's compensation law. In an address in Detroit two months later he "urged a study of the extension of unemployment compensation to a retraining and rehabilitation program for . . . the 'chronically unemployed'" (New York *Times*, December 30, 1954). When the (Warren G.) Magnuson-(Wayne) Morse bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act was under consideration by the U.S. Senate in June 1955,

LARSON, ARTHUR—*Continued*

Larson recommended an increase of from $35 to $50 a week in maximum compensation for time lost through injury.

In connection with the problems of older workers, Larson warned in October 1954 that private pension plans in industry were establishing a "formidable barrier" against employment of persons past middle age. In the following month he recommended a study of the ability and habits of older employees. In April 1956 Larson was named a vice-chairman of a new Federal Council on Aging, headed by Roswell B. Perkins.

It was for the "individual citizen" that Larson wrote *Know Your Social Security* (Harper, 1955) and described in it the workings of a system which, he pointed out, is "based on the proposition that the benefits" are "bought and paid for," the "stigma . . . of public relief" being thus removed.

A Republican Looks at His Party (Harper, 1956) was written when Harper & Brothers, publishers of Dean Acheson's *A Democrat Looks at His Party* (1955), asked the Eisenhower Administration to analyze the Republican party of today. The book expounded the thesis that by striking a middle path the Eisenhower Administration had consolidated "the best forces in American life" and had "discovered for the first time in our history, the authentic American center in politics." President Eisenhower "read and re-read" the book (*Time*, August 20, 1956), with the result that the author was called into consultation by the President, and, according to James Reston (New York *Times*, August 24, 1956), "did the spade work" on the President's acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention. (Even before this speech, Reston stated, the Larson work was "being used as a guide-book by Republican campaigners.")

Roscoe Drummond (New York *Herald Tribune*, July 15, 1956) found Larson's book "highly valuable," while Samuel Lubell (New York *Times*, July 15, 1956) wrote that it "may please the 'liberal' Republican wing but it is not likely to prove overly persuasive beyond this already charmed circle."

When interviewed on the *Meet the Press* radio and television program on August 26, Larson further defined the "New Republicanism" as "a movement that has made two things work together: one, our basic individualistic private enterprise, balance of power, American philosophy; and on the other hand, the newest, and most modern techniques of social legislation, of social insurance, of labor legislation and of Government responsibility for the everyday needs of people."

Before deciding on the law as a career, Arthur Larson considered becoming a professional singer; he has written works for organ, choral and vocal pieces, and plays his songs "on a guitar for his family" (*Time*). Mrs. Larson, the former Florence Faye Newcomb, has been a radio actress, and taught radio courses during the couple's years at Cornell University. The Larsons were married on July 30, 1935 and have one son, Lex Kingsbury, and one daughter, Anna Barbara. Arthur Larson is a member of the American Bar Association, American Law Institute, Phi Delta Phi, and Order of the Coif. His faith is the Lutheran. *Time* has described him as "slim, tall, and handsome." In 1953 Augustana College conferred on Larson the honorary LL.D. degree.

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LATHAM, JEAN LEE Apr. 19, 1902-

Author

Address: b. c/o Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston 7, Mass.; h. 2035 Union St. S., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* June 1956.

Jean Lee Latham has had four separate careers in the fields of teaching, editing, writing, and—technical electronics. Her abounding energy takes her constantly into something new because it *is* new.

The author of the 1956 Newberry Medal book, *Carry On, Mr. Bowditch*, was born April 19, 1902, in Buckhannon, West Virginia, the second of four children of Winifred E. (Brown) and George Robert Latham, Jr. The older sister, Julie, now married, is a mathematics teacher, while the just-younger brother, George, 3d, is a mechanical and electrical engineer. The youngest, Frank B., is copy chief of *Look*.

Before she could spell, Jean Latham spun yarns for her brothers. "I always intended to be a writer," she remembers. "But sometimes I ran out of stories. One day when I was about ten I went to my mother with this problem. I was sure I had written myself out. Her sound advice to me to go live some more is what I've done ever since."

Jean Lee Latham's undergraduate work was done at West Virginia Wesleyan College, in Buckhannon, where, during her last two years, she ran a Linotype machine twenty-four hours a week for the county newspaper. In 1928 she went to Ithaca Conservatory, now Ithaca College, writing her thesis for a master's degree, which she took at the same time at Cornell University, on her favorite poets—Robert Frost, Robinson Jeffers, Edwin Arlington Robinson, and Edgar Lee Masters. All the while she taught English and history at the conservatory and play production in the dramatic school. After leaving Cornell, she was for six years editor in chief of the Dramatic Publishing Company in Chicago. During evenings and week-ends she wrote her own plays and radio shows. She has had literally dozens published and produced, under her own name or ten assorted pen names.

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Miss Latham took a speed-up course in radio maintenance and repair at the West Virginia Institute of Technology in Montgomery. In the fall of 1942 she was assigned to Signal Corps inspection at the Crosley plant in Cincinnati. All through the war she commuted between Dayton, Chicago, Philadephia, New York, and Newark, writing and supervising the training course for the advanced training of women inspectors. During 1944 Miss Latham was given one of two civilian awards of the War Department for her work as civilian in charge of training program for Signal Corps inspectors.

At the end of 1945 Miss Latham resigned and went to St. Petersburg, Florida. For ten years she lived in a trailer which she called S.R.O. By the fall of 1955 her books took up even the standing room so she moved into an apartment. Along with her writing she manages to do many other things—handle publicity for a local Red Cross drive; serve as Gray Lady in a veterans' hospital; take a course in elementary piloting and small boat handling; and substitute as librarian at the Warm Springs (Georgia) Foundation. This last was handled in most unorthodox fashion. The foundation has a large paperback collection of westerns, as well as whodunits. Miss Latham lettered the spines in black letters on flat white paint, sprayed them with book lacquer, and made a big sign to direct traffic: THEY WENT THAT-A-WAY!

Miss Latham began her fourth career in December 1951, when she started her research on a fictionized biography for children. By the following September she had not only finished the research but had written two books—*The Story of Eli Whitney* and *Medals for Morse: Artist and Inventor* (Aladdin, 1953 and 1954). The *Library Journal* double-starred the first and called the second "an addition to any biography collection." Subsequently *Carry On, Mr. Bowditch* (Houghton, 1955) was greeted with enthusiasm. The *Commonweal* (November 18, 1955) called it "absorbing historical fiction," while the *Saturday Review* (December 17, 1955) said it was "thrilling and challenging." The *Horn Book* (October 1955) called the dialogue "natural, lively conversation," and the *Library Journal* (November 15, 1955) stated: "She has created out of a mass of involved, technical material a living, dramatic story." The *Christian Science Monitor* (September 22, 1955) was lavish: "She has added a lovable genius to our roster of great Americans. . . ."

Miss Latham really started from scratch in preparing to write this book. "Starting at a junior high school level," she says, "I worked up by degrees in mathematics, in astronomy, in sailing. I had two canoe rides and one trip on the Chesapeake Bay ferry up to that time." She works chiefly by tape recorder which saves a lot of drudgery on notetaking. She transcribes what is important, and she's off. What is her yardstick for a biographical subject? "Before I choose a character," she says, "his life must offer enough struggle to make an interesting story, suspense-wise. By dramatic technique, I build the story to 'bring him back alive.' When the point of view and pattern begin to emerge, I start making outlines. I do it by scenes within the chapters."

JEAN LEE LATHAM

Plays and poetry are Miss Latham's favorite reading, "any play at all." She also loves anything "on the hoof." She rides horseback, swims, hikes, cycles, dances. She collects music via the tape recorder and plays it while she works. This blue-eyed human dynamo is petite (five feet two inches tall) and slender (116 pounds). Her white hair is given the lie by her youth and zest for life. Her motto is "Never double on the trail."

Houghton Mifflin published, in 1956, a second book by Miss Latham, *Trail Blazer of the Seas* (Matthew Fontaine Maury), while Harper will publish "This Dear-Bought Land" in the spring of 1957, a story of the first three crucial years of Jamestown, which is celebrating its 350th anniversary next year. Miss Latham has done research on four other books. "It's just a matter of choosing," she says lightly.

Written for the ten-to-fourteen-year age group, the *Trail Blazer of the Seas* concerns a U.S. Naval lieutenant who fought against bitter opposition for his ideas. He "blazed the trail" for laying of the Atlantic cable and for founding of a national weather bureau and a Naval Academy.

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LATOUCHE, JOHN T(REVILLE) Nov. 13, 1917-Aug. 7, 1956 Playwright; lyricist; wrote long poem *Ballad for Americans* set to music by Earl Robinson as a radio cantata (1939); wrote book and lyrics for *The Golden Apple; Cabin in the Sky; Beggar's Holiday; Ballet Ballads; The Littlest Revue* and other Broadway theatrical productions; also wrote book, *Congo* (1945), on his expedition to Belgian Congo. See *Current Biography* (Jan.-Jun. 1940).

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ag 8 '56

LAWSON, EDWARD B(URNETT) Sept. 26, 1895- U. S. Ambassador to Israel.

Address: b. c/o American Embassy, Tel Aviv, Israel; h. "Woodlawn," St. Mary's County, Md.

Chosen for one of the most difficult and challenging diplomatic assignments in the U.S. Foreign Service, Edward B. Lawson was nominated Ambassador to Israel by President Eisenhower on April 1, 1954 and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on April 9. His quarter-of-a-century service has been concerned primarily with economic problems in Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua. From 1949 until called to his Tel Aviv post, he was U.S. Minister to Iceland. Since succeeding the late Ambassador Monnett B. Davis to the ambassadorship, he has represented his government in conferences with Israeli officials concerning hostilities between Israel and Egypt, and the sale of arms to Egypt by Communist Czechoslovakia. He has also had several conferences with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles regarding the tense situation in the Middle East, where "border incidents" continue to mount between Israel and her Arab neighbors.

"Peace in the Middle East is not," Lawson declared, ". . . to be acquired merely by wishful thinking or even by unilateral actions on the part of any single country. The burden of insecurity, the yearning for peace, and the realization of all that it means to Israel are fully understood by the American Government and by the American people."

Edward Burnett Lawson was born on September 26, 1895, at Newport, Tennessee. His parents were David Farnsworth and Laura (Burnett) Lawson. He attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C., from 1914 to 1917 before World War I interrupted his education. In 1918 and 1919 he was on active duty with the U.S. Army in Europe.

Returning from military service, he studied during 1919 and 1920 at Pace Institute of Accounting in New York. In the fall of 1920 he enrolled in the foreign service course at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., where many Americans have prepared for the diplomatic and consular careers. Georgetown conferred on him the B.S. degree in 1924 and M.Sc. degree in 1925.

He joined the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce in 1926. After a period of duty at the Washington, D.C., headquarters of the bureau, he became assistant trade commissioner and then (1930) trade commissioner in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa. In the capacity of trade commissioner he served also at the U.S. mission in London, from 1935 to 1937.

Transferred to Prague, Czechoslovakia in 1937, he remained there nearly three years as commercial attaché at the U.S. Embassy. From 1940 to 1944 he occupied a similar post in Managua, Nicaragua and from 1944 to 1949 he was counselor for economic affairs in Ankara, Turkey. His first assignment at a high diplomatic level came on July 7, 1949, when President Truman nominated him to succeed Richard B. Butrick as Minister to Iceland. He also had the title of chief of the Special Mutual Security Agency Mission to Iceland; he was promoted to the rank of career minister on September 18, 1952.

In January 1954 Lawson headed a U.S. delegation which discussed revision of the 1951 defense treaty between Iceland and the United States. Request for renegotiation of the treaty arose from the dissatisfaction of many Icelanders with the conditions under which the United States had been developing air bases on the island. The principal cause for dissatisfaction was the free spending of U.S. construction workers, whose high salaries gave them tremendous purchasing power in a country of 160,000 where the cost of living had soared nearly eightfold since just before World War II.

Iceland's Social Democrats had introduced a motion in the Althing (the parliament) in October 1953 for revision of the defense treaty with the United States. Their proposals would have confined all American personnel to their bases and would have turned over all military construction projects to Icelandic contractors.

This motion was rejected in the Althing, where thirty-seven of the fifty-two members were considered firmly pro-American. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government felt it advisable to send a delegation to consider revision of some details of the treaty and to discuss such problems as the request that greater use be made of local labor and contractors.

Following the death of U.S. Ambassador to Israel Monnett B. Davis on December 26, 1953, Lawson was called from Iceland in April 1954 to take over the delicate assignment in Tel Aviv. He spent some months in the United States familiarizing himself with American policy in the Near East and, as he later told a Tel Aviv audience, with public sentiment on the issues.

Ambassador and Mrs. Lawson arrived in Tel Aviv in November 1954. Relations between Israel and the United States were severely strained at that time over Washington's policy of furnishing non-reimbursable military aid to the Arab governments (New York *Times*, November 3, 1954). Israel and the United States "can supply the leadership required to bring peace so sorely needed" to the Middle East, Lawson told the Israel-America Friendship League at Tel Aviv in December 1954 in his first public address in Israel.

The new Ambassador's first official duty involved him in one of the disputes between Israel and her Arab neighbors. That was the controversy over the status of Jerusalem, which under a United Nations resolution has been made largely an international city, with Arab and Israeli sectors. In July 1953 when the Israeli government moved its Foreign Office to Jerusalem, the United States did not move its Tel Aviv Embassy, and it boycotted international meetings in Jerusalem. Francis H. Russell, ranking American diplomatic representative between the time of Ambassador Davis' death and Lawson's arrival, visited the Holy City at times of border tension, but he met Israeli officials in hotels rather than at the Foreign Office.

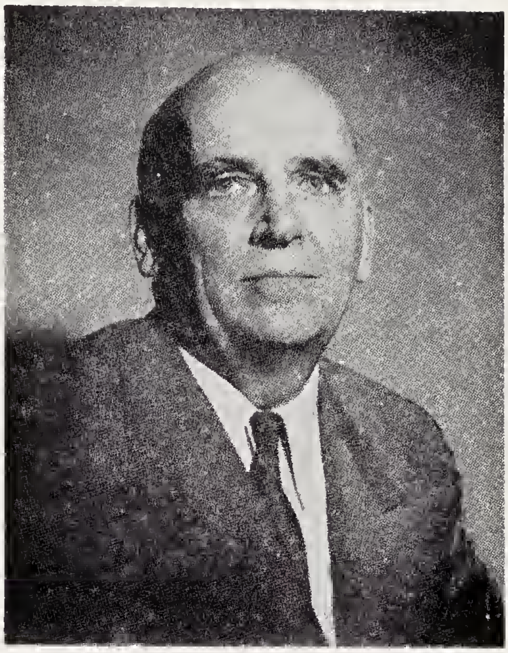
When Ambassador Lawson presented his credentials on November 12, 1954, he called on Israeli President Isaac Ben-Zvi at his residence in Jerusalem. It was explained that this implied no change in the American attitude toward the city, whose status the United States regarded as a matter to be determined by the United Nations rather than by the acts of national governments. However, the Ambassador's act evoked strong protests in Washington from the representatives of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Syria and Egypt (New York *Times*, November 12, 1954). Members of the Arab League were reported to have agreed on transfer of Jordan's Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem, giving that city the status of "Jordan's second capital."

While the feelings aroused by this dispute were being dealt with in Washington and in Arab capitals, Ambassador Lawson was kept busy reassuring the government and people of Israel of the continuing friendship and support of the United States. Speaking on Israel's Independence Day on April 27, 1955, he sought to allay apprehension engendered by a report that the United States was considering making a "token" arms aid to Arab nations provided that they agreed not to attack Israel.

Lawson also urged Israeli officials to desist from militant acts on their borders that might lead to a full-fledged war. In May 1955 he advised the Premier and Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, that further reprisal raids by Israeli forces along the Egyptian border would make it more difficult for the United States to plan for a time when a guarantee of the integrity of Israel's frontiers could be given.

Following the shipment of arms in the summer of 1955 from Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia to Egypt, border clashes and guerrilla raids increased between Israel and Egypt on the Gaza frontier. Concerned that this increase in weapons might lead to a full-scale war, the United Nations proposed an immediate end to such border incidents and a clarification of their respective boundaries. The United States "renewed pressure on both Egypt and Israel to accept the U.N. proposals" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 7, 1955).

"I would be less than realistic and honest to suggest," Ambassador Lawson told members of the Israel-America Friendship League, "that the situation in the Near East at this time is devoid of very serious and explosive conditions. . . . But back of every conflict and underneath every dark and discouraging problem there always exist certain basically sound factors which, when they become properly operative, can bring encouraging results. . . . Working together in the all-conquering spirit of friendship, all things are possible. Even with the greatest stretch of imagination, by the greatest perseverance of common reasoning and logic, I cannot make myself believe that the problems of today as we face them in this area will remain insoluble to the kind of people who make up your nation and mine" (*U. S. Department of State Bulletin,* January 17, 1955).


Department of State
EDWARD B. LAWSON

Edward B. Lawson married Jean MacDonald on December 5, 1927. Lawson is a member of Delta Phi Epsilon and Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternities, of the Army and Navy (Washington, D.C.) and Nejapa (Manaqua) Country clubs, and of other clubs in countries where he has been stationed in the foreign service. He holds an honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Léon in Nicaragua.

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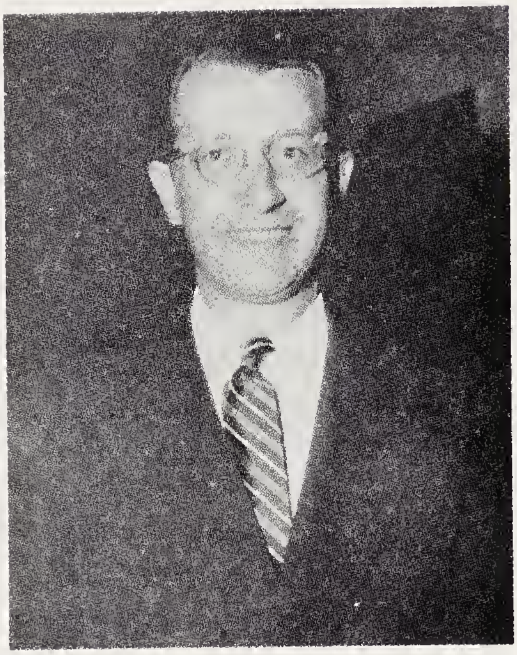
LEADER, GEORGE M(ICHAEL) Jan. 17, 1918- Governor of Pennsylvania; farmer
Address: State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa.; h. "Willow Brook Farm," Dover, R.D. 2, Pa.

Prior to his election in November 1954 as Governor of Pennsylvania, George M. Leader, a poultry farmer by vocation, was nationally little known. At thirty-seven he became the second youngest governor in the history of the state and the third Democrat ever to occupy the gubernatorial office. In January 1955 he was in-



Wide World

GEORGE M. LEADER

augurated at Harrisburg for a four-year term. His chief previous political experience had been four years in the state Senate.

Since Pennsylvania ranks third in population among the nation's forty-eight states, Leader will head one of the most important delegations at the 1956 Democratic National Convention. On October 31, 1955 in a TV interview on the American Broadcasting Company's *College Press Conference,* he announced his support of Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidential nomination, calling him "the right man at the right place at the right time for 1956." Governor Leader has been mentioned as a possible "dark horse" candidate but he himself has termed such an idea "preposterous" in view of his lack of experience in national politics.

The third of the seven children of Guy Alvin and Beulah (Boyer) Leader, George Michael Leader belongs to the seventh American generation of a "Pennsylvania Dutch" family long identified with farming and public service in York county, Pennsylvania. One of his paternal forebears, Frederick Leader, was, for example, "in the first contingent of troops from west of the Hudson to join George Washington's Continental Army" (*Time,* November 15, 1954). His father is a former state senator and the head of Guy A. Leader and Sons, Inc., one of the largest Angus cattle and prize-winning poultry-breeding enterprises in the eastern part of the United States.

George was born on the family farm about three miles south of York on January 17, 1918 and was brought up in comfortable circumstances, but according to canons of thrift, hard work and strict religious observance. (His father is a Lutheran; his mother's people were members of the Dunkard sect.) At a one-room local grade school he completed an eight-year curriculum in six years and then attended the William Penn High School at York, where he was graduated in 1934. Ambitious, at that time, to become a teacher, he studied in 1934-1935 at the York Collegiate Institute and later at Gettysburg College, where he majored in economics and political science. After his junior year he transferred to the University of Pennsylvania.

Leader received his B.S. degree in education from the University of Pennsylvania in 1939. At about that time his father fell ill and for the next three years George Leader helped to run the family farming enterprise as secretary-treasurer of Guy A. Leader and Sons, Inc. He became a York county Democratic committeeman in 1940 and the secretary of the county committee two years later. He entered the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania for postgraduate study early in 1942, but after one semester left to join the U. S. Naval Reserve for World War II service. Commissioned an ensign and assigned to supply, Leader served for ten months in the Pacific aboard the U. S. S. *Randolph*; he was with that cruiser off the Japanese home islands when the war came to an end and he was demobilized as a lieutenant.

For the two years beginning in 1946 he again held the secretary-treasuryship of Guy A. Leader and Sons; also in 1946 he became a York county justice of the peace and succeeded his father as chairman of the county Democratic committee. By 1947 George Leader had received a G.I. loan to buy a hatchery business—the twenty-eight-acre Willow Brook Farm between Dover and Davisburg in York county, where he specializes in renting pedigreed hens from a Midwest firm, hatching their eggs, and selling the chicks to other poultry farmers. When he bought the hatchery it was producing 100,000 chicks annually; by 1954 Leader and his wife had raised the output to 1,000,000. The Leaders also have an eighty-nine acre cattle farm nearby.

Elected to a four-year term in the state Senate in the fall of 1950, Leader soon made "a good record as a mender of factional splits" (*Time,* November 15, 1954) and impressed colleagues with his "ready grasp of budget work," with the result that in 1952 he received his party's nomination for the office of state treasurer. Although he lost in November to his Republican opponent, Weldon H. Heyburn, he managed to poll some two million votes and gained invaluable campaigning experience. Two years later he became the choice of the state Democratic policy committee for the gubernatorial nomination. With the policy committee's endorsement, he defeated William D. McClelland, the coroner of Alleghany county, in the May 1954 primary by 298,467 votes to 238,164.

In his pre-primary campaign addresses Leader had denounced the administration of incumbent Republican Governor John S. Fine as "a long-playing record—one of record taxes, record spending and record debt," and had labeled as a "soak-the-poor tax" an unpopular retail sales levy imposed under Fine to provide new revenue in a commonwealth which has no state income tax. There was much discontent among farmers with the national Administration's agricultural policy, and after his nomination Leader concentrated on the traditionally Republican rural areas. (He trekked some 30,000 miles making "off-the-cuff" speeches, and spent only three days in Philadelphia and two in Pittsburgh during his entire campaign.)

Leader promised that if elected he would "rid the commonwealth of the outlandish milk control policies that have placed the farmer behind the eight ball," that the sales tax would be abolished, that no resort would be made to "flat income or wage tax" as a means of new revenue, and that the state's full facilities would be used to find new markets and to attract new industry to the anthracite area (William G. Weart in the New York *Times,* October 17, 1954).

Normally a Republican stronghold, Pennsylvania had not elected a Democratic governor since the end of the George H. Earle administration in January 1939. In the Democratic victory in November 1954 Leader defeated his Republican opponent, Lieutenant-Governor Lloyd Wood, by 1,987,247 votes to 1,706,637. The Democrats swept the other elective offices and carried the commonwealth House of Representatives by 111 seats to 99. The Republicans retained a majority in the Senate by a margin of 27 seats to 23.

"I would like to say this as to the philosophy which will imbue our administration," Leader declared in his inaugural address on January 18, 1955. "It will not be an administration that believes in party feuding as the prime function of government; it will have no hate; it will have no vindictiveness." He warned that he would expect "a fair return in work performed" from those "going to draw pay from the state." He also laid great stress on the "staggering" $86,000,000 deficit inherited from the previous administration and on the prospect that in the coming fiscal year "the state's revenues would be more than $500,000,000 short of covering its expenditures."

Partially to cover an "all-time high" budget of $1,843,583,666 for the 1955-1957 biennium, Leader proposed on April 19 a 1 per cent state income tax on wages, 2 per cent on unincorporated business, 4 per cent on interest, rents and royalties, 5 per cent on dividends and 6 per cent on long-term capital gains. The proposal aroused great opposition from both political parties and did not pass the legislature. In his budget message Leader had "boldly" stated: "This is not a time . . . for any of us to worry about his political future. I am quite ready to lay mine on the block."

Important legislation enacted during the 1955 General Assembly included the authorization (June) of participation with the state of New Jersey in the construction of a dam across the Delaware River at Wallpack Bend, and a bill (July) to increase the legal weight for trucks in Pennsylvania. After suspending professional boxing in Pennsylvania in May, Leader proposed a new boxing code which was approved by the legislature in August.

Called upon to substitute for former President Truman, Leader was the featured speaker in September 1955 at $100-a-plate political banquets in San Francisco and Los Angeles. He urged Democrats to "penetrate the screen of protective armor that has been put around Eisenhower" and argued that the President was responsible for an administration "incapable of sympathy for the farmer, the workingman, and the small businessman" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* September 16, 1955).

Pennsylvania's "First Lady" is the former Mary Jane Strickler, a high school classmate of her husband and a fellow member of St. Luke's Lutheran Church in York. They were married on September 17, 1939 and have two sons, George Michael and Frederick Milton, and one daughter, Jane Ellen. Governor Leader is six feet tall, weighs 175 pounds, and has chestnut hair and brown eyes. *Time* notes that he "reads history for relaxation, has no hobbies, and keeps his slim figure . . . without resorting to athletics," adding that he "rarely" drinks.

Governor Leader belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose and is chairman of the Pennsylvania Poultry Federation. His service organizations are the American Legion, the American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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LEEDOM, BOYD (STEWART) Sept. 28, 1906- Chairman of the U.S. National Labor Relations Board; lawyer

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The new chairman of the National Labor Relations Board is Boyd Leedom, who was named to this position in November 1955. Leedom, a Republican, had been appointed a member of the board in February 1955 by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and previously had received experience in labor-management problems as a referee in 1954 and January 1955 with the National Railroad Adjustment Board. He was educated as a lawyer, practiced law in South Dakota for nearly twenty years, served from 1949 to 1951 in the Senate of the state of South Dakota, and was an associate justice of the South Dakota Supreme Court at the time of his appointment to the NLRB.

Boyd Stewart Leedom, the son of Chester N. and Gertrude E. (Stewart) Leedom, was born in Alvord, Iowa, on September 28, 1906. In the following year he moved with his parents to the western part of South Dakota. There the

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BOYD LEEDOM

family settled on a homestead and his father edited a small newspaper. Young Boyd attended elementary and high schools in South Dakota and was a student at Black Hills Teachers College in Spearfish, South Dakota from 1922 to 1926. He received the LL.B. degree from the University of South Dakota in Vermillion in 1929.

In the same year he was admitted to the bar and began a private practice in Rapid City, South Dakota. He became a member of the law firm of Denu, Philip & Leedom in Rapid City in 1933 and remained with this and successor firms until 1951. Leedom served as a referee in bankruptcy from 1930 to 1934 for the Western division, District of South Dakota. In 1934 he was made city attorney in Rapid City; he remained in that position until 1943.

During World War II he served for over two years in the U.S. Navy. He was sent to the Air Station at Quonset Point, Rhode Island for a period of time and was also stationed at the Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington, D.C. before being discharged with the rank of lieutenant. After the war he returned to his law practice in Rapid City. He was elected in 1948 to the Senate of the state of South Dakota and served the two-year term from 1949 to 1951. In the 1950 state primary election he contested unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for governor.

In 1951 Leedom was appointed to a vacancy on the state Supreme Court by the Governor of South Dakota, Sigurd Anderson. Leedom was elected in November 1952 for the balance of the unexpired term as associate justice on the court and in the 1954 elections he was returned to the court for a full term (from June 1, 1955 to December 31, 1960).

On an assignment by the National Mediation Board, a U.S. Government agency, Boyd Leedom sat as a neutral member or referee with the National Railroad Adjustment Board in about forty railway labor disputes in 1954 and early 1955. According to *U.S. News & World Report* (February 25, 1955), the official newspaper of the rail unions charged that the rulings of Boyd Leedom "were so top heavy 'pro-management' that the operating brotherhoods strongly opposed his reappointment as a referee for any cases." He also handled a grievance case involving Northwest Airlines and one of the unions.

The principal duty of the National Mediation Board is to "mediate differences between the railroads, the express and Pullman companies, and the airlines on the one hand and employees on the other, growing out of their attempts to make and maintain agreements establishing the rates of pay, rules and working conditions of the employees as directed by the Railway Labor Act [of 1934]." The board is also "charged with the responsibility of determining representation disputes among the employees" (*United States Government Organization Manual, 1955-56*).

The National Railroad Adjustment Board handles "disputes growing out of grievances or out of interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions" referable to it. "This board is divided into four divisions and consists of an equal number of representatives of the carriers and of national organizations of employees. In deadlocked cases the National Mediation Board is authorized to appoint a referee to sit with the members of the division for the purpose of making an award" (*United States Government Organization Manual, 1955-56*).

After the term of Albert C. Beeson as a member of the National Labor Relations Board had expired in December 1954, the New York *Times* (January 25, 1955) noted that the vacancy was of more than "usual interest for both labor and management because of the close division among present members in their interpretation of the Taft-Hartley law." President Eisenhower nominated Leedom as a member of the NLRB on February 15, 1955. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate and Leedom took office on April 4, 1955 to serve for a term ending on December 16, 1959. The salary is $15,000 a year.

Leedom's nomination was reportedly supported by the Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell (New York *Times,* January 25, 1955), and by South Dakota's two Republican Senators, Karl E. Mundt and Francis Case. Case said: "In my book, he is the top kind of a man for that kind of job—not a champion of management and not a champion of labor" (*U.S. News & World Report,* February 25, 1955).

On November 18, 1955 President Eisenhower appointed Leedom as chairman of the NLRB to succeed Guy Farmer, whose appointment had expired on August 27, 1955. Stephen Sibley Bean was named to take the membership seat left vacant by Farmer's departure. Neither of the two new appointees has been actively linked with either the conservative or liberal wing of the Republican party. The five-man board now has three Republican members appointed by President Eisenhower (including

Philip Ray Rodgers) and two Democrats, both named by then President Harry S. Truman, Ivar H. Peterson and Abe Murdock.

The NLRB was created as an independent government agency by the National Labor Relations Act of July 5, 1935. It conducts collective bargaining elections and hears unfair labor practices charges. The act, as amended in 1947 and 1951, according to the *United States Government Organization Manual, 1955-56,* "affirms the right of employees to self-organization and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing or to refrain from any or all such activities. To effectuate this policy, the act prohibits certain unfair labor practices and authorizes the board to designate appropriate units for collective bargaining and to conduct secret ballots to determine the exclusive representative of employees."

Several recent decisions of the board in which Leedom participated have been of importance. The board, with Leedom part of the majority, "reaffirmed a long standing policy against intervening in hotel labor disputes. It refused to take over an organizing dispute between Miami Beach hotel operators and AFL's hotel workers' union and thereby signaled hands-off the entire industry" (*Business Week,* September 3, 1955). The NLRB members unanimously agreed not to handle a jurisdictional fight between AFL construction unions.

In another key decision, as reported by *Business Week* (September 3, 1955), "the board cleared a Boston trucking firm that had fired twenty teamsters for striking without first resorting to compulsory arbitration provided by their contract. The union contested the discharges because the contract does not contain a specific no-strike clause. The board rejected this argument, ruling that compulsory arbitration carries with it an implicit bar against strikes because it is an 'agreed upon substitute for all other methods for resolving disputes.'" The decision was unanimous.

The NLRB in December 1955 placed more than 300 field jobs into the "sensitive" category—those persons holding or selected for the positions must pass investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The number of covered positions in the agency is now 500 out of a total of 1,130 employees. In discussing the extension of the "sensitive" area for NLRB employees, Leedom said that "it was a 'reasonable assumption' that the step was promoted by a statement of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin [that the NLRB was "literally honeycombed" with individuals of Communist leanings], and the current investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities" (New York *Times,* December 30, 1955).

"The clamoring of responsible committees on the Hill justified us in looking this over," Leedom further stated. "We thought we had weeded out the Communists by our security system. If we are honeycombed with Communists—and I don't think we are—it would have to be in areas where the security program didn't reach. So we decided to extend the program. I am very hopeful the extension of the security program will not bring about any changes in personnel."

Boyd Leedom has been active in church and civic affairs in the communities in which he has lived. He is a member of the South Dakota State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His Greek letter societies are Phi Delta Phi and Phi Delta Theta. He belongs to the American Legion and the Cosmopolitan and Kiwanis clubs and is a Mason. He is a member of the Methodist Church. Leedom married Irene Cecil Robertson of Rapid City on December 29, 1927. They have three children: Chester Boyd, Linda Ann, and Mary Catherine.

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LENNOX-BOYD, ALAN T(INDAL) Nov. 18, 1904- British Cabinet member

Address: b. c/o Colonial Office, The Church House, Great Smith St., London S.W. 1, England; h. 34 Chapel St., London S.W. 1, England; The Old Rectory, Upper Stondon, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England.

The Right Honorable Alan T. Lennox-Boyd has served since July 1954 as Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies, first in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill and since April 1955 in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden. His chief concern has been with problems in colonial areas where natives are seeking self-determination. He has represented his government in various attempts to solve the difficulties created in the colony of Cyprus by the Enosis or Union with Greece movement.

Lennox-Boyd has been the Member (Conservative) in the House of Commons for the Mid-Bedfordshire constituency since 1931, and served during the 1930's as Parliamentary Secretary to various Ministeries. Prior to becoming Colonial Secretary (replacing Oliver Lyttleton), he was successively Minister of State for Colonial Affairs (1951-52) and Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation (1952-54).

He has helped to conclude agreements for future Dominion status for the British Caribbean islands and for Malaya. On March 27, 1956 he announced that three representatives of Malta would be sent to the House of Commons, a break in the 700-year-old tradition that Members of Parliament represent only the citizens of the home islands. He has also worked out a $58,000,000 plan for social and economic development of British Guiana.

Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, who was born at Bournemouth, Hampshire, England on November 18, 1904, is the oldest surviving son of the late Alan Walter Lennox-Boyd and Florence (Begbie) Lennox-Boyd. (Both his elder brother George Edward and a younger brother Francis were killed in World War II.) After studying

British Inf. Services

ALAN T. LENNOX-BOYD

at Sherborne School in Dorsetshire Lennox-Boyd was awarded a scholarship at Christ Church College, Oxford University. At the age of twenty-one he received the M.A. degree with honors.

The presidency of both the University Conservative Association and the Oxford Union Debating Society prepared him for a political career; in 1929 he sought election to the House of Commons as a Unionist (Conservative) in the Gower Division of Glamorganshire, Wales, but was defeated. In the 1931 general election he contested the Mid-Bedfordshire Division as a Unionist (Conservative) supporting the coalition government of James Ramsay MacDonald, and unseated the incumbent National Liberal member by 15,213 votes to 13,725. He has served this constituency continuously for over twenty-four years. His majority in the 1955 election over his Labor opponent was 3,964.

The coalition government's finance bill was the subject of Lennox-Boyd's brief "maiden speech" in Commons on May 10, 1932. Thereafter he spoke frequently in Commons on colonial, empire and world trade problems. In December 1934 he was named secretary of the Parliamentary Commercial Committee, and later he served also as a member of the British Broadcasting Corporation's talks committee.

Addressing the Commons on March 2, 1937, he defended the policy of Stanley Baldwin (who had become Premier in 1935) of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War. Later in 1937 Lennox-Boyd toured Tanganyika and Uganda, and later advocated an East African federation. In the Commons debate on February 21, 1938 after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden resigned because of differences with the new Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, over policy in regard to Italian aggression in Ethiopia, Lennox-Boyd assured Chamberlain that "the country as a whole . . . stood behind him." On March 18, 1938 he urged that Britain renew her pledge to defend France in the event of a Nazi invasion but opposed guaranteeing the borders of Czechoslovakia.

On February 25, 1938 Lennox-Boyd was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labor in succession to Richard Austin Butler, who became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. On September 6, 1939, following the outbreak of World War II, Lennox-Boyd became Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security; then as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food—October 1939—he helped to set up the wartime rationing system. When the Nazi invasion of Norway brought the resignation of Neville Chamberlain and the appointment of Winston Churchill as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940, Lennox-Boyd served as a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He was in command of a motor torpedo boat in November 1943 when he was recalled by Prime Minister Churchill to become Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. In the general election of July 1945 he retained his Mid-Bedfordshire seat in Commons despite the anti-Conservative landslide, but lost his Parliamentary Secretaryship when the Labour government of Clement Attlee took office.

As an opposition member during the next five years, Lennox-Boyd criticized the Labour government in numerous debates on both industrial and imperial matters, and following the election of February 1950, he was made chairman of the Conservative Party's Imperial Affairs Committee. He was a member of the Parliamentary Commission which visited Malaya in the late summer of 1950.

When the Conservatives under Winston Churchill returned to power in October 1951, Lennox-Boyd was named Minister of State (equivalent to Under Secretary) at the Colonial Office, and shortly afterwards paid an official visit to East Africa. Appointed Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation on May 7, 1952, Lennox-Boyd not only "reshaped" the government's plan for returning to private operation the long-distance trucking industry nationalized under Attlee, but steered the revised Transport Act of 1953 through the House of Commons "with much administrative and parliamentary skill" (*The Times*). He visited Canada to negotiate revision of the British-Canadian air service agreement of 1949 and extension of British Overseas Airways Corporation services to the Far East by a western route. He also did much to popularize the use of the helicopter.

On July 28, 1954 Lennox-Boyd was advanced to Cabinet rank as Secretary of State for the Colonies in succession to Oliver Lyttelton. He revisited East Africa in October 1954 and in July 1955 obtained the consent of Parliament for the return to Buganda, a province of Uganda, of the native King (Kabaka) Mutesa II (who had been exiled in the previous year by Oliver Lyttelton and Governor Sir Benjamin Cohen). The agreement changed Mutesa from an absolute to a constitutional monarch and provided for a reorganization of the provincial legislature "to include for the first time more Africans than whites" (*Time,* October 31, 1955).

While touring the British Far East colonial territories in August 1955 Lennox-Boyd discussed with Chief Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman of the Federation of Malaya the latter's demands for independence, and announced that Britain would "look with favor" on a federation consisting of Singapore, British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, and the Malay peninsula. Further talks in London early in 1956 led to a general agreement on an "immediate plan for progressive self-government" in Malaya, the drawing up of a constitution by a commission of Colonial experts, and the establishment of Malaya as a Dominion within two years.

A conference to consummate the "ten-year-old" plan to weld the British Caribbean islands into a single self-governing Dominion opened in London under the chairmanship of Lennox-Boyd on February 7, 1956 and concluded on February 23 with the signature of an agreement giving "carefully defined administrative, judicial and economic powers to a West Indian federal parliament to be elected by March 1958" (Associated Press).

Most formidable of the problems which have confronted Lennox-Boyd as Colonial Secretary have been those created in Cyprus (now Britain's only island stronghold in the eastern Mediterranean) by the Enosis (Union with Greece) movement headed by Archbishop Makarios III (see *C.B.,* May 1956). Since the United Nations in 1954 rejected a Greek request for intervention in Cyprus, conditions have steadily worsened. Lennox-Boyd visited the island in July 1955 and talked with Makarios and with spokesmen for the Turkish minority. In August a British-Turkish-Greek conference was held in London at which "Greek Cypriots refused to discuss self-government without future self-determination and the Turkish Minister refused to discuss self-government unless demand for self-determination was withdrawn" (*World Almanac,* 1956).

Following the failure of negotiations and the "rising tide of bloodshed and violence" on Cyprus, the Governor General, Field Marshall Sir John Harding, outlawed Communist organizations and proclaimed a state of martial law. Archbishop Makarios was deported to a place of exile in the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. In March 1956 Lennox-Boyd defended the deportation of Archbishop Makarios in the House of Commons. He declared that Makarios was linked closely to anti-British terrorists and never intended to come to an agreement with Britain on the island's future (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* March 13, 1956).

Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd and Lady Patricia Guinness, the second daughter of the second Earl of Iveagh, were married at Elvedon, Suffolk on December 29, 1938 and are the parents of three sons. Lady Patricia's father is the head of the Guinness brewing and banking firms, and in August 1951 her husband was made a director of Arthur Guinness, Son and Company. Lennox-Boyd's clubs are the Carlton, Pratt's, Buck's in London, and the Royal Yacht Squadron in the Isle of Wight. His friend Adrian Liddell-Hart has written that Lennox-Boyd is "an energetic and enthusiastic person who has a flair for getting on with all sorts of people on his frequent travels" (*Saturday Night,* September 3, 1955). He has been a member of the Privy Council since 1951. His colleagues describe him as "one of the fastest speakers in the House of Commons." He is six feet five and a half inches tall, and his nickname is "Lanky."

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LEVERONE, NATHANIEL June 26, 1884- Business executive

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The Chicago business and civic leader, Nathaniel Leverone, entered the field of big league baseball in 1954 when he became chairman of the Kansas City Athletics and their second largest stockholder. A native of New England, Leverone came to Chicago as a young man, worked as a salesman and in 1929 founded his own company, the Automatic Canteen Company of America, producers and distributors of vending machines, which grosses some $50,000,000 a year.

Among his numerous civic activities Leverone is presently president of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Illinois, the president of Chicago Youth Week since 1945, president of the Alliance Française since 1952, a director of the Chicago Crime Commission since 1932 and founder and past director of Junior Achievement of Chicago.

Nathaniel Leverone was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts on June 26, 1884, the son of Robert and Rose (Fosser) Leverone. His early years were spent in Keene, New Hampshire, where his father was a food processor and sufficiently successful to retire at the age of fifty.

Nathaniel attended grammar school in Keene, and graduated from Keene High School in 1900. An enthusiastic reader of Frank Merriwell's adventures at Yale, he had planned to attend that university but a winter week end at Hanover, New Hampshire, decided him on Dartmouth. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1906 with the B.S. degree and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

His first job brought him to Chicago as a salesman for a national construction company. He quit this job and returned East, however, going to work for the Bates Numbering Ma-

Fabian Bachrach

NATHANIEL LEVERONE

chine Company as a traveling salesman. After a year's work he was promoted, in 1908, to the post of Western sales manager and returned to Chicago where he has lived ever since.

Leverone worked for the Bates Numbering Machine Company, then a Thomas Edison enterprise, until 1912. He then began work for the Hill Pump Valve Company, builders of automobile accessories, and remained with them until 1922. From 1922 to 1929 he ran his own company, the Nathaniel Leverone Company, dealing in real estate investments.

In 1929 Leverone and his elder brother, Louis Leverone, founded the Automatic Canteen Company, today the biggest vending machine food purveyor firm in America. As Leverone tells it: "I was standing on an 'El' platform one morning in 1928, having just missed my train. To help pass the time I put a penny in the scale and got a reading of 106 pounds. I tried a second scale and learned I weighed 200 pounds. I put another coin in the gum machine. The device returned neither gum nor penny. The peanut jar ejected several moldy objects, which I was fearful of tasting, and my penny got stuck in the candy machine. By that time I was sore clear through" (New York *Times*, January 23, 1955). He decided to do something about it.

With a group of business friends he studied the situation for a year. The group called in the best engineers to develop machines which gave honest weights, full measure of candy and nuts, and which returned coins if they ran out of merchandise. They also persuaded the candy and gum manufacturers to improve the quality of their products.

"At the time, Chicago was notoriously in the grasp of . . . racketeers," Leverone has said, and one of the "shoddiest of semi-respectable rackets in the city was the coin-operated machine industry" (New York *Times*, January 23, 1955). As a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Crime Commission, Leverone had investigated some of the racket-ridden industries in the city.

Automatic Canteen had several discouraging years during the depression, but found considerable success during the Chicago Century of Progress Fair in 1933 and 1934. Here the vending machines were patronized by hundreds of thousands of visitors who found difficulty being waited on in crowded restaurants and lunchrooms.

The next boom for the vending machines was during World War II when they were used widely in war plants and military establishments. Today 90 per cent of the company's canteens are in industrial plants and the rest are in military installations, railway stations, and other places where crowds gather. The coin-operated machines sell cigars, cigarettes, candy, beverages, ice cream, sandwiches, cakes, and pastries.

President of the Automatic Canteen Company from 1929 to 1939, Leverone is now chairman of the board. In September 1955 he expanded the vending company by buying 52 per cent of the stock of one of its chief suppliers, the $12,500,000 Rowe Corporation, manufacturer of the machines. Thus from a business begun with $30,000, the Automatic Canteen Company of America now grosses some $50,000,000 a year from 275,000 vending machines, leased to more than 150 distributors in forty-two states. Leverone prefers to call his products "canteens" or "silent salesmen" rather than "vending machines".

One of his more recent ventures is big-league baseball. In November, 1954, together with some associates, Leverone purchased the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League and moved the club to Kansas City, Missouri. By the end of June, 1955 it drew more paying customers than it had in all of 1954 at Philadelphia. Leverone is the second largest stockholder of Kansas City Athletics Inc., as well as the chairman of that organization. Arnold M. Johnson (see *C.B.*, October 1955), a majority stockholder of the ball club, is also vice-chairman of Leverone's company. Johnson was a major owner of the "Blues" Stadium of the minor-league Kansas City Blues, until it was taken over by the municipality (and is now the ball park of the Kansas City Athletics). Another reason for selecting Kansas City was that many of the civic leaders there are personal friends of Leverone's (Keene *Sentinel*, June 24, 1955).

"Virtually unsung and undiscovered has been the strong man of the Kansas City investing group, seventy-year-old Nathaniel Leverone," wrote Arthur Mann in the *Saturday Evening Post*, describing him as "a long-time 'wheel' in Chicago business, civic and fraternal affairs, who, more than anyone else has helped Johnson break into the upper brackets of finance. Leverone outranks Johnson as chairman of the board at both the Automatic Canteen Company and the Kansas City Athletics" (April 9, 1955).

In Chicago Leverone is better known to many persons as an active civic leader, rather than as a business leader. "The stress of conducting his vast business," wrote the New York *Times* (January 23, 1955), "hasn't kept Mr. Leverone from maintaining an active interest in the world about him." He is chairman or president of several social, professional or philanthropic organizations and a member of sixteen other such organizations, as well as a past officer of twenty-nine more. "Nor does it keep him from laughing at his own inability 'to keep my mouth shut' and thus reduce these outside calls on his time and energy" (New York *Times,* January 23, 1955).

Among his most important activities has been that with the Chicago Crime Commission, the Goodwill Industries, the Chicago City Planning Advisory Board, and International Christian Leadership. He was a member of the board of governors of the Chicago Opera Company for nine years, and in speaking at a dinner for the Lyric Theatre said: "Chicago again is one of the great cultural centers of the world. We need opera. We need fine music. Good music creates a better people" (Chicago *Daily News,* July 13, 1954). From 1954 to 1956 he was chairman of the board of *Chicago Magazine,* which he helped to finance.

Leverone belongs to Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, is a Mason, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. His clubs are: the University, Union League, Merchants and Manufacturers, Executives, Rotary, Casino, Saddle and Cycle, and Capitol Hill (Washington, D.C.).

On June 25, 1925, Leverone married Martha Ericsson. They have a daughter, Meredith. Nat Leverone—who weighs the same 155 pounds he did a generation ago—enjoys tramping in the mountains of New England for recreation, and appreciates outdoor life in general. He still walks five miles a day.

"Although nationally identified as a Chicago industrialist, Nat Leverone could more accurately be described as a transplanted bit of New Hampshire. Those who know him find him kindly and gracious in social contact, given to rollicking fun in the Anti-Superstition Club, positive in religious conviction, single-minded in business drive," wrote George Murray in the *Sunday Pictorial Review* (September 26, 1954).

Leverone was commended by the president of the New York Stock Exchange: "Through your own business . . . you've given [the canteen business] a code of ethics which has made it respected by all. You can be proud of what you've done."

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LEVIERO, ANTHONY (HARRY) Nov. 24, 1905-Sept. 3, 1956 Journalist; reporter for New York *Times* since 1929; awarded 1951 Pulitzer Prize for "national reporting" and for report of 1950 talks between President Harry S. Truman and General Douglas MacArthur on Wake Island; chief of publications branch, military intelligence division, War Department General Staff in World War II; member of *Times* Washington (D.C.) bureau staff since 1945. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1952.

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LEVINE, JACK Jan. 3, 1915- Artist
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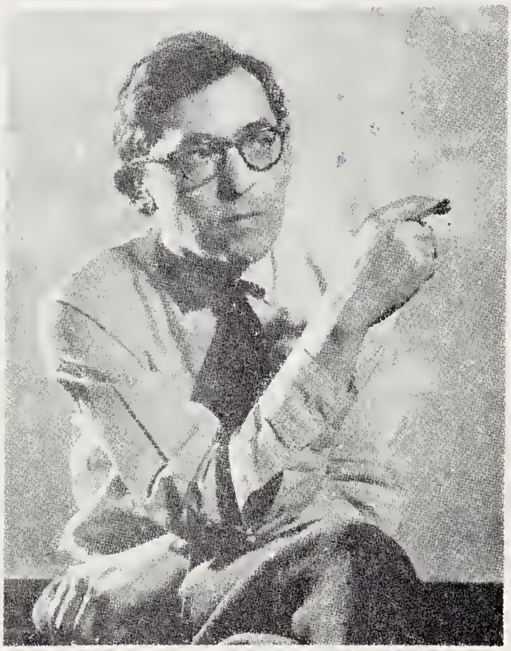
"My interest in pictures is my interest in human beings," artist Jack Levine has explained, and he describes himself as a "humanitarian" or "editorial artist" whose aim is "to bring the great tradition, with whatever is great about it, up to date." He won early fame as a special find of the WPA Federal Art Projects. His paintings of social protest and political satire quickly earned him a position, along with Ben Shahn, (see C.B. Dec. 1954) as one of the foremost exponents of the "proletarian" or "social realist" school that dominated American painting in the late 1930's. He has since received several major prizes, and his work has been acquired by leading museums.

At the age of forty, in 1955, Levine was the youngest painter ever to be honored with a retrospective show at the Whitney Museum of American Art. He was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in February 1956. "He has used his genius for caricature and opulent colors like a jolting left hook to attack what he considered the evils of society," observed *Time* (October 18, 1954) in reviewing one of his most famous paintings, *The Trial.*

Born in the South End slums of Boston on January 3, 1915, Jack Levine is the youngest of the eight children of Samuel and Mary (Grinker) Levine. His father, a Jewish immigrant from Lithuania, was a shoemaker. When Jack was eight years old, his family moved to the suburb of Roxbury, where he took his first art lessons at the Jewish Welfare Center. It was there, at the age of nine, that Levine met the painter Harold Zimmerman, with whom he studied for a time. He has since said that Zimmerman "sustained the childish process of drawing," so that he had a continuity in his work from childhood to maturity.

After advancing to classes at the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Levine tried drawing in the manner of such Renaissance masters as Leonardo, di Credi, Crivelli, and Mantegna. Some of these already unusual drawings attracted the attention of the late Denman Ross, who lectured on the theory of design at Harvard. Ross became interested in both Levine and his childhood friend from Roxbury, the painter Hyman Bloom; he pro-



Alan Gallery

JACK LEVINE

vided them with a weekly stipend of $12 and a studio in which they could work. Between 1929 and 1931, Levine underwent an apprenticeship to Ross's highly systematized scheme of teaching, with its emphasis on mathematical theories of composition and a scientifically devised palette. More importantly, according to Levine, Ross put him in touch with the European tradition and the great painting of the past. ("I went through a very conservative adolescence," Levine has remarked, "—Degas, Rembrandt, and Daumier.")

The next phase in Levine's career dates from the fall of 1935, when he joined the WPA Federal Art Project. Thus subsidized, he took a studio in Boston's slums, "rapidly re-evaluated" all of his ideas, and decided to paint what he knew best and had known longest. He felt "a strong motivation toward social art," and began a series of pictures depicting the life of the poor in the city streets and satirizing civic corruption and hypocrisy. His technique —with its tense brush strokes, smoldering colors, and dramatic distortions—was influenced by the work of three expressionist painters he was then discovering: Rouault, Soutine, and Kokoschka.

Levine first attained prominence when his *Brain Trust* was included in the "New Horizons" exhibition of WPA work at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1936. The following year, his reputation was further strengthened by *The Feast of Pure Reason,* and thereafter he was praised by many critics as "a promising new figure in American art."

Levine's first one-man show, which consisted of eight figure compositions, opened at New York's Downtown Gallery in January 1939. The critical verdict was mixed. Edward Alden Jewell (New York *Times*) thought his painting leaned too heavily on caricature, and summed up the exhibition as "a discordant, misshapen hodgepodge." On the other hand, Martha Davidson *(Art News)* believed that in the show's largest canvas, *The Street* (1938), Levine had created "an epic work" which would become "a landmark in American painting."

Early in 1942, the Museum of Modern Art selected Levine as one of the eighteen artists to be featured in its exhibition, "Americans, 1942." That same year, Levine entered the U.S. Army and was assigned as a private to the Medical Corps. While stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia he learned that his *String Quartet* had been awarded one of the two $3,000 second prizes at the "Artists for Victory" show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Transferred to the Corps of Engineers, Levine was advanced to the rank of sergeant, and placed on detached duty as a soldier-artist. Among his initial assignments were to decorate the regimental theatre and paint portraits of officers. Later, he spent some twenty months doing clerical work at an air base on Ascension Island, and while there painted a Crucifixion for the Catholic chapel.

A Guggenheim Fellowship was awarded him in 1945, and a $1,000 grant from the American Academy of Arts and Letters the following year. His first important postwar picture, *Welcome Home* (a satiric study of a solemn ceremonial dinner for a clearly noncombatant general returned from the wars) was awarded the second prize of $700 at the Carnegie Institution's 1946 annual exhibition of American painting. The next year, his *Apteka* (1947), depicting an East Side street corner, won the $1,000 third W. A. Clark Prize and Bronze Medal at the Corcoran Gallery biennial, in Washington, D.C. It was during this year that the painter went to Europe and spent considerable time in Italy.

When the second solo exhibition of Levine's work was held at the Downtown Gallery in May 1948, the critics agreed that his postwar paintings had gained in "compositional assurance." Alfred Frankfurter *(Art News),* thought that if Levine could "rid himself of his undigested pamphleteering he could really paint some of our best American pictures." Among the canvases singled out for special praise were *The Tombstone Cutter* (1947), *Every Inch a Ruler* (1948), and *The Royal Family* (1948).

Levine had his initial one-man show in Boston, at the Boris Mirski Art Gallery, in January 1950, and *Art Digest* reported that "his home-coming was a triumph." *Time*'s critic summed up the artist's newest interests as "Byzantine-rich canvases of imaginary kings, handsome studies of generously fleshed women reminiscent of Rubens, and playful classical allegories."

For eleven months during 1950-51, Levine worked in Rome on a Fulbright Fellowship, and the majority of the fourteen pictures shown at the Downtown Gallery in January-February, 1952, dated from this sojourn. Reviewing the exhibition for *Art News,* Thomas B. Hess termed it "a virtuoso essay in possibilities," showing how El Greco, Rubens, and the Mannerists could be "modified or dissected or devoured." He felt that Levine's satire, formerly directed at the social world, was now taking aim "at the corpus of art history." "Encyclopedic" was the word Stuart Preston (New York *Times*) used to describe the paintings, and he went on to say: "Intellectually they are made up of equal and commingled parts of observation, intuition, mysticism, and satire. . . . It is this multiple vision, along with Levine's sleight-of-brush and his fondness for splintering the color spectrum that gives his pictures their peculiar appeal." The *pièce de résistance* of the show was *Pawnshop* (1950-51), the artist's single experiment in a semi-abstract manipulation of forms.

At the Alan Gallery in October-November, 1953, Levine exhibited a single large canvas, *Gangster Funeral* (1952-53), along with related drawings and paintings. Writing in *Art Digest,* Martica Sawin stated: "The artist's technical wizardry is at its most dazzling in this mock heroic work (as he evolves his figures from dark into light, modeling with faceted surfaces, using shimmering highlights and delicate line against the basic dark and subdued color.") To James Thrall Soby *(Saturday Review),* it seemed not only the finest picture Levine had yet painted, but "one of the most remarkable images achieved by a 20th century American artist."

In September 1952, the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston organized a large retrospective exhibition of Levine's work. After traveling to several other cities, this show was paired with a retrospective of the work of Hyman Bloom, and the joint exhibition opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York in February 1955. According to Aline B. Louchheim (New York *Times*), Levine is "one of the most puzzling of modern American painters—puzzling because there seems to be curious contradictions and unresolved conflicts in his work which make him somehow miss achieving the full importance of which he keeps giving shining promise."

Levine's recent canvas, *The Trial* (1953-54), accompanied by preliminary sketches and oil studies, was displayed for five months in 1955 at the Art Institute of Chicago, which purchased the painting. In the opinion of *Time*'s critic, he "brilliantly evokes an air of weariness and worry, weighed with wiles and latent threat."

Art critic Aline B. Louchheim in the New York *Times* observed: "There are very few Americans who can handle paint with such extraordinary facility as Levine. He puts it on his canvas with gusto and with tenderness."

Works by Levine are represented in the public collections of the Metropolitan Museum, Museum of Modern Art, Whitney Museum of American Art and Brooklyn Museum; Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Fogg Art Museum; Addison Gallery of American Art (Andover, Massachusetts); Phillips Gallery, in Washington, D.C.; Walker Art Center, in Minneapolis; the art museums of Portland (Oregon) and Columbus (Ohio); the universities of Nebraska, Arizona, and Oklahoma; and the collections of the International Business Machines Corporation, Encyclopedia Britannica, and Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute. He has participated in group shows of American art in Europe and South America.

He was awarded an Honorable Mention at the Pennsylvania Academy's annual in January 1956. He has taught at the Skowhegan (Maine) Summer Art School.

On October 5, 1946, Levine married the painter Ruth Gikow, and they have a daughter. The artist, who is slight of figure and lean-faced, has dark hair and blue eyes. He calls himself "a museum-happy painter," and among his favorite old masters are Rembrandt, Tintoretto, and Rubens.

According to Lloyd Goodrich, "the uninhibited social criticism of an artist as sensitive as Levine fulfills an essential function both artistically and socially—a function more needed today than ever before."

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LEVITT, WILLIAM J(AIRD) Feb. 11, 1907- Builder

Address: Levitt & Sons, Inc., Levittown, Pa.

The man recognized as the leader of the postwar housing revolution in the United States, William J. Levitt is in 1956 planning his third mass-produced suburban residential development—another Levittown—in southern New Jersey. Its two famous predecessors, Levittown, Long Island and Levittown, Pennsylvania were built under his direction, and as expressions of his ideas on home building, financing, and community planning they have had a wide influence.

With his father and younger brother, Levitt founded Levitt & Sons, Inc., in 1929, and he has been president from the beginning. During the 1930's the company built a variety of suburban homes on Long Island. After World War II the need for veterans' housing and the availability of Government-insured mortgages spurred Levitt into developing techniques of mass production building and selling. He is an outspoken critic of many Federal controls on business, of conservative mortgage financing, and restrictive building codes and labor practices.

Born in Brooklyn, New York on February 11, 1907, William Jaird Levitt is the son of Abraham and Pauline (Biederman) Levitt. His father was a lawyer, and William and his younger brother Alfred, according to *Time* (July 3, 1950), grew up in an argumentative atmosphere where "self-confidence waxed

Wide World

WILLIAM J. LEVITT

mightily." William attended New York University for three years, but left in 1927, impatient to make money.

Although William had not planned to be a builder, he drifted into the business after Alfred had designed a Tudor-style house which his father built on a lot he owned and had been unable to sell. With a house on it, the sale was quickly made and Levitt & Sons was launched. Alfred designed the houses, while William took over organizing, financing, advertising, sales, and land transactions, and the elder Levitt concentrated on landscaping. During its first four years the firm built and sold 600 houses. In 1934 it built Strathmore-at-Manhasset, a development of 200 houses, ranging in price from $9,100 to $18,500. During the next seven years 2,000 more homes were built.

The company's first experiment in mass-production was in 1943 with 1,600 small houses near Norfolk, Virginia. It was not a success, Levitt has said, "because the people who were to occupy them were the figment of some planner's imagination." At the beginning of the war however, the firm proved the value of mass production by building 2,350 housing units for the Navy in eighteen months. During the war Levitt served as a lieutenant with the Seabees (U.S. Navy) in the Pacific area, a period during which, Tex and Jinx McCrary reported (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 15, 1949), "he learned to disobey orders and to ignore red tape . . ." in order to make effective the motto he learned in the Seabees—"Can Do!"

As a civilian again, Levitt found that there were millions of veterans in need of homes and the Federal Government stood ready with financial encouragement to builders, particularly those who would build rental units. In 1954, Levitt testified before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that his company had made a profit of over $5,000,000 on the 4,028 rental homes with which it started Levittown, Long Island after the war by getting a $29,946,500 Federal mortgage on houses which in the end cost only $24,168,000 to build. He defended such profits, arguing that without the incentive no "builder over the age of sixteen" would have gone into the Government's "program of desperation."

Levittown, in Nassau county, Long Island was built on land where potatoes once grew and consists of some 17,500 one-family homes. They were built between 1947 and 1951, together with community swimming pools, recreation areas, schools, and other public buildings. Heating, laundry, kitchen equipment, and a television set were installed in each house and a quota of trees and bushes on each plot of land. The Cape Cod houses (about 6,000) were rented for $65 a month, while the ranch-style houses were sold for $7,990; both models had two bedrooms and expansion attics.

In Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the second Levittown was begun in 1951 on 5,500 acres of farm, wood and swampland near the Delaware River and the new U.S. Steel Fairless works and a Kaiser Metal Products Corporation plant. The 16,000 houses, a more varied development of the ranch design than was used on Long Island, range in price from about $9,000 to $17,500, including full equipment, landscaping, and free use of community facilities. Neither Levittown is an incorporated city, but uses the police and other services of the townships it cuts across.

"Any . . . fool can build homes—what counts is how many you can sell for how little?" Size of operations is the answer, Levitt told a *Christian Science Monitor* reporter (April 16, 1948). He maintained that only a big company could afford to employ the talent and know-how it takes to give the public its money's worth. For example, when Levitt & Sons tried to get local officials to change the building codes to allow construction of inexpensive homes without cellars, the proposal was rejected. The company then brought this to the attention of the press and publicity forced the officials to call a public hearing, which was attended by many veterans and their families demanding homes. "Very quickly," Levitt says, "breaking all precedent, the building code was changed. A small builder could not have brought that about."

Among the operational techniques developed by Levitt are owning as much as possible of the source of building materials, buying directly from manufacturers, avoiding the use of hand tools, organizing workmen in teams that move from house to house to do specific parts of the job, and pre-cutting and processing materials and equipment so that they can be hauled to the site for immediate installation. "I'm not against unions," Levitt has said (*Time*, July 3, 1950), in connection with his claim that only 20 per cent of his work needs to be done by skilled labor, "I just think we can build houses faster without them." In the first Levittown, his methods were estimated to save $1,000 per home. *Time* found that Levitt's methods made him "the most potent single modernizing influence in a largely antiquated industry." In 1949 alone the company built 4,604 homes in Levittown, Long Island and sold them for $42,195,000 (New York *Times*, January 29, 1950).

To the criticism of his refusal to sell his houses to Negroes, Levitt has replied (*Saturday Evening Post*, August 7, 1954): "The Negroes in America are trying to do in 400 years what the Jews in the world have not wholly accomplished in 6,000. As a Jew, I have no room in my mind or heart for racial prejudice. But . . . I have come to know that if we sell one house to a Negro family, then 90 to 95 per cent of our white customers will not buy into the community. That is their attitude, not ours. . . . As a company, our position is simply this: we can solve a housing problem, or we can try to solve a racial problem. But we cannot combine the two."

A suit by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against the Federal mortgaging agencies involved, filed in behalf of six Negroes prevented from buying homes in Levittown, Pennsylvania, was dismissed by the Philadelphia Federal District Court in March 1955. The court ruled that neither the Federal Housing Administration nor the Veterans Administration, although guaranteeing the mortgages, had been charged by Congress with the duty of preventing discrimination in home sales.

Always concerned with keeping the national volume of home building high, Levitt urged in February 1956 before a House Banking and Currency Committee subcommittee that employee pension funds be permitted to invest in government-insured mortgages and meet the needs of the housing industry for new money. He emphasized that with the high rate of production the U.S. economy has attained since the war there is no longer any need for the Government to invest in housing, provided it does not unnecessarily restrict private financing.

In October 1955 he had warned that all-out production was the best answer to inflation and that deflation could do as much or more damage than inflation (New York *Times*, October 27, 1955). He had also opposed curbs on civilian consumption during the Korean War. In a speech before the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum (New York *Herald Tribune*, October 24, 1950), he stressed the waste and dislocation that had been caused during and after World War II by needless stockpiling of materials, which could have been avoided by more careful planning with continuing attention to civilian needs during the emergency. In regard to public housing, Levitt has stated: "Some public housing is necessary for the lowest income bracket. Private industry cannot build profitably for them" (*Time*, July 3, 1950).

After a visit to Levittown, Pennsylvania, Lewis Mumford commented that in community planning Levitt appeared to be using "new-fashioned methods to compound old-fashioned mistakes" and ignoring the need for diversity (New York *Times Magazine*, December 14, 1952). "Levittown offers a very narrow range of house type to a narrow income range," Mumford said. "Mechanically, it is admirably done. Socially, the design is backward." Levitt's reply was, "What would you call the places our homeowners left to move out here? We give them something better and something they can pay for."

In Levittown, Long Island, owners have reacted to the similarity of their homes by building garages, terraces, wings of extra rooms, changing façades, adding dormers and other styles of windows, and by shifting the locations of outside doors. The competition of gardeners and amateur landscape designers has also added variety. Through political and civic organizations residents have learned to deal with common problems.

A third Levittown will be built on 3,500 acres in New Jersey, south of Burlington in Willingboro Township. "Sure, there's a thrill in meeting a demand with a product no one else can meet," Levitt said in an interview with Penn Kimball (New York *Times Magazine*, December 14, 1952), when he was building in Bucks county. "But I'm not here just to build and sell houses. To be perfectly frank, I'm looking for a little glory, too. It's only human. I want to build a town to be proud of."

Time (July 3, 1950) has described William J. Levitt as a "cocky, rambunctious hustler with brown hair, cow-sad eyes, a hoarse voice (from smoking three packs of cigarettes a day)." He is five feet eight inches tall. He married Rhoda Kirshner on November 16, 1929, and they have two sons, William J. Jr, and James. The Levitts have no home of their own, usually spend the winter in a Manhattan apartment and the summers in a rented suburban mansion. He claims to hate all forms of exercise, although he plays some golf. He is a founder of the Levitt Foundation and has been active philanthropically, with work in behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, the North Shore Hospital, Long Island Jewish Hospital, and the United Jewish Appeal. He admits to being interested in little outside of building homes and seldom reads more than magazines and newspapers. According to *Time*, his favorite book is Elbert Hubbard's *A Message to Garcia*. He likes to call his company the "General Motors of the housing industry."

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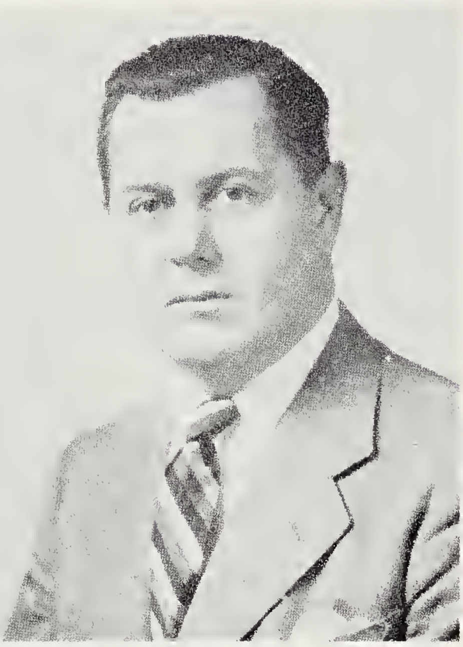
LEWIS, CHESTER M(ILTON) Jan. 12, 1914- Librarian; organization official

Address: b. New York Times Co., 229 W. 43d St., New York 36; Special Libraries Association, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3; h. 58 Knollwood S., Roslyn, N.Y.

A "forward look" in librarianship was the subject of the acceptance speech made by Chester M. Lewis on June 16, 1955 when he was installed as president of the Special Libraries Association for 1955-56, succeeding Gretchen D. Little. Since 1947 Lewis, an expert on microphotography, has been chief librarian of the New York *Times*, which he joined in 1933. The



New York Times

CHESTER M. LEWIS

extensive research facilities of the *Times'* library and its large staff have helped the newspaper to maintain its reputation for accurate reporting. Lewis was succeeded by Katharine L. Kinder to the presidency of the SLA in June 1956.

Very much interested in automation as it relates to library service, Lewis believes that "during the next decade information theory will have developed more fully and mechanical search will have passed from present prototypes to varying applications on all research levels." He has urged librarians to become more aware of the problems in this transition and to be prepared to meet them.

A native of Long Island, Chester Milton Lewis was born in Oyster Bay, New York on January 12, 1914 to Harry Scudder and Mabel Cornelia (Hauser) Lewis. On his father's side of the family he is of Welsh and Dutch descent and on his mother's side, of Austrian and Dutch. He has a brother, Ralph Scudder Lewis. At the Oyster Bay High School, Chester Lewis took part in intramural sports as a member of the soccer team and the swimming team, worked on the school paper, belonged to the dramatic club, and won the senior essay contest and the New York *Times* oratorical contest. He was otherwise occupied with jobs as a soda clerk, locker boy and tutor.

Enrolling in a nearby college after his graduation from high school in June 1932, he studied at the now defunct Nassau Collegiate Center in Garden City, New York for two terms and later took extension courses at Columbia University. Meanwhile, in 1933, he had joined the staff of the New York *Times,* beginning an apprenticeship through which he advanced to the position of subject indexer in 1941. After a brief period of military service as a private in the Barrage Ballon Brigade of the Army Coast Artillery, he returned to the *Times* to become assistant manager of the library's clipping reference section (the "morgue"). In 1946 he was made supervisor of the editorial reference library.

Lewis attained his present position, chief librarian of the New York *Times,* in 1947. "Among other innovations he introduced the 70mm. microfilm process at the *Times*; had a prototype reader, only one of its kind in existence, installed; arranged for lamination of the newspaper's daily issues, according to a National Archives technique. He set up a large-staffed information service; rigged an over-the-counter system that compelled reporters to sign for whatever they took out [which] replaced a rather loose free-for-all service in the clipping section" (*Special Libraries,* July-August 1955).

The New York *Times* library sections, which employ about eighty persons, have 35,000 books, 10,000 maps and innumerable clippings and pictures. Every year some 2,500 new books are added to the collection, while an almost equal number are weeded out. The editorial reference library handles about 36,000 information requests yearly from staff members. "We put a lot of effort into briefing every *Times* foreign correspondent thoroughly on his area before he is assigned to a post overseas," Lewis has said in discussing another function of the library. "We try to make sure that he knows almost as many facts about the situation as if he had lived there all his life" (Montreal *Gazette,* December 6, 1955).

Telephone inquiries (160,000 a year) from the public are handled by a staff of ten in a section of the public information department set up under Lewis in July 1948. Only questions about current events are answered. The department also receives inquiries by mail and from callers (11,000 a year) at the *Times* building.

The morgue's filing cabinets, containing 2,500,000 separate headings, each cross-indexed, are maintained by twenty-four persons who file 4,000 new clippings a day and service *Times* staff members' requests for information. They also weed out "dead" clippings, some of which are microfilmed before being discarded. The biographic subdivision of the files has clippings on more than 1,300,000 people.

As a member of the Special Libraries Association since 1946, Lewis has made many contributions to the organization's committee work. On the chapter level (New York) he served as a member of the auditing committee (1948-51), chairman of the publicity committee (1950-51), and chairman of the newspaper group (1951-52). He was a member of the association's finance committee (1951-53) and of the photographic reproduction committee (1952-53), chairman of the latter committee (1953-54) and of the newspaper division (1952-53). While in the office of second vice-president (1952-53), he held membership in the awards committee and the chairmanship of the headquarters salary review committee and the convention advisory committee.

He was also a member of the constitution and by-laws committee (1953-55) and of *Special Libraries* editorial board (1953-56), and represented SLA on the American Standards Association sectional committee on photographic reproduction of documents (PH5, 1953-55 and vice-chairman of PH5, 1954-55). During his term as first vice-president and president-elect (1954-55) he was chairman of the special committee of the executive board which made a study of the association's publications policy. Lewis was installed as SLA president for 1955-56 at the organization's annual meeting, in Detroit, Michigan, on June 16, 1955.

The Special Libraries Association, which was founded in 1909 and has headquarters in New York City, is an international organization of about 5,300 librarians and information specialists who serve government, industry and groups in science, social welfare, the arts and other fields. It has twenty-nine chapters in the United States and Canada and accepts members from countries in many parts of the world. SLA's slogan is "Putting Knowledge to Work." The sixteen divisions of the organization include science technology (the largest), social science (the second largest), metals, advertising, and newspapers.

On his visits to SLA chapters Lewis has spoken frequently of new trends and developments in library science in the "push-button age," such as projects for collecting, processing, and retrieving material by automated means. The problem of the initial high cost of such equipment, he has suggested, might be resolved by "the information retrieval center," jointly subsidized or offering use of the process on a fee basis. As Lewis has pictured one phase of the operation: "Information requests could be phoned into such a center from any part of the country or Canada, through DDD—Direct Distance Dialing—and the needed information could be transmitted to your facsimile receiver or a regional facsimile center in your city, which in turn could deliver enlargements of the needed information to you in a matter of minutes."

Microphotography, Lewis' special interest, is discussed in several of the numerous articles on library service that he has contributed to professional periodicals. They include "UNESCO's Survey of Microphotography" (*Library Journal,* May 1, 1952), "Libraries Find Microfilm Answer for Clipping Files" (*Editor & Publisher,* May 1, 1954) and "The *Times'* Microfilm Program" (*National Micro-News,* July 1955). Among his articles on other subjects are "The Morgue Is Very Much Alive" (*Systems,* September 1951), "Library Use of Modular Furniture" (*Library Journal,* October 1, 1952), and "Low-Cost Stack Lighting" (*Library Journal,* January 1953).

With William Offenhauser, Jr., Lewis is coauthor of *Microrecording: Industrial and Library Applications,* a 450-page manual published by Interscience in 1956. Covering "the reasons and objectives of a microrecording program," the book contains sections on the forms of microrecording, cameras and equipment, preparation of material for filming, indexing, readers, selection and cost of microrecording programs, and a list of commercial processors and American Standards Association standards. There is also an analysis of trends in mechanical research related to microrecording.

"As the title of the volume indicates," Lewis has explained, "its objective is to aid the layman, not only in the library but in the industrial field as well. It is because of this that technical terms are defined and the description of processes and equipment is kept as succinct, simple and non-technical as possible" (*Microcosm,* winter 1956).

In collaboration with Harold L. Roth, Lewis outlined a program of undergraduate and graduate courses of study for the potential journalism librarian (*Library Quarterly,* January 1954). He produced three reference bibliographies for the American Press Institute, Columbia University (November 1948, March 1951, April 1951) and has been a speaker at the American Press Institute in seminars for editorial writers, copy desk chiefs and newspaper librarians. Besides lecturing before business and professional groups, he has appeared on the radio and television.

Other organizations with which Lewis has been associated are the Welfare Council of New York City (member of the information services committee, 1950-53), Telefact Foundation (director, 1950-52), and Rolling Wood Association (vice-president and treasurer, 1950-51). He is also a member of the National Microfilm Association.

Lewis' wife, Isabelle Joan (Finch) Lewis, whom he married on June 2, 1945, was formerly an information assistant at the New York *Times.* They have a daughter, Holly Finch Lewis, born on September 4, 1952. Lewis stands six feet one inch tall, weighs 210 pounds, and has brown eyes and brown hair. His political party is the Republican and his church is Congregational. Fond of swimming and fishing, he belongs to the Riviera Bath Club in Port Washington, New York. His other recreations are watching sports events, reading, microphotography, and gardening. He has a collection of historic newspaper editions—original and facsimile —dating from 1804 and covering such events as Lincoln's assassination and Lindbergh's flight, as well as important recent happenings.

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LIEBENOW, ROBERT C(HARLES)

Sept. 13, 1922- Commodity exchange president; lawyer

Address: b. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; h. 700 Laurel Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

Robert C. Liebenow is "a man with a mission," according to a story in the New York *Times* (December 5, 1955). "He wants to acquaint every businessman with the role of agriculture in the nation's economy." On March 1955 Liebenow was elected executive secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, becoming at thirty-three the youngest man ever to occupy this post. The world's oldest and

ROBERT C. LIEBENOW

largest commodity exchange, the Board of Trade, did a volume of business of about $32 billion in 1954. He has been outspoken in his criticism of the extensive role of the Federal Government in controlling the grain industry. Prior to joining the staff of the board in 1952, Liebenow was an attorney for the First National Bank of Chicago.

Robert Charles Liebenow was born on September 13, 1922 in Aberdeen, South Dakota to Leta V. (Foot) and Albert C. Liebenow, a railroad conductor. He attended public schools there, and then studied at Northern State Teachers College in Aberdeen for two years, until called to duty with the U. S. Army Air Forces during World War II. Upon being discharged from the service, he enrolled in the University of South Dakota's School of Law in Vermillion and received the LL.B. degree in 1946.

After working for six years as a lawyer in the trust department of the First National Bank of Chicago, he accepted an appointment in 1952 as assistant secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago. Six months later, in 1953, he was appointed secretary of the board, and in March 1955 became executive secretary, succeeding Everette B. Harris.

Liebenow's duties in this position include the supervision of the exchange's 210 employees and the direction of all its administrative activities. He follows carefully the actions of Congress on farm legislation, and conducts speaking tours in this country and abroad. Recently, he spoke in Germany concerning the fats and oils industry in Chicago.

One aspect of his responsibilities brings him into contact with institutions conducting agricultural and economic studies. He is interested in an investigation being conducted by Indiana University on the effects of the St. Lawrence Seaway in regard to the movement of cereals from Chicago. Early indications are that transportation savings, running as high as twenty cents a bushel, may result on shipments to foreign ports. This will enable American farmers, Liebenow believes, to increase their overseas markets (New York *Times*, December 5, 1955).

The Chicago Board of Trade was organized by eighty-two merchants in April 1848 and incorporated in 1850, when Chicago was little more than a pioneering community (it is now the nation's greatest grain market with enormous elevators and sorting depots). The first meeting was held in a room above a flour store, and the purpose was to provide a market for farmers, who were then bringing their crops to the city in wagons.

The board does no buying or selling, but is a public marketing institution. It formulates rules for trading, collects marketing information, and provides services and facilities for transactions between farmers and consumers, or their respective representatives. The commodities traded on the exchange include corn, wheat, oats, rye, lard, cotton, soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal. Governing the board are fifteen directors, a president and two vice-presidents. These officials are elected by the members and serve without pay.

Trading is carried on in the cash grain market and in the futures market. In the former, buyers base their purchases on samples. Futures trading is a procedure of selling and buying specified quantities of a product for delivery at a later time, and takes place in pits on the exchange floor. The sellers and buyers shout and signal with their hands the number of bushels offered or bid and the price. Samples are not necessary in futures trading because warehouse receipts specify the quality of the cereals.

The exchange has 1,422 members in thirty-seven states and twelve foreign countries. Included are farmers, farmers' cooperatives, brokerage firms, exporters, flour millers, oats grinders, elevator operators, and corn processors. The board's total volume of business in 1954 was about $32 billion. More than 400,000,000 bushels of grain in the cash market and about 13 billion bushels in futures were traded.

The public relations program of the board includes lectures; filmslides; tours of the exchange; forums attended by county agents and 4-H Club leaders on leadership, marketing, producing, and other agricultural problems; grain marketing courses offered at seven state universities; radio programs; and an annual symposium of experts in marketing and agricultural economics (*Industrial Marketing*, November 1952).

Carl Spielvogel (New York *Times*, December 5, 1955) wrote: "One of the main reasons for the board's growth has been its ability to market the farmer's grain at a cost that is reportedly lower than the marketing price for any other foodstuff. Only 1.7 per cent of every retail dollar spent by the American housewife goes to cover the costs incurred in grain marketing, according to the United States Department of Agriculture."

"The grain exchanges," Liebenow asserted in March 1956, "find it increasingly difficult to perform the normal functions of recording true values for grains because Government operations create all normal values for grains by virtue of surplus holdings and marketing activities." In criticizing the Commodity Credit Corporation, he stated: "Perhaps the trust buster should take a look at this Government agency that not only has a price monopoly but publicly and openly admits it. Everyone connected with the grain industry, from the farmer who grows grain to the processor who places it in consumer hands, is slowly but surely becoming a chattel of the Government" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, March 1, 1956).

Liebenow is a member and former director of the Chicago Junior Chamber of Commerce, a former member of the Chicago and Illinois bar associations, a member of the agriculture committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, secretary of the Cleveland Telegraph Company, and he is active in various Chicago civic projects. His club is the Phi Delta Theta Alumni and he is an American Legionnaire.

As hobbies he lists his home and family. Liebenow married Patricia Marie Stoddard on November 10, 1946. She had been a fellow student at the University of South Dakota's School of Law. Their children are Ann Marie, Charles Robert, and Jane. He has been described as being "affable" and having the "build of a Chicago Bears fullback."

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Who's Who in America (Sup. N '54)

LIPPOLD, RICHARD May 3, 1915- Artist

Address: b. c/o Willard Gallery, 23 W. 56th St., New York 19; h. Cross Creek Road, Locust Valley, Long Island, N.Y.

"Swaying imperceptibly in a self-generated tangle of golden light," Richard Lippold's sculptural construction which he entitled *Variation within a Sphere, No. 10: The Sun* hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Commissioned especially for the museum, the work, which went on display on July 18, 1956, has been acclaimed by critics and public alike for its "radiant geometry" and its "massively delicate construction." *The Sun's* dimensions are twenty-two feet long, eleven feet high, and five and a half feet deep. The product of three years' work by the Milwaukee-born sculptor, and nearly two miles of gold wire, it is held together by 14,000 hand-welded joints.

A member of the "metal sculpture school," Lippold was an industrial designer for five years and then turned to sculpture. The seventh of a series of his spherical constructions, *Full Moon,* fashioned of nickel chromium and stainless steel, is in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art. His work hangs in many major galleries and in private collections. He has taught at various colleges in the mid-West and East and is now assistant professor of art at Hunter College, New York City.

Richard Lippold was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on May 3, 1915. His father, Adolph Lippold, a mechanical engineer, and his mother, the former Elsa Schmidt, were both of German extraction. He has one sister, Jane. Until the age of eighteen he lived in Milwaukee and attended public schools there. From 1933 to 1937 he studied at the Art Institute of Chicago where he majored in industrial design.

In order to paint he made several trips to Mexico during summer vacations and also visited the Southwest. Other interests were music (piano and organ) which he studied for six years, and modern dance and folk dance. After graduating from the Art Institute of Chicago in 1937 with the B.F.A. degree, he became a designer for the Chicago Corporation. This work involved frequent travel. During this period he also maintained his own studio in Milwaukee and did some free lance work. He taught at the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee from 1940 to 1941. After spending the summer of 1941 in Mexico he gave up his career as a designer to teach art at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for the next three years.

Becoming interested in wire sculptural constructions in 1942, he began to teach himself the techniques. He also composed music in his spare time. In 1944 he resigned from the University of Michigan and moved to New York City where he and his wife and child lived on the proceeds from the sale of a Hammond organ which had been given to them as a wedding present. He devoted himself to further study in music and sculpture while his wife continued her studies as a dancer with Martha Graham, Merce Cunningham, and other modern dance teachers. From 1945 to 1947 he taught at Goddard College in Vermont and acquired property for a summer home in the White Mountains.

His first one-man show was held at the Willard Gallery in New York in 1947. In the same year he headed the art department at Trenton Junior College, Trenton, New Jersey, and taught part-time at Queens College, New York. His second one-man show was held at the Willard Gallery in 1948, the result of his summer at Black Mountain College, North Carolina, where he was artist-in-residence.

Just one sculptural construction, *Variation within a Sphere No. 7: Full Moon,* was included in Lippold's third one-man show at the Willard Gallery in 1950. It was purchased by the Museum of Modern Art and in 1955 was exhibited in Paris in the *Salute to France* show. The construction suggests the radiation of moonlight. "But Lippold also interprets it as a symbol of the tenseness of the world today. If one of the taut key-wires were to snap the whole structure would collapse" (*Life,* June 12, 1950). Also in 1950 Lippold was commissioned by the architect Walter Gropius to make an outdoor construction for the Graduate Law School Center at Harvard University. He executed *World Tree* in stainless steel.

Lippold's wire and wood sculpture, *Dead Bird,* was purchased for the collection of the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. It was described by

John D. Schiff—
Courtesy, Metropolitan
Museum of Art

RICHARD LIPPOLD

curator Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr., in *The Naked Truth and Personal Vision* (1955) : "The sinewy remnants of the dead bird are anatomically unreal, in order to allow scope for overtones of emotional meaning. The metallic image serves to describe a mood produced by observing death, rather than what physically results from it. The fragile inert form is as incapable of animation as an actual carcass and there is pity that song is absent from the tiny coiled heart."

Beginning his teaching at Hunter College in 1952, Lippold divided his time between classes and work in his studio with the result that he held his fourth one-man show at the Willard Gallery. He completed his sculpture. *The Unknown Political Prisoner* for the international sculpture competition sponsored by the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London, England. His cage-like wire construction (reproduced in *Art News,* February 1953) won third prize in this contest, chosen from among 3,500 entries and exhibited at the Tate Gallery in 1953. Reg Butler (see *C.B.* September 1956) won first prize.

By using common materials such as steel, wire and plastics, and techniques learned from airplane factories and automobile assembly lines, modern sculptors such as Lippold are devising a new way of expressing man's place, or lack of it, in a fast-changing, electronic, supersonic and atomic era. Many a sculptor's studio now resembles a blacksmith's shop where the welder's mask has replaced the artist's smock and the acetylene torch has replaced the hammer and chisel. The results are "polished beauty and the coldness of a mathematical equation" (*Time,* August 15, 1955).

In the exhibition *15 Americans* presented in 1952 at the Museum of Modern Art, Lippold was represented in the abstract group by five of his metal sculptures: *Five Variations within a Sphere (for John Cage); Variation Number 7: Full Moon; Aerial Act; Juggler in the Sun* and *Ganymede.* "Lippold's sculpture has a delicate dominating magic," noted *Vogue* (August 15, 1952), "a combination of mathematics and jewelry." "His sculpture," observed Dore Ashton in *Art Digest* (February 15, 1952) "has the constructivist's dynamic equilibrium and depth but it also has purely personal elements of poetry."

Lippold wrote in the Museum of Modern Art's publication, *15 Americans* (1952) : "My preference in material is Space, captured by the most seductive materials I can arrange. My preference for social action is simply to have my being among all the other objects that exist in Space, 'which loves us all,' and in which modes of communication today can dissolve barriers of time and energy, of nations and races. Although the word sounds old-fashioned, I thus have my faith in Space. . . . Like every adventure, this being in Space at all levels is full of terror, delight, question, and answer."

He was one of eight sculptors commissioned by the Towle Silversmiths of Newburyport, Massachusetts to create sculptures in silver to be exhibited at the Towle Gallery. He submitted "Young Venus" and wrote: "It was evident from the first touching of sterling silver that it is a most feminine metal. . . . Its extreme delicacy of surface and precise hardening and softening temperatures, all make it one of the most challenging materials ever worked. . . . The soft, yet bright luster with its warm whiteness, is uniquely appropriate to this concept . . . of the young goddess" (*American Artist,* November 1955).

In a discussion of "Metal Sculpture: Machine-Age Art" in *Time* (August 15, 1955) Lippold is described as having an "affirmative motive," and although "he does not hide his love of geometric form, his take-off point is the human emotion." To critics who complain that his finished work looks more like aerial rigging and radar antennas than sculpture, he replies: "Our faith is in space, energy and communications, not in pyramids and cathedrals. . . The fragile snowflake appears in more variations of form than any kind of 'permanent' sculpture."

Commissioned in 1953 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art to make his mobile sculpture, *The Sun,* Lippold "set out on the three-year-long task . . . with the dedication and self-effacement of an anonymous Oriental craftsman. In true Western fashion, however, his meticulous construction was recorded on film (*Newsweek,* July 30, 1956). For accuracy, the form and position of the corona and prominences, suggesting the sun's nuclear explosions, were checked against solar films from Harvard University's high altitude observatory. "It is his most ambitious work so far," commented Stuart Preston (New York *Times,* July 22, 1956).

Richard Lippold married Louise Greuel in 1940. They have two daughters, Lisa, born in 1943 and Tiana, born in 1947. The sculptor is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs about 160 pounds, and has gray eyes and light brown graying hair.

Now that he has created the "Sun" and "Moon", Lippold plans to start on a non-symmetrical construction. The combination of the contemplative philosophy of Japanese Zen Buddhism—which he favors—with the professional outlook of a highly skilled mechanic, noted *Newsweek* (July 30, 1956), "is characteristic of all his work. What he is after is the 'fusion between the object and the craftsman' rather than the expression of his own individuality."

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LITTLEDALE, CLARA SAVAGE Jan. 31, 1891-Jan. 9, 1956 Editor of *Parents' Magazine* since 1926; as first woman reporter (1913) ever to work for New York *Evening Post,* she covered suffrage activities; associate editor of *Good Housekeeping* (1916-18); during World War I was a war correspondent in France. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Ja 10 '56

LITTLER, GENE July 21, 1930- Professional Golfer

Address: c/c Thunderbird Golf Club, Palm Springs, California

Capturing the $10,000 Tournament of Champions for the second straight year, golfer Gene Littler on April 29, 1956 achieved a score of 281 for 72 holes at Las Vegas, Nevada in a last-round duel with Dr. Cary Middlecoff. At the age of twenty-three Littler became U.S. Amateur Golf Champion in 1953, and in 1954 he placed second, one stroke behind Ed Furgol, in the United States Open. "He has everything, plus that extra something under pressure," in the opinion of such masters as Bobby Jones, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, and Gene Sarazen.

In 1955 Littler won four major tournaments: the Los Angeles Open (January 9); the Phoenix Open (February 6); the Tournament of Champions (Las Vegas, May 1), and the Montreal, Canada (August 28). The California golfer was a member of the victorious United States team in September 1953 in the fourteenth international match for the Walker Cup, held at Kittansett, Massachusetts. He turned "pro" after winning the San Diego Open with 14 under par 274 for 72 holes in January 1954.

Eugene Littler was born in La Jolla, California on July 21, 1930. When he was nine years old his father, Fred Littler, introduced him to the game on the local course. Gene carried his father's clubs, but did little other caddying during his early years as opposed to the tradition of top golfers today. His family was in financially comfortable circumstances, his father being an officer in a San Diego contracting firm. Gene's mother was a club champion and it took years for Gene to acquire a good enough game to beat her.

Two years after his introduction to golf Gene won his first tournament, an eighteen-hole medal competition. In high school he was interested in wrestling and track, setting a twelve pound shot-putt record for the school. At this time he had ambitions to play major league baseball and he also took violin lessons.

When Gene was fifteen his father gave him a matched set of clubs. He had broken par 70 on the La Jolla course at the age of fourteen and he practiced until he had a 67 and a 64. In 1947 at the National Junior Chamber of Commerce championship in Peoria, Illinois he went into the final round and in the following year he went on to win. He soon began to have a widespread reputation in his home state. He played in local competition, usually reaching the finals.

Travelling to Houston, Texas in 1949 he won the National Junior (United States Golf Association) medal. In September of that same year he entered San Diego State College and studied accounting. He still continued to play golf. He entered the 1950 National Amateur matched competition, lasting until the third round. Leaving college early in the following year, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and married. He was storekeeper and recreation director in San Diego, part of his duties being the supervision of a driving range.

He entered the National Amateur competition in 1952 at Seattle and lasted until the quarter finals where he was eliminated by Don Cherry. In the spring of 1953 he won the California Open and was named to the Walker Cup team. Against the British in September he won his singles and foursome match with Jim Jackson as his partner.

On leave from the Navy in September 1953, he entered the United States Golf Association's amateur championship for the third time, playing in Oklahoma City. In the final round of the match against Dale Morey he played steadily, maintaining an early lead. But Morey, the Western Amateur champion, squared the match on the thirty-fifth green. Blasting well out of a trap, Morey landed within easy putting distance. But with the extreme calm that had marked all of his play Littler stroked an eighteen-foot putt into the cup to win the match one up. *Newsweek* (September 28, 1953) reported that Littler commented, when asked if the match was tough, "Sure was." His "sweet swing" was compared with that of Bobby Jones, and his overall calmness and ability to perform under pressure reminded viewers of Ben Hogan.

National attention was focused again upon Littler when he won the Bing Crosby Open, paired with Art Wall, and soon after he won the San Diego Open. As an amateur, he collected a five-piece silver tea set while the second place winner, Dutch Harrison, received the $2,400 prize. Littler won the tournament on a rainswept course, beating Harrison by four and playing fourteen under par.

He turned professional in January 1954 after winning the San Diego Open. In February

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he received his medical discharge from the Navy. Like most golfers, as soon as he decided to become a professional he was approached by sporting goods companies. He signed with Spalding, serving as a consultant in their golfing line. When not touring Littler is attached to the Thunderbird Golf Club in Los Angeles, near his friend, Johnny Dawson.

Ben Hogan praised Littler in an article in *This Week* (April 4, 1954) before the United States Open. In "Mr. Golf Picks Tomorrow's Champs" Hogan listed Littler as the most promising of four top golfers just beginning their careers. He believes Littler's "strong hands and wrists like wagon tongues" are his greatest asset. During and after the U.S. Open Gene Sarazen predicted that Littler would erase "the gaudy records of Bobby Jones and Ben Hogan."

This high praise was inspired by Littler's play in the United States Open championship at the Baltusrol Club in Springfield, New Jersey in June 1954. Shooting par and under in his first and second rounds, he led Ed Furgol and Ben Hogan, who were tied by one stroke, in second place. Faltering on the third day, Littler stroked a seventy-six as did Ben Hogan, but returned to par in the final round. Four feet from the cup on his last hole he needed a birdie to tie Ed Furgol, but missing it, he closed with a 285, and lost the match by one stroke. *Life* called his swing (January 24, 1955) "so grooved it leaves little margin for error," and Bobby Jones termed it "the perfect swing."

Littler has told how he worked hard for years to achieve smoothness by watching as a youth the play of Sam Snead and Jackie Burke in the San Diego Navy Yard, never consciously copying anyone's style. "Experience has taught me—to hit through the ball," he said in *Sports Illustrated* (May 23, 1955).

If Littler's technique had any flaws it was, in his own opinion and that of observers, in his chipping and wedging shots. But in the Los Angeles Open championship in January 1955 he all but clinched the tournament with a forty-five-foot chip into the cup for a birdie two on the fifteenth hole of the final round. During his tournament play, he chipped in three into the cup from a distance of sixty feet. In his first round he scored one over par, but on the next three he scored four, three, and two under par to finish with a 276, two up on Ted Kroll's 278. His victory brought him the $5,000 top prize.

Littler's next major victory in 1955 was in February at the Phoenix Open. He was tied with Jay Herbert and Johnny Palmer at 204 at the end of the third round, but he remained steady while under this competitive pressure and despite the twenty-mile wind. Billy Maxwell finished with a total score of 276, but Gene played evenly until his final hole where he needed and carded a birdie to take the open title with a 275.

At the Las Vegas Tournament of Champions in April 1955 Littler again showed his mastery of the game. Again playing on a wind-swept course, he ended the play on May 1 with eight under par and thirteen strokes up on Bob Toski. This brought him $10,000 plus a share in the tournament's calcutta. He again won this tournament in April 1956. In June he was victor in the Palm Beach round-robin tournament at New Rochelle, New York.

In January 1955 he received the Hickok award for the pro athlete of the year after his victory in the Los Angeles Open.

Playing in the Professional Golfers Association matches in May 1956, Littler was on the winning U.S. team which defeated Canada by a score of 21 to 6. He notched 2½ points for the U.S. by beating Stan Leonard, 1 up; he shot a 72, Leonard a 73.

When not golfing Gene Littler drives his car, sometimes 500 miles per day, pulling behind him the trailer in which his small family lives. His wife, Shirley, and a young son, Curt, go to every tournament with him, often Shirley pushing Curt in a perambulator around the links as Gene plays his game. The young golfer met Shirley Warren while they were both going to San Diego State College.

Sandy-haired Littler wears a crew cut, and is the clean-featured "All-American" type in the view of *Newsweek* (September 28, 1953). He has a build described as perfect for golf, standing five feet nine inches tall and weighing 167 pounds. Gene does not like to talk golf after he comes home from playing; he prefers to watch television and play with his son.

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LIVINGSTON, MRS. LEON J. *See* Parnis, Mollie

LLOYD, GEOFFREY (WILLIAM) Jan. 17, 1902- Former British Minister of Fuel and Power; Member of Parliament

Address: b. House of Commons, London, S.W. 1, England; h. 441 Lower Belgrave St., London, S.W. 1, England

Following a reconstruction of Britain's Conservative government announced by Prime Minister Anthony Eden on December 20, 1955, Geoffrey Lloyd, who had been Minister of Fuel and Power since 1951, was succeeded by Aubrey Jones. During Lloyd's tenure in office he witnessed the emergence of atomic power as a potential substitute for coal.

"This is a historic day for Britain," he said when he announced on February 15, 1955 in the House of Commons that Great Britain is undertaking a provisional ten-year program for building twelve electric power stations run by nuclear energy. The first full-scale power station at Calder Hall (known as "Pippa," Power for Industrial Purposes) in Cumberland was started in June 1953 and is scheduled to be completed during 1956. It marks the beginning of the "abdication" of coal as the "king" of British industry. By 1960, according to Lloyd, British oil refineries will provide enough fuel oil to replace 25,000,000 tons of coal a year.

After Lloyd became Minister of Fuel and Power in October 1951, following the Conservative victory over Labour, he faced several crises in the coal industry such as shortages of workers, rising costs of mining the coal, increasing population, cold winters, and a railway strike. He has been a Conservative Member of Parliament representing King's Norton division of Birmingham since 1950, having represented the Ladywood division of Birmingham from 1931 to 1945. Lloyd previously held the posts of Minister of Information in 1945, chairman of the Oil Control Board during World War II and Minister in charge of the Petroleum Warfare Department (1940-1945).

Born January 17, 1902, Geoffrey William Lloyd is the eldest son of the late G. W. A. Lloyd of Newbury, Berkshire. After attending the Harrow School, Geoffrey entered Trinity College, Cambridge University, where he was president of the Cambridge Union in 1924 and received the M.A. degree. He ran for Parliament as a Conservative in Southeast Southwark in 1924 and again unsuccessfully in the Ladywood division in 1929.

From 1926 to 1929 Lloyd was private secretary to Sir Samuel Hoare, then Secretary of State for Air. In the same capacity he served Stanley Baldwin from 1929 to 1931. He was elected a Conservative Member of Parliament in 1931 for the Ladywood division and represented that constituency until 1945.

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GEOFFREY LLOYD

During his early years in Parliament Lloyd continued to serve Baldwin as Parliamentary private secretary until 1935; Baldwin was Lord President of the Council (1931-1935) and Prime Minister (1935). In that year Lloyd attained the post of Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Home Office. While in this post, he helped to prepare and steer through Parliament the Factory Act of 1937, generally regarded as an example of enlightened Conservative legislation. As the threat of war increased, Lloyd devoted much of his time in 1938 and 1939 to organizing the Air Raid Precautions Service and is credited with having contributed to its success during the years of war. Through 1939 and 1940 Lloyd served as Secretary for Mines.

When he became Minister of Petroleum (1940-1942) he had the responsibility of getting oil supplies to all theaters of war in which British troops were engaged. After the war Field Marshal Karl von Runstedt and other captive German generals testified that one of the major factors contributing to their defeat was the superiority of the Allies in oil supplies. In this period Lloyd also held the post of chairman of the Oil Control Board (1939-1945), Parliament Secretary (Petroleum) for the Ministry of Fuel and Power (1942-1945) and Minister in charge of the Petroleum Warfare Department (1940-1945).

One of the tasks of the new Petroleum Warfare Department was to engineer anti-invasion defenses, which included land and sea flame barrages. Such flame walls were prepared for use on the British coasts. (The knowledge of their existence may have been one of the strong deterrents which prevented any invasion attempts by Hitler.) Moreover, these techniques, developed by Lloyd's department, were applied to flame-throwing tanks and other weapons which often obviated the necessity for infantry attacks, thus saving countless lives.

After it was suggested to Lloyd that it might be possible to build an oil pipe line across the English Channel by constructing a pipe line similar to an ordinary submarine telegraph cable minus the cores and insulation, Lloyd ordered hundreds of yards of this cable and a trial length was laid in the Thames River. The tests revealed such promising results that Prime Minister Winston Churchill was informed. He told Lloyd to devote himself to this project and promised his full cooperation. Thus began the famous Operation Pluto (Pipe Line Under The Ocean) which would guarantee an invading Allied army an uninterrupted supply of gasoline.

Engineers assigned to the project encountered many difficulties, but kept trying new methods. In December 1942 an experimental cable was laid from Swansea, Wales to Ilfracombe, Devonshire, and for more than a year consumers of gasoline in the Devonshire area were, without knowing it, receiving their gasoline supplies pumped across from Swansea. When the cross-Channel line was laid after D-Day an uninterrupted supply of gasoline was made available to the invading Allied troops.

Lloyd was also responsible for another oil project, FIDO (Fog Investigation Dispersal Operation). This consisted of pipes perforated with thousands of tiny jets which were laid along an airstrip 2,000 yards long and 150 yards wide. Oil was pumped into these pipes and then ignited. The rise in the temperature cleared the fog above the runway for from 100 to 500 feet depending on conditions. It was especially useful in permitting attack on von Rundstedt's communications during his Ardennes offensive in December 1944. This fog-lifting technique has not been applied to civil aviation because of its enormous cost and consumption of gasoline.

In 1943 Lloyd was made a Privy Councillor and two years later served for a short period as Minister of Information in the government of Winston Churchill. In the general election of July 1945, the Labour party won an overwhelming victory and the Churchill government was replaced by a Labour government. Lloyd was also defeated in his attempt to return to Parliament. In 1950 he was elected to Parliament as the representative for the King's Norton division and has continued as the Member for that constituency.

Winston Churchill named Lloyd as his Minister of Fuel and Power on October 31, 1951. This post does not carry Cabinet rank. The ministry was established in June 1942 and deals with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil, gas and electricity industries, and administers statutes concerning those industries. While the need for regulation of supplies continues, it controls the distribution of solid fuels.

Shortly after his new appointment, Geoffrey Lloyd stated on the floor of the House of Commons: "The country faces a dangerous prospect on coal supplies and an acutely critical position in one sphere—house coal." He added that unless extraordinary measures were taken during the next twelve months, manpower in the mines would fall by 10,000" (*Manchester Guardian*, November 9, 1951). In the same speech Lloyd said that the Conservative government had accepted the fact of nationalization of coal.

On March 11, 1953, a debate was held in the House of Commons on a motion to annul a previous sanction for the building of a hydroelectric station at Breadalbane, Perthshire, Scotland, at an estimated cost of £15,000,000. This motion was tabled not by the Opposition, but by two Conservative Members, Colonel A. G. Gomme-Duncan and G. D. N. Nabarro, for the purpose of voicing criticism of some aspects of the government's fuel policy. The rise in the price of coal had perturbed many Conservatives, and the party's fuel and power committee had charged failure to pursue an adequate policy of fuel utilization.

In the summer of 1955 the National Coal Board, in an effort to meet the acute labor shortage in Britain's coal mines, advanced a plan to use unemployed Italian and Austrian workers in the pits. This plan was unanimously rejected by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers. The *Christian Science Monitor* (June 14, 1955) reported that there is a growing deficit of coal in Britain, and the government is importing 1,000,000 tons a month, mostly from the United States.

Lloyd announced to the House of Commons on February 15, 1955 that Great Britain's government would embark on a program to build twelve nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 kilowatts of electricity a year (the power equivalent of over 5,000,000 tons of coal). On June 13 he told the House that six more reactors would be constructed to make both military materials and electricity. The first four power stations, he said, will each have two reactors. The estimated cost of generating electricity will be one ha'penny (seven-tenths of a cent) per kilowatt-hour. (Lin Root, in the *Reporter,* June 30, 1955, discusses the comparative prices of coal-fired electricity and nuclear-fired electricity.)

Many innovations are expected in Britain's coal industry, Lloyd declared. He predicted that among these enterprises are "transfer" machines turning multi-job operations over to automatic production. The mechanization and modernization of all British industry is necessary, he stated, "to meet foreign export competition." Boosts of 18 per cent in the price of coal have been assailed and Lloyd, as well as Sir Hubert Houldsworth, chairman of the National Coal Board, have borne the brunt of the criticism, even though British coal prices are lower than in Europe. Only in the United States, they claim, is coal sold more cheaply (New York *Times*, July 18, 1955).

Geoffrey Lloyd has been president of the Birmingham Unionist Association since 1945. He was a governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation between 1946 and 1949. His clubs are the Carlton, Pratt's and Conservative.

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World Biography (1954)

LOCKER, JESSE D(WIGHT) May 31, 1891-Apr. 10, 1955 United States Ambassador to Liberia since 1953; lawyer; built up successful law practice in Cincinnati, Ohio after his graduation from Howard University School of Law in Washington, D.C.; served about twelve years on Cincinnati City Council; was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in welfare associations. See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1955.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ap 11 '55

LOPES, FRANCISCO HIGINO CRAVEIRO *See* Craveiro Lopes, Francisco Higino

LOUCHHEIM, ALINE B(ERNSTEIN) *See* Saarinen, Aline B.

LOUCHHEIM, KATIE (SCOFIELD) (lŏk'īm) Dec. 28, 1903- Political party official; writer

Address: b. c/o Democratic National Committee, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; h. 2824 O St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; Stage Harbor Rd., Chatham, Mass.

Convinced that women are "admirably suited to political activity," and that they have "the persistence and patience for detail work that is required in politics," Mrs. Katie Louchheim, director of women's activities of the Democratic National Committee, aims to "get out the vote" among millions of potential women voters in the 1956 Presidential campaign. She believes that women voters do not comprise a "special interest" group but should be asked to participate actively in the campaign solely on the merits of the issues.

Prior to her appointment on October 7, 1953 as director of women's activities, succeeding Mrs. India Edwards (who retains her post as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee), Mrs. Louchheim served the Democratic party for over fifteen years in the fields of research, publicity and fund raising. During World War II she was a member of the staff of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). Mrs. Louchheim is a free-lance writer and her work has appeared in the Washington *Post*, literature of the American Federation of Labor, and elsewhere.

Kathleen Scofield was born in New York City on December 28, 1903, the daughter of Leonard B. and Adele (Joseph) Scofield. She was graduated from Rosemary Hall in Greenwich, Connecticut in 1921, then studied abroad and during 1926-27 was a student at Columbia University. Her marriage to Walter C. Louchheim, Jr., took place on June 25, 1926, and in 1934 they moved to Washington, D.C.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Mrs. Louchheim joined the staff of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in 1942 and served as assistant to the executive director. Following her work in helping to organize UNRRA the next year, she was assistant to its public information director until 1946. Mrs. Louchheim went to Germany in 1945 to interview displaced persons in the American zone. Upon returning to the United States, she spoke before many groups on the conditions of DP camps. Later the U.S. War Department commissioned her to compile a pictorial history of American life for use overseas; for this task she selected 3,400 pictures. In 1950 she was in charge of publicity for the United Nations Day Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

KATIE LOUCHHEIM

Beginning in the 1930's Mrs. Louchheim became active in political affairs when she joined the League of Women Voters. During Franklin D. Roosevelt's second Presidential campaign, Mrs. Louchheim joined the Democratic National Committee as a volunteer worker in the women's division. In 1948 and 1952 she was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and in the latter year was a member of the platform committee and a member of the Democratic National Committee's labor division. At present she is member of the Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia and alternate Democratic national committeewomen from the District of Columbia.

On October 7, 1953 Katie Louchheim was appointed director of women's activities of the Democratic National Committee by Stephen A. Mitchell. One of the first problems confronting Mrs. Louchheim was integrating into the Democratic National Committee what was earlier a separate women's division.

Innovations in organization economy and fund raising became her specialty. In order to

LOUCHHEIM, KATIE—*Continued*

save money she assigned local political leaders instead of national figures to address local rallies. She also drafted as speakers women who had been successful in boosting their husbands' political careers.

Among new methods of fund raising, Mrs. Louchheim introduced the local Hat-box Brigades in 1954, to operate on a door-to-door basis on Democratic Women's Day, celebrated in the fall. She also initiated Teas for TV to cover the cost of television appearances by Democratic candidates. Television campaigning, Mrs. Louchheim claims, has ended the strain of organizing a big political meeting.

Prior to the 1954 elections Mrs. Louchheim conducted a speaking tour in the West, where, she said, voters were "upset at what many refer to as the Republican mess," namely the (Joseph R.) McCarthy Senate subcommittee hearings, to which "the reaction was indignation," the Eisenhower Administration's repudiation of the public-power policy, and changes in farm policy (New York *Times*, June 20, 1954). She said unemployment and broken promises of the Republican party, particularly in regard to balancing the budget and reducing taxes, were other important issues of the 1954 Congressional campaign (New York *Times*, April 21, 1954). In October 1954 she participated in a debate with Miss Bertha S. Adkins, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, on NBC-TV's *American Forum*. Since that time Miss Adkins and Mrs. Louchheim have debated publicly on other occasions.

In January 1955 Mrs. Louchheim arranged for a buffet supper for newspaper reporters and the four new Democratic Congresswomen, Coya Knutson of Minnesota, Edith S. Green of Oregon, Iris F. Blitch of Georgia, and Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan, in order to help the Representatives learn "how to deal with the press" effectively (*Christian Science Monitor*, January 6, 1955). The following October, to help acquaint Democratic women's groups with campaign techniques and the work of Congresswomen, she offered them a free phonograph record of informal interviews entitled *First Ladies of Congress.*

In preparing for the 1956 campaign, Mrs. Louchheim organized six regional conferences, beginning in April 1955, to "bring Democratic women into the picture in 1956 in a forceful and effective way" (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 7, 1955). She is also promoting Read and Sew for '56 Clubs which discuss *Democratic Digest* articles while making donkey emblems for sale, the proceeds of which go into the Democratic treasury.

As a free-lance writer, Katie Louchheim wrote a series of articles on exchange students during a trip to France and Italy in the summer of 1953 for the Washington *Post.* She has contributed campaign literature to the Democratic National Committee and was co-author of a column, "For Women Only," for (AFL) Labor's League for Political Education.

Red-haired Katie Louchheim is a member of the Women's National Press Club and Women's National Democratic Club. She is described by Josephine Ripley (*Christian Science Monitor*) as "top drawer" political talent, "well-liked for her golden disposition and quick wit." She places her faith in a friendly smile. Her interests include music, art, reading, and writing poetry.

Mrs. Louchheim's husband is an investment consultant and was formerly foreign economic adviser of the Securities and Exchange Commission. She has two daughters, Mary Sandel (Mrs. Robert Coulson) and Judith Helen. The party official claims there are "more women in politics today than ever before" because the atomic and hydrogen bombs make the world "too small to hide in" (*Christian Science Monitor*, October 14, 1954). However, she does not think that "women's vote has ever been a deciding one in itself—including 1952 results" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 20, 1955).

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LOUCHHEIM, MRS. WALTER C(LINTON), JR. *See* Louchheim, Katie

LOVEMAN, AMY May 16, 1881-Dec. 11, 1955 Editor; author; joined with Henry Seidel Canby, Christopher Morley and William Rose Benét in starting the *Saturday Review of Literature* in 1924; associate editor since that date; began her writing career as book reviewer for the New York *Post*; headed the editorial department of the Book-of-the-Month Club in 1939 and was named a judge in 1951 to succeed Dorothy Canfield Fisher; leaders in the literary world paid tribute to her at a testimonial dinner June 15, 1942; received from Columbia University (1945) the University Medal for Excellence; won the Constance Lindsay Skinner Award in 1946 for achievement by a woman in the field of books; awarded D.Litt. degree by Wheaton College (1950) and by Wilson College (1950) and other honors; wrote *I'm Looking for a Book* (1936). See *Current Biography* (June) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 D 12 '55

LOVETT, ROBERT MORSS Dec. 25, 1870-Feb. 8, 1956 Teacher; author; Government official; taught at University of Chicago (1893-1936); on editorial board of *New Republic* (1921-40); Government secretary of the Virgin Islands (1939-43); author, with W. V. Moody, of *A History of English Literature* (1902), among other books. See *Current Biography* (Aug.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p31 F 9 '56

LUBELL, SAMUEL (lo͞o'bĕl) Nov. 3, 1911- Journalist; author; political analyst
Address: b. c/o Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33d St., New York 16; h. 845 West End Ave., New York 25

Ringing doorbells is a part of Samuel Lubell's work as a political reporter, analyst, and author. He has often traveled across the United States making house-to-house opinion polls in an effort to find out what the American voter is thinking. Using these opinions and county-by-county analyses of other Presidential election returns, he attempts to discover voting trends and the basic forces which are shaping the politics of our time. Lubell has reported his findings and analyses on radio and television, in newspapers and national magazines, and in two of his books, *The Future of American Politics* (Harper, 1952) and *Revolt of the Moderates* (Harper, 1956).

These books were written with the aid of fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation. *The Future of American Politics* won the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award as the best book in 1952 in the field of government and democracy. Lubell's third book is entitled *The Revolution in World Trade and American Economic Policy* (Harper, 1955). Lubell was a reporter on several newspapers and an assistant to Bernard M. Baruch in U.S. Government work during World War II.

For the 1956 election campaign Lubell contracted to write articles for the Scripps-Howard, Gannett, and Knight newspaper chains, and to appear on CBS-TV and radio during the campaign and on election night.

Samuel Lubell, the son of Louis and Mollie (Reitkop) Lubell, was born in 1911. He has written: "My exact date of birth is a bit of a mystery. I was born . . . in a little Polish village on the Russo-German border. Births had to be registered in the near-by city of Sosnowiec, but to my mother, with a brood of little children, the trip was quite a chore. She hit upon the idea of waiting until there were two children and then registering them as twins. Officially, all my brothers and sisters are twins except me. I was the ninth and last" (*Saturday Evening Post*, November 30, 1940).

Lubell's family came to the United States in steerage when he was two years old. "When I was six," he recalled, "I decided I had to have a definite birthday and, knowing I was born sometime in November, picked election day [in that year, November 3] . . . as my ambition at the time was to be a lawyer-politician."

While working during the day, Lubell was an evening student at the College of the City of New York from 1927 to 1931. In the summer of 1930 he went on a hitchhiking trip with a friend to Canada, California, Mexico, and Florida. Later Lubell transferred to the School of Journalism, Columbia University. "It was the skimping and toiling of my mother that made my education possible" he has said. "My graduation in 1933 was the great event to which my mother had looked forward. A week before I was to get my diploma she died."

Arthur Studios
SAMUEL LUBELL

Following graduation, Lubell and Walter Everett, a classmate, wandered around the country, job-hunting and earning their way writing occasional pieces. In the fall Lubell won a Pulitzer traveling scholarship from the School of Journalism and went to Europe. Returning to the United States, he obtained a job writing obituaries for the Long Island *Daily Press.* In 1936 he transferred to the Washington *Post* as a reporter and Army and Navy editor, and also wrote the "Federal Diary" column.

From February to November 1937 he worked at the copy desk and as labor editor of the Richmond (Virginia) *Times-Dispatch,* but returned to Washington, D.C. later that year as a reporter and rewrite man on the *Herald.* In 1938 he left the *Herald* to travel across the country with Everett and his wife in a trailer and to try free-lance writing. Lubell remembers: I was in a tiny Arkansas town with less than $20 when the 'break' came. The *Saturday Evening Post* accepted an article by Everett and me."

One of his first articles on politics was published in the *Saturday Evening Post* on January 25, 1941; it was about the Roosevelt elections. Beginning in December 1941 Lubell wrote for the Office of Facts and Figures (later, the Office of War Information). He was an assistant in October 1942 to James F. Byrnes, then director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

During World War II he also assisted Bernard M. Baruch on several wartime projects. Lubell was general secretary of the Rubber Survey Committee (the Baruch committee) and helped Baruch on the advisory committee for war and postwar adjustment policies of the Office of War Mobilization. In these posts he dealt with international economic problems, observing at top level the interrelationship between American world economic policies and the economic situation at home.

Between 1944 and 1946 Lubell spent much time in Europe and Asia as a foreign correspondent; in 1946 he was the European correspondent for the Providence *Journal.* He continued his free-lance writing and his articles began to be published in such magazines as *Harper's, Commentary, Collier's, American Mercury, Current History, Nation,* as well as in the *Saturday Evening Post.*

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., has written that Lubell's *The Future of American Politics* (Harper, 1952), "remains the most illuminating analysis of the movements of political sentiment in this country written in recent years." In it Lubell describes the shifting voting tendencies and party affiliations of the American voters, and notes that one of this country's major problems is that we no longer have an effective majority in the nation. He notes, "If the shackles of political stalemate are to be broken, it follows that a double realignment is necessary. Not only must the varied voting elements be reshuffled so one major party emerges with a workable majority. Simultaneously, both parties must be reorganized to become truly national in the interests they represent."

In the early 1930's the Democrats "were mainly an aggregation of economic 'have-nots.' The rising prosperity of the last twenty years, however, has subtly transformed the internal make-up of the Democatic coalition, lifting many of its members to a 'have' status." Lubell continues: "The Roosevelt revolution appears to have strengthened rather than weakened the traditional middle-class basis of American politics. The drive behind the climbing urban masses (largely European immigrants and Negroes coming from the South, whom he calls twentieth-century frontiersmen) remains the essentially conservative hunger for middle-class social standing."

Lubell asserted that in 1948 Harry S. Truman rather than Thomas E. Dewey "seemed the conservative candidate to many voters" in middle-class urban precincts and in farm areas. "Voting was done in a shadow of a threatened depression and Dewey's vague campaign talks left deep fears." By 1951 Lubell felt that the coalition brought together by Franklin D. Roosevelt which largely made possible his four elections had been disintegrated by the realization of the very platform upon which its coalescence was founded. This disintegration prompted Lubell to predict a Republican Presidential victory in 1952.

The Future of American Politics was called by Robert K. Carr (New York *Herald Tribune Book Review,* April 13, 1952) "as useful a book on politics as 1952 is apt to produce. It is wise and sophisticated, always readable, and continually stimulating." H. F. Graff (*Political Science Quarterly,* December 1952) commented: "Some of Lubell's generalizations are not novel . . . some are open to dispute . . . some are spelled out brilliantly such as those relating to the inner dynamics of the Democratic coalition. But there are scores of them here, and it will be a remarkable reader who fails to be stimulated." *The Future of American Politics,* which is used as a textbook in several hundred colleges and universities, has been published in 1956 in a second revised paperback edition by Doubleday Anchor Books.

Its sequel, *Revolt of the Moderates* (Harper, 1956), brings Lubell's findings up to date and is a study of the Eisenhower Presidency as the nation's search for a new political slant. He finds that the people are in a conservative mood: "They don't want 'more' so much as they would like to keep things as they are." The moderate elements, by refusing to cast their lot with either party, "have forced both the Democrats and the Republicans to turn their backs on the extremists in their ranks and to fight for the middle ground where the balance of victory lies."

"How to make government effective is our problem?" Lubell suggests that we must recognize that decisions concerning economics, military strategy, and foreign policy are "influenced by perhaps the lowest of political considerations." And we must come to understand that in the last analysis "we the people" are responsible for the acts of our political leaders.

Commenting on the 1954 election returns, Lubell wrote: "In a vote dominated by pocketbook considerations, the Republicans had come close to running the Democrats a dead heat! The booming prosperity since 1954 has strengthened further the Republican economic appeal."

Various reviewers described the book as "valuable," "capable," and "indispensable," but some felt it could have been improved by more careful writing and organization.

Commenting on Lubell's book *The Revolution in World Trade and American Economic Policy* (with a preface by Baruch), J. K. Galbraith wrote: "Samuel Lubell takes the reader on a kind of trade tour to Asia, Western Europe, the United States, and the Iron Curtain countries. At each stop he assembles the data on the trade position, looks at problems and national needs and objectives and considers how much of what is generally believed is so" (New York *Times Book Review,* March 6, 1955).

Lubell's political affiliation is listed as independent Democrat, but according to *Newsweek* (October 18, 1954), he does not vote himself, in order to "avoid emotional entanglements." Lubell is a member of the National Press Club.

He married Helen Sopot on March 22, 1941. They have two sons, Bernard and Walter. Lubell has been described as a man with a quick tongue, an amiable grin, and an awesome capacity for work. He belongs, according to *Newsweek* (October 18, 1954), to "that relatively new newspaper phenomenon—the scholar-reporter, the eruditely backgrounded genus of newsman."

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Who's Who in America, 1956-57

LYNCH, PEG Radio and television writer; actress

Address: c/o American Broadcasting Co., 7 W. 66th St., New York 23

The creator of one of the most admired domestic comedy programs in television, *Ethel and Albert,* is Peg Lynch, who writes the scripts and plays the role of Ethel. *Ethel and Albert* does not have one of the largest popularity poll ratings in television, but it has a loyal and enthusiastic audience. Its warm, realistic portrayal of married life "among normal and pleasant people" has been described by Jack Gould, television critic of the New York *Times,* as "a gem of quiet humor . . . farce at its most delicate and yet most disciplined."

Miss Lynch wrote her first *Ethel and Albert* sketches when she was working for a small radio station in Minnesota in 1938. In 1944 she brought the program to New York for a fifteen-minute, five-day-a-week series for the American Broadcasting Company. The sketches made an easy transition to television in 1952 on the *Kate Smith Hour,* and a year later *Ethel and Albert* had a weekly half-hour spot of its own for the National Broadcasting Company. During the summer of 1955 the program was a weekly television show for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and on Friday evening, October 14, 1955 it began a new weekly series on the American Broadcasting Company television network. This continued until July 6, 1956.

Margaret Lynch was born in Lincoln, Nebraska to Hugh and Frances Lynch. Her father was a sales executive and after his death the family moved to Rochester, Minnesota where she attended high school. Peg's ambition was to be a writer and at the University of Minnesota. from which she was graduated in 1937, she majored in English, specializing in writing and dramatics.

Miss Lynch made her radio debut in 1938 as a kind of "Jill-of-all-trades" on a small station in Albert Lea, Minnesota—KATE. For a salary of $65 a month she wrote and conducted a daily half-hour woman's program, three weekly ten-minute plays, four weekly five-minute commercial plays, a weekly half-hour Sunday drama, and innumerable spot commercials. The job was invaluable training for her later work in radio and television.

It was as part of her duties for KATE that she wrote her first *Ethel and Albert* sketches. These were merely three-minute "fillers," but they proved popular; and when Miss Lynch moved on a year later to her next job, at WCHV in Charlottesville, Virginia, she took her characters with her. They emerged as a full-fledged radio program when she moved again, in 1940, to WTBO in Cumberland, Maryland, where *Ethel and Albert* was given a regular fifteen-minute spot at 6:45 in the evening.

CBS

PEG LYNCH

In 1944 Peg Lynch brought *Ethel and Albert* to New York. She declined an offer of a fifty-fifty partnership deal from NBC, and, retaining all rights to the show, she joined the ABC radio network, where for the next six years her program had a five-day-a-week spot at 6:45 EST. In 1946 *Ethel and Albert* made its television debut over a station in Schenectady, New York, with three episodes previously done on radio. Miss Lynch said of this first program: "We didn't have to change a single line in the script; E. & A. was a natural for television, which made me think that all this hullabaloo about learning to write for television as if it were some weird new art is a lot of nonsense" (New York *Times,* June 2, 1946).

Ethel and Albert moved into commercial television in 1950 with a series of ten-minute guest shots on the *Kate Smith Hour.* Its first independent weekly television series was launched in April 1953 on Saturday evenings over NBC and was sponsored by Sunbeam Appliances. This series terminated in December 1954. During the summer of 1955 the show had a temporary Monday evening spot over CBS under the sponsorship of the Maxwell House Division of the General Foods Corporation. On October 14, 1955 it returned to television on a Friday evening schedule over ABC, sponsored by the Ralston Purina Company.

The characters of Ethel and Albert Arbuckle have been portrayed so realistically by Peg Lynch and her partner, Alan Bunce, that they have taken on real-life personalities of their own. Miss Lynch has played Ethel since the beginning of the series. It was her aim to be a writer primarily and not an actress, and when she brought the show to New York in 1944 she had no intention of acting in it herself. A number of actresses were auditioned for the role, but, Miss Lynch has said, after listening to their "beautiful, lush voices . . . I knew I simply couldn't write for anybody like that."

Radio and television reviewers and listeners have agreed that Miss Lynch is ideally suited

LYNCH, PEG—*Continued*

for the role. Diana Gibbings wrote in the New York *Times*, June 2, 1946: "She has a flat nasal quality of voice which some seem to associate with a serene Midwestern housewife—a tone of voice which her mother, she cheerfully accedes, has been urging her for years to have corrected."

Miss Lynch does not feel that creating and acting Ethel Arbuckle has substantially affected her own personality. However, she admitted (in an interview with Val Adams in the New York *Times*, May 14, 1950) that she projects many of her own personality traits into Ethel. "Ethel is more like me than I am like her," she said. One of the similarities is the failure of both Ethel and Miss Lynch to penetrate the mysteries of practical arithmetic. "To me," Miss Lynch says, "five times zero will always be five."

Various actors have played Ethel's husband Albert, but since 1944 the role has been portrayed exclusively by Alan Bunce. He is a former salesman and Cotton Exchange broker, who has acted in many Broadway plays (among them *Valley Forge*). For six years he played the title role in the radio serial *Young Dr. Malone*.

The characters of Ethel and Albert have evolved slowly and changed considerably in the course of their evolution. In 1953 Miss Lynch told an interviewer: "My idea now is to make them very normal. When I started them out, for my own amusement, it was very exaggerated and pretty silly. I think I had Gracie Allen in mind. Then they became very different. Now they're just people" (New York *Herald Tribune*, May 3, 1953).

Originally the sketches were written around only two characters quite frankly for reasons of expediency and budget. In 1946 Miss Lynch added a new character, the Arbuckles' baby daughter Suzy (portrayed by Madeline Pierce, who was a grandmother in real life). On television Suzy disappeared "because of mechanical difficulties," but a number of minor characters appear in the weekly programs—repairmen, neighbors, Albert's boss—all sketched with economical but telling effect.

Essentially *Ethel and Albert* remains (as John Crosby in the New York *Herald Tribune* described it) a two-character sketch about "a woman and a man engaged in the precarious business of trying to live together." Their problems are the simple but harrying problems of everyday life. Jack Gould has praised Miss Lynch's "uncanny instinct for detecting the amusing side to everyday life among normal and pleasant people in surburbia. Give her the thread of a situation and by the sheer naturalness of her dialogue and sense of understanding she can weave a playlet that has a beguiling charm."

In writing her scripts for *Ethel and Albert* (estimated in 1953 as more than 3,000) over the years, Peg Lynch has worked under heavy pressure, particularly in the radio days when she had to write a daily script as well as rehearse and act in the program every day. She writes dialogue rapidly (Bunce has said: "All Peg needs is one word and she can write a script. She can write about nothing and do it entertainingly"), and was able to compile a fifteen-minute radio sketch in about two hours.

Since 1948 Miss Lynch has been married to Odd Knut Ronning, a consulting engineer for a machine manufacturing concern. They have a four-year-old daughter, Elise Astrid, and make their home in Stamford, Connecticut. The fact that Miss Lynch was unmarried for the first ten years of *Ethel and Albert's* existence and yet wrote so understandingly of married life, she explains as follows: "How many detective story writers are murderers?" Her own marriage, she says, has been no help in writing the program "because my real husband is not at all like Albert."

Miss Lynch, who is five feet six inches tall, has been described as "slim, gray-eyed, nice-looking." Off the television screen, *Newsweek* reports, she "looks years younger and twenty pounds lighter" than her television image.

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MACARTHUR, MRS. CHARLES G. *See* Hayes, Helen

MCCONNELL, SAMUEL K(ERNS), JR.

Apr. 6, 1901- U.S. Representative

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. University Club, Washington 6, D.C.; Wynnewood, Pa.

The Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania is represented in the U.S. Congress by Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., since 1953. He had previously represented the Sixteenth District of his state (1944-53). McConnell is the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Education and Labor of which he was chairman from 1953 to 1954.

Samuel Kerns McConnell, Jr., was born in Eddystone, Pennsylvania on April 6, 1901. He went to grade schools in Easton, Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia. Then he attended the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, majoring in economics and receiving his B.S. degree in 1923. Three years later he became an investment banker. From 1941 to 1944 he served as commissioner of Lower Merion township.

In a special election held on January 18, 1944, McConnell was sent to the U.S. House of Representatives to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative J. William Ditter. McConnell has repeatedly won re-election, serving the Sixteenth District in the Seventy-eighth to Eighty-second Congresses, inclusive, and the Thirteenth District in the Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Congresses.

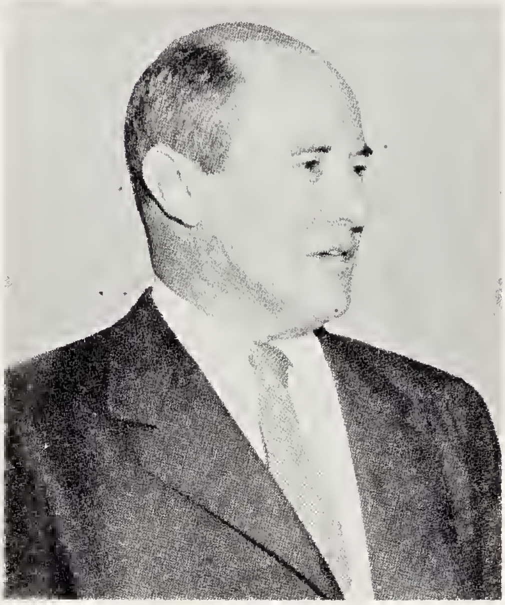
In his first years as a Representative, McConnell cast "nay" votes on extending the Trade Agreements Act to 1948 (May 1945), the full employment bill (February 1946), and overriding the Office of Price Administration bill veto (June 1946). He voted "yea" on establishing a permanent committee on un-American activities (January 1945), an appropriation to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (December 1945), the Case strike-control bill (February 1946), the President's strike-control bill (May 1946), and the $3.75 billion loan to Great Britain (July 1946).

During 1947 he voted for banning portal-to-portal pay suits (February), and for overriding the Taft-Hartley bill veto (June). His vote was "yea" on two other important domestic issues: the rent control extension bill (May) and overriding the first (June) and second (July) tax bill vetos. He favored the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May). At the next session (1948) he was for the $6 billion foreign aid authorization (March) and the displaced persons bill (June). In 1949 he opposed the long-range housing bill (June) and the Korea-Formosa economic aid bill (February).

While heading a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee in 1947, McConnell conducted hearings on proposed revisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. According to *PM* (November 23, 1947), he favored "drastic" revisions to eliminate "obvious inconsistencies."

When the "overtime-on-overtime" bill was signed by President Truman in July 1949, Representative McConnell stated that the bill would correct an injustice (New York *Times*, July 21, 1949). This measure outlawed pay suits under the Fair Labor Standards Act which would make "time-and-a-half" hourly pay rates the "regular rate" for undesirable shifts. The U.S. Supreme Court had held in June 1948 that such pay suits are legal. McConnell also supported in 1949 a sliding minimum-wage scale, adjustable yearly with the increase or decrease in living costs, beginning at 65 cents and having a floor of 50 cents an hour. In that session Congress raised the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour.

In the Eighty-first Congress McConnell sponsored a bill to create a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission which would persuade employers to voluntarily end discriminatory practices and assist state and local agencies in combatting job discrimination against minorities. After the House passed the bill on February 23, 1950 by a vote of 240 to 177, a New York *Times* (February 24, 1950) editorial stated that "the original Administration bill has been so diluted that very little is left but an expression of good intentions." The Senate did not act on McConnell's proposal. Two years later, while the struggle between enacting a voluntary and a compulsory FEPC law was continuing, McConnell declared that he would oppose a "compulsory" measure (New York *Times*, November 24, 1952).



Wide World

SAMUEL K. MCCONNELL, JR.

The Representative in 1951 favored the draft extension—U.M.T. bill (April) and the $7.5 billion foreign aid bill (August); he opposed the $5.7 billion tax increase (October). During 1952 he voted "yea" for the $46 billion military-spending ceiling (April), cutting economic aid for Europe $615,000,000 (May), and the mutual security bill (June).

Following passage by the Senate in 1952 of a mandatory Federal mine safety measure that dissatisfied John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, McConnell met with representatives of both Lewis and coal operators and developed a bill satisfactory to them that was passed by Congress and became a law.

In regard to the functions of the National Labor Relations Board, McConnell stated (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, December 21, 1953): ". . . the system of administrative law as applied to our labor statutes during the past eighteen years has been tried and found wanting." Previously, in March 1950, he had expressed himself as opposed to Truman's plan to abolish the general counsel's office in NLRB. When the House Education and Labor Committee voted in 1953 to remove from the NLRB its jurisdiction over unfair labor practice complaints, McConnell was among those members voting against the proposal.

As House Education and Labor Committee chairman, McConnell in 1953 presided over hearings on proposed revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. He worked with Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, in drafting suggested changes, including clarifying the demarcation between Federal and state authority, strengthening the administration of the law, and improving methods of dealing with emergency strikes.

During 1953 and 1954 McConnell was chairman of a House Education and Labor subcommittee investigating reports of alleged

MCCONNELL, SAMUEL K., JR.,—*Cont.*

corruption in multimillion dollar union health, welfare and pension funds. He stated that these monies ought to be "more closely supervised" and viewed state insurance commissions as the proper supervisors (*U.S. News,* December 11, 1953). In 1955 his chairmanship of the House Labor Committee was relinquished to Graham A. Barden, Democrat, of North Carolina.

On important domestic issues in 1953 McConnell voted for the offshore oil bill (April) and extension of the excess profits tax (July); and against continuing the public housing program (April). In 1954 he voted "nay" on the $100 income tax-exemption raise (March) and an increase in unemployment compensation benefits (July). The Representative voted in 1955 in favor of amending the Social Security Act (July), and raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July), although he had proposed to make the wage floor ninety cents.

The voting record in 1956 indicates that McConnell was in favor of the highway construction program (April). He opposed increasing the rates of service-connected and nonservice-connected compensation for veterans (June) and an amendment to the school-aid bill prohibiting funds to states failing to comply with decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court (July).

Representative McConnell submitted H.R. 8438, a bill to permit Yugoslavian Anton Steigerwald to remain in the United States. Under the provisions of the McCarran-Walter act he would be deported to Yugoslavia. His case was dramatized on the Armstrong Circle Theatre television program on June 12, 1956 with the hope that the boy may be permitted to stay in this country.

As the Republican ranking member of the House Education and Labor Committee, McConnell introduced an amendment in July 1956 to the school-aid bill, proposed by Democrat Augustine B. Kelley of Pennsylvania, which would allocate monies to the state on the basis of school-age population, percentage of the states' incomes devoted to education, and the resources of the states. McConnell's amendment was supported by the Administration and defeated by the House by a vote of 140 to 110. On July 5 the Kelley bill was "killed" by the House.

Representative McConnell is married and has a daughter, Shirley. He is a Mason. An honorary LL.D. degree from Ursinus College in Collegeville, Pennsylvania was conferred on him. He was president of the board of trustees of the Norristown State Hospital in Pennsylvania from 1940 to 1944.

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MCCORMICK, LYNDE D(UPUY) Aug. 12, 1895-Aug. 16, 1956 Vice Admiral, U.S. Navy; president of Naval War College at Newport, R.I., since 1954; Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic under NATO and head of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet (1951-52); in World War I served aboard battleship *Wyoming;* in World War II as war plans officer for Admiral Chester W. Nimitz with Pacific Fleet; held Legion of Merit. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Ag 17 '56

MACK, CONNIE Dec. 22, 1862-Feb. 8, 1956 Baseball manager; began career as catcher on professional teams in the East; manager of the Philadelphia Athletics (1901-50), which won nine American League pennants and five world championships. See *Current Biography* (June) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ F 9 '56

MCKENNA, SIOBHAN (sh-vôn) May 24, 1923- Irish actress

Address: b. c/o Abbey Theatre, Dublin, Eire

The reputation of Irish actress Siobhan McKenna in the title role of Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan* has been steadily mounting since she first played the part in 1951 in Gaelic. She appeared in this version (her own translation) in theatres in Galway and Dublin, and in an English version in London in 1955. As the Maid of Orleans she opened at the Phoenix Theatre in New York on September 11, 1956 after a summer production at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Drama Festival and her performance brought glowing tributes from most of the Broadway drama critics.

Broadway audiences first saw Miss McKenna in the 1955-56 season when she appeared in Enid Bagnold's play, *The Chalk Garden,* opposite Gladys Cooper, and her vivid characterization of an enigmatic English governess was enthusiastically noted. Television viewers acclaimed her tender performance as a young nun in *Cradle Song,* presented by Maurice Evans on May 6, 1956 on the NBC-TV Hallmark program. She has been seen in four English films made by J. Arthur Rank. At the Abbey Theatre, Dublin she has played a variety of roles over the past decade, and at the Stratford Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, England she appeared in many Shakespearean productions during the 1952 season.

Siobhan McKenna was born in Belfast, Ireland on May 24, 1923 to Owen McKenna and Margaret (O'Reilly) McKenna. Her father at that time was a lecturer in mathematical physics at Queens University. At the age of five she moved to Galway where her father became professor of physics at the University of Galway. "Her infatuation with the world of stage make-believe began early," wrote Helen Dudar (New

York *Post,* January 1, 1956). "By the time she had started school, she was organizing her playmates in melodramas of her own devising and staging them in a neighbor's barn."

Siobhan's father decided that Gaelic should be the only language spoken in the McKenna household. (It is, Siobhan adds, a lovely "voweled" language, "wonderful for the theatre.") She attended the St. Louis Convent in Monaghan near Belfast from the age of fourteen until she won an academic scholarship to Galway University. For a long time her father clung to the hope that his daughter might follow in his footsteps, particularly since she received excellent marks in mathematics and physics. But her real interest was in becoming a writer, so she took courses in literature.

During her college years she joined a semi-professional all-Gaelic theatre group, An Taibhdhearc (pronounced Tive-yark). She portrayed Lady Macbeth, and character parts in Sean O'Casey's and Eugene O'Neill's plays. She translated J. M. Barrie's *Mary Rose* into Gaelic and played the leading role. The Dublin critics occasionally reviewed the plays in the Galway theatre and she began to earn a reputation for versatility. In O'Neill's *Emperor Jones* she played two parts, a boy and a girl, and the "boy" was hailed as a discovery. She also played Charlie in Brandon Thomas's *Charlie's Aunt.*

Her literary career was advancing and she began to sell stories in Gaelic and English to magazines. On receiving her B.A. degree from Galway University in 1944 she won a scholarship in French literature from Dublin University for a year's free study in Paris. However, Ernest Blythe, the managing director of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin persuaded her to attend an audition and sign a contract. This was at the height of the Abbey's fame, and she recalls that she was "mesmerized" by the great F. J. McCormick's acting and by the other great players.

Her contract gave her £4 a week, and because the Abbey Theatre needed a girl with a Belfast accent for a leading role her start was auspicious. After receiving good notices from the Dublin critics, she was subsequently given "fat" parts. She played in both Gaelic and English versions of *The Plough and the Stars, Winterset, Gaslight,* and numerous comedies and tragedies.

After four years at the Abbey Theatre she made her debut in London at the Embassy Theatre on March 3, 1947 as Nora Fintry in Paul Vincent Carroll's *The White Steed.* During 1949 she played in *Q, Berkeley Square,* and in *Fading Mansion.* The latter role was given to her with great reluctance by Lawrence Olivier who had dropped in to watch her in *Berkeley Square* during an unfortunate performance: her leading man accidentally stepped on her train, tearing it off, and knocked off her wig. Siobhan was visibly nervous. In *Fading Mansion* (an adaptation of Jean Anouilh's *Romeo and Jeanette*) she received excellent personal notices even though the critics found the play wanting, but it ran for three months.

SIOBHAN MCKENNA

In the small role of Kate Donovan she made her film debut in *Hungry Hill* (adapted from Daphne du Maurier's novel) in 1947, produced by J. Arthur Rank (and starring Margaret Lockwood and Jean Simmons). Her next picture was in *The Adventuress* and then *Daughters of Darkness.* She has never signed a term contract as she prefers to be free to appear in films when she is not busy in the theatre.

Invited to return to An Taibhdhearc to help restore the diminishing exchequer of the Gaelic theatre, Miss McKenna asked to have her Gaelic translation of Shaw's *Saint Joan* presented. (The theatre received permission from Shaw to do all his plays in Gaelic without royalties.) The President of Eire attended the opening performance and at Christmas of 1950 she also played the role in Dublin. Because of a railway strike she used Irish soldiers and army lorries to convey the scenery from Galway.

During 1951 she played Pegeen in *Playboy of the Western World* at the Edinburgh Festival and in London, she appeared in *Heloise.* It was a personal success for her but the play was short-lived. After portraying Regina in Ibsen's *Ghosts* she was invited to Stratford-on-Avon for a nine-month season in 1952 at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. She was the first Irish actress ever to be so honored. She appeared in *As You Like It, Coriolanus* and *Macbeth,* also *Volpone,* by Ben Jonson, in important roles with Sir Ralph Richardson, Margaret Leighton and others.

In the 1953-54 season she played at the Gaiety Theatre in Dublin in *Playboy of the Western World* and in Shaw's *Arms and the Man* with Cyril Cusack. She also toured Ireland in both of these plays. She returned for another season at the Gaiety in Peter Ustinov's *The Love of Four Colonels* and in Eugene O'Neill's *Anna Christie.* For four months she played in *Saint Joan* in English at the Gaiety.

John Fernald of the Arts Theatre in London saw her performance and asked her to come to London with the cast. The scheduled four weeks in 1955 was extended to six weeks, and when

MCKENNA, SIOBHAN—*Continued*

another theatre was available Henry Sherek brought her to the St. Martin Theatre where the play ran for four months and she was a "sensational hit" as the Maid of Orleans. W. A. Darlington, reporting in the New York *Times* (February 13, 1955), wrote: "Miss McKenna plays the part in a soft Irish brogue that of itself seems to solve half the difficulty (Joan is part saint, part village girl); for in Ireland peasants can talk like mystics and saints without straining credibility. This Joan is the most profoundly religious London has seen; a dedicated being more nun than soldier . . . she gave one of the year's finest performances."

"In thirty years of playgoing," wrote Nelson Lansdale in *Theatre Arts* (September 1955), reporting on *Saint Joan* in the London production, "I cannot remember a first act anywhere which built to such a crescendo . . . Miss McKenna's is an earthy conception of Joan . . . a remarkable performance."

The impresario Sol Hurok was preparing to bring the production to the United States but practical difficulties made this impossible. Reporting on the London production Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (May 29, 1955) wrote: "She is a young Irish actress with a broad face, a solid appearance and a voice as musically Irish as Shaw's. Playing such a long part night after night has been a taxing experience for her, especially for her voice. Apparently the performance she is giving now is not so incandescent as the one she gave . . . earlier this season at the Arts Theatre. Now she has relapsed into a singsong delivery. . . She fulfills Shaw's basic specifications but at present she does not penetrate much below the surface."

On October 26, 1955 Miss McKenna made her Broadway debut in *The Chalk Garden* in the role of Miss Madrigal. "In New Haven, the critics panned it," she recalled. "One of my friends visited me backstage and said, 'Get yourself some TV work right away. It won't last.'" The play ran for 181 performances on Broadway. "Miss McKenna is a unique and provocative actress," wrote William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 4, 1955). "She has two remarkable gifts, one of focusing her eyes on the vast and mystic distance, and the other of summoning a positively stentorian tone with no effort."

"This play of Miss Bagnold's is rather a new departure for me," Miss McKenna told a *New Yorker* reporter (September 17, 1955). "I've always wanted to demonstrate that I can be as English as the next one, and in this I am cast as a governess in a village on some chalk downs who comes along and fixes everything up."

Miss McKenna appeared on television programs: on March 25, 1956 she gave a dramatic Palm Sunday reading on CBS with Fritz Weaver of Paul Claudel's poem "La Chemin de la Croix." On May 6, on NBC-TV, she appeared with Judith Anderson in *The Cradle Song,* a Maurice Evans production sponsored by Hallmark cards. For Angel Records she made recordings of *Playboy of the Western World* and *Juno and the Paycock.* She has also recorded for Caedmon, Spoken Arts and RCA.

Representatives of the Harvard University Drama Festival invited Miss McKenna to do *Saint Joan* at Cambridge in the summer of 1956 under Albert Marre's direction. The Phoenix Theatre arranged to have Miss McKenna appear in the same play beginning on September 11.

Reviewing her performance as Joan at the Cambridge festival, Henry Hewes wrote in the *Saturday Review* (September 15, 1956): "She brings to the role the economy of gesture of a Margot Fonteyn, the listening intensity of a Katharine Cornell, and the warm humor and vocal magic of an Irish soul."

Miss McKenna married the Irish actor Denis O'Dea of the Abbey Theatre who is known to American audiences for his roles in the motion pictures *Odd Man Out, The Informer, The Fallen Idol,* and also the Broadway play, *The Righteous Are Bold* in the 1955-56 season. They have a son, Donnacha (Gaelic for Denis) aged seven. The actress has "the gently curved, limber figure of a teen-ager," wrote Helen Dudar (New York *Post,* January 1, 1956). The O'Deas have a house and garden in Dublin. "I'm energetic in my work," says the Irish actress, "but otherwise I'm quite lazy." *Vogue* (November 1, 1955) described her as "a green-eyed Irish actress with a polyphonous voice that could tell a pub joke or keen at Finnegan's Wake."

When Inez Robb interviewed Miss McKenna for the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (January 19, 1956) she wrote: "She is still the Celtic blue-stocking of purest indigo, scornful of lipstick and powder offstage, whom I first met in London when she was the undisputed toast of that capital as the Saint Joan of Shaw's play. . . . Despite her aversion to theatrical glamour she is delighted that people are beginning to recognize her on the street. Except for central heating ('I am either broiling or freezing') she has enjoyed the United States on her first visit. 'I love the taxi drivers—such intellectuals,' she said. 'And the efficiency of the telephone system! . . . I love American audiences. They are very warm. Rehearsal hours are much longer here. We never chop, change and rewrite in England or Europe during rehearsal. It requires terrific concentration and hard work.'"

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MACLEOD, IAIN (NORMAN) Nov. 11, 1913- British Cabinet Minister

Address: b. Ministry of Labour and National Service, 6 St. James's Sq., London S.W. 1, England; h. "Ladykirk," The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex, England

"A man to watch—young, serious, brilliant and dedicated": such was the editorial comment of the New York *Times* on the Right Honorable Iain Macleod following his appointment in December 1955 as Minister of Labour and National Service in the Conservative government of British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden. A Member of Parliament for less than six years, he was first elected to the House of Commons as member for the Enfield West constituency of Middlesex in February 1950. Macleod served, without Cabinet rank, as Minister of Health from May 1952 until the time of his present appointment.

Prior to his election to Parliament he had been for two years the head of the Conservative party's home research department, and is co-author of the report *The Social Services: Needs and Means* (1952) as well as a contributor to and co-sponsor of the Conservative party pamphlet *One Nation* (1950). A bridge player of championship calibre, Macleod is also the author of the manual *Bridge Is an Easy Game.*

Iain Norman Macleod is the son of a physician, the late Dr. Norman Macleod, and the grandson of a physician. He was born November 11, 1913, a Macleod of Scalescro on the island of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides, off the northwest coast of Scotland. When he was a boy he learned to speak Gaelic as well as English and received his secondary schooling at Fettes College, near Edinburgh. He then attended Gonville and Caius College at Cambridge University.

"Only fair at sports," stated an article in *Time* (May 19, 1952), "he started a bridge club and thus won his blue" at the university. At the age of twenty-two he played for England in an international bridge tourney. He was awarded his B.A. degree with honors by Cambridge University in 1935. Macleod was for the next three years associated with the publishing house of De La Rue in London.

About a year before the outbreak of World War II he began reading for the bar at the Inner Temple in London. Enlisting as a private in the British Army in September 1939, Macleod received a commission in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment in May 1940. On the French front he incurred a severe leg injury and was *hors de combat* for a year before rejoining his regiment as a staff captain. He was assigned as a student to the Staff College at Camberley in 1943. The next year he joined the staff of General Sir Bernard Montgomery, helped in planning the Normandy invasion, and became divisional assistant quartermaster general of the 50th (Northumberland) Division, with which he landed in the "D" Day assault and served until the end of the war in Europe.

Macleod's first bid for a seat in the House of Commons was made at the general election of July 1945, when he was the Conservative candidate in the Western Isles constituency, which embraces the Outer Hebrides and thus includes Lewis. He was defeated in a district so traditionally Liberal or Labour that it had not been contested by the Conservatives since 1931. His campaign, however, aroused the interest of party leaders.

After some months of additional military service in Norway, ending with his demobilization in April 1946, Macleod was taken into the Conservative party secretariat, and as one of the secretaries of the party's Parliamentary Health Committee, he made a special study of welfare problems. In 1948, when the Conservative party's research department was reorganized, Macleod was appointed head of the home affairs section. One of the so-called "Young Turk" Conservatives who followed the lead of Richard Austen (Rab) Butler, he directed research for, contributed to, and was chairman of the sponsoring committee for the pamphlet *One Nation,* which was a discussion of the Conservative party's record and policy in regard to social services and which was published in October 1950.

British Inf. Services

IAIN MACLEOD

On February 14, 1950 Macleod was elected to Parliament, polling 20,588 votes to 11,395 for a Labour and 3,988 for a Liberal opponent in a three-cornered contest in the newly created Enfield West district of Middlesex. He was named honorary secretary of his party's Parliamentary Health Committee, and it was in a debate on the social services that he made his maiden speech to Commons on March 14, 1950.

In this address he stressed the need for the establishment of "priorities . . . between the social services and within the social services" under the National Health Service Act sponsored by Aneurin Bevan. Macleod pointed out that the bill for dental services at that time "exceeded that for medical service" and called this "an indefensible position." He spoke again on dentists and dentistry on May 15, and, in an article in the *Spectator* of December 1, 1950, suggested that the time had come to impose a slight charge, under the health service, for such things as dentures and eyeglasses, previously supplied gratis.

Returned to Parliament by his Enfield West constituency early in 1951 (after leading his Labour opponent by 22,351 votes to 12,126) Macleod in the following year served successively as vice-chairman and chairman of the Parliamentary Health Committee. He also collaborated with J. Enoch Powell, on the booklet *The Social Services: Needs and Means,* published in January 1952.

Macleod attracted much attention on March 27, 1952 in a debate on a Conservative measure to revise the health insurance act. He replied (to use his own words) "closely and with relish" to an "intemperate" speech by Aneurin Bevan, who had described the Conservative measure as one designed "to let the poor die first . . . keep only the well-to-do alive" (*Time,* April 7, 1952). He "got the better of . . . about the fiercest debater in Parliament" (Peter Lyne in the *Christian Science Monitor*) and helped ease the passage through Commons of the new health bill by a vote of 304 to 279. An announcement was made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill on May 7, 1952 that Macleod had been appointed Minister of Health in succession to Harry Crookshank.

As Minister of Health from May 1952 to December 1955, Macleod attained membership in the Privy Council, though not in the Cabinet, and proved an "able administrator." In an interview in March 1953, he mentioned "extension of specialist and consultant facilities" and "improvement in the health of women" as major gains from the health service; "overcrowding of mental hospitals" and inadequate treatment of the aged remained to be remedied (Clifton Daniel in the New York *Times,* March 23, 1953).

He announced in April that an independent committee of inquiry was being appointed to review "present and prospective" cost of the health service and to suggest improvements. The following month he called on Parliament to approve measures to reduce the amount of money being spent on doctors' prescriptions, then costing the nation some £60,000,000 ($168,000,000) a year. In an address to the third International Congress of Gerontology, in London in July 1954, the Health Minister stressed that care of the aged continued to be a major social problem.

A new hospital-building program, described as "the first of its kind in Britain since after the war" was announced by Macleod in February 1955. It provided for new projects with a total value of £17,500,000 ($49,000,000) to be undertaken in the fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Pending the "introduction of safety controls," postponement until autumn of tests of the Salk polio vaccine in Great Britain was announced by Macleod in June 1955. In the controversy which arose in November over a government decision to prohibit the manufacture and sale of heroin in Great Britain, he maintained that substitute drugs, which would not lead to addiction, were available to relieve pain.

At the general election of May 26, 1955, which followed Sir Anthony Eden's appointment as Prime Minister, Macleod was re-elected for Enfield West by 27,021 votes to 10,503 for William Court, his Labour opponent, and was renamed Minister of Health in the new government. When Sir Anthony reshuffled his Cabinet on December 20, 1955, Macleod attained Cabinet rank as Minister of Labour and National Service. Sir Walter Monckton, whom he succeeded in that post, became Minister of Defense, and R. H. Turton was named Minister of Health.

In his new office Macleod has duties and authorities resembling those of the U.S. Secretary of Labor. He is also charged with the maintenance of an industrial conciliation service and the administration of both the Employment and Training Act of 1948 and Great Britain's military induction machinery.

Iain Macleod and Evelyn Hester Blois (eldest daughter of the Reverend Gervase Blois of Fretherne Rectory at Saul in Gloucestershire) were married in January 1941 and have one son, Torquil, and one daughter, Diana. He belongs to Crockford's Club in London. Cricket is one of his recreations. Macleod was the bridge editor of *The Sunday Times* of London from 1950 to 1952 and is the author of the manual *Bridge Is an Easy Game* (Falcon Press, 1952). *The Times Literary Supplement* described his book as "an important contribution to the improvement of the standard of bridge playing" and a "helpful" demonstration of the "Alcol" system in action.

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MCMILLAN, JOHN L(ANNEAU) Apr. 12, 1898- U. S. Representative from South Carolina; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington D.C.; h. 1201 S. Barton St., Arlington 4, Va.; Florence, S.C.

Serving his ninth term in the lower House of the U.S. Congress, John L. McMillan, a Democrat, has represented the Sixth District of South Carolina since 1939. For the preceding fifteen years he was secretary to Congressman Allard H. Gasque, his predecessor in Congress. As chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, a post he also held during the Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first and Eighty-second Congresses, McMillan is called the unofficial "mayor" of Washington, D.C. (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 30, 1955). Congressman McMillan is also a member of the House Agricultural Committee and heads its subcommittees on the Department of Agriculture, on tobacco, and on peanuts.

John Lanneau McMillan was born on a farm near Mullins, South Carolina on April 12, 1898, the son of M. L. and Mary Alice (Keith) McMillan. He attended local public schools and graduated from Mullins High School. During World War I, his education was interrupted by service in the U.S. Navy from August 2 to December 17, 1918. Except for this period, between 1917 and 1923 he was a student at the

University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and later at the University of South Carolina School of Law in Columbia.

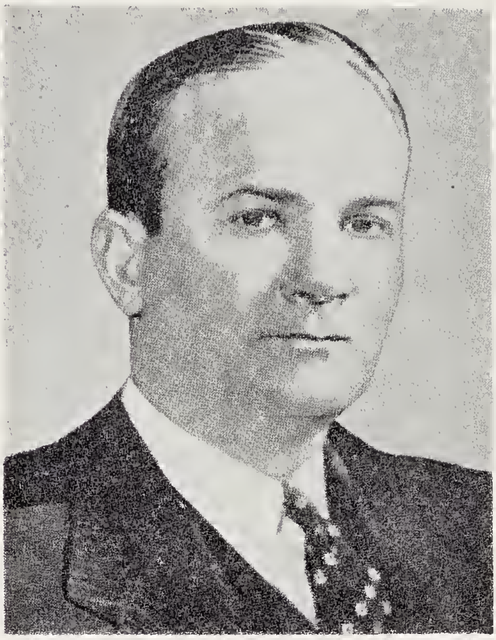
In December 1923 John L. McMillan went to Washington, D.C. to serve as secretary to Representative Allard H. Gasque of the Sixth District of South Carolina. After the latter died in 1938, McMillan was elected over five opponents to the seat formerly held by Gasque. Since that time McMillan has been continuously re-elected to the House, and in 1944, 1948, 1950, 1952, and 1954 without opposition.

In Congress McMillan has voted for the following foreign policy measures: an extension of the Trade Agreements Act (May 1945), the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May 1947), extending the Marshall Plan (April 1949), $2.7 billion Economic Cooperation Administration extension (March 1950), $7.5 billion foreign aid bill (August 1951), and $4.4 billion foreign aid appropriation (July 1953). He opposed the drastic free press amendment in regard to making United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration activities in various countries available to the American press, (November 1945), a limit of $200,000,000 for foreign relief (May 1947), and a $350,000,000 cut in economic aid to Europe (August 1951).

Beginning in 1954, his attitude as evidenced by his voting record altered. He voted against the $3.3 billion foreign aid authorization in June 1954, the $2.6 billion foreign aid grant in July 1955, and the three-year reciprocal trade renewal bill in February 1955. On the issue of immigration, McMillan voted to override the omnibus immigration bill veto (June 1952), and in July 1953 opposed a bill to admit 217,000 refugees from Communist countries.

Congressman McMillan was recorded in favor of the following labor measures: the employment-production bill (December 1945), the President's strike-control bill (May 1946). He opposed the voluntary compliance Fair Employment Practice Commission bill (February 1950), the bill to raise compensation benefits (July 1954), and the bill to raise the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July 1955). On housing proposals McMillan voted for granting $400,000,000 in housing subsidies (May 1946) and for limiting public housing to 5,000 units (March 1952). He was against the long-range housing bill (June 1949) and the bill to provide 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August 1955).

In regard to other domestic issues McMillan cast "nay" votes on limiting the U.S. Presidency to two terms (February 1947), extending rent controls (May 1947), lifting the public debt limit (July 1953), the St. Lawrence Seaway authorization (May 1954), and the atomic energy bill (July 1954). He was for the offshore oil bill (April 1953) and the Social Security Act amendments (July 1955). On farm issues he voted for 90 per cent farm price supports (June 1952) an agricultural bill providing for 90 per cent farm price props and a soil bank plan (April 1956), and a compromise farm bill (May 1956). Other roll call votes in 1956 indicate that McMillan opposed the highway construction program (April), increasing the rates of service-connected and nonservice-connected compensation for veterans (June), and an amendment to the school aid bill prohibiting funds to states failing to comply with decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court (July).



Wide World

JOHN L. MCMILLAN

As chairman of the House District Committee in 1951, Representative McMillan supported a $4,000,000 project of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., calling for a $2,000,000 Congressional grant to construct an interracial hospital in Washington, D.C. Five years later, in March 1956, he was among 100 Southern Congressmen who signed a manifesto that pledged use of "all lawful means" to reverse the U.S. Supreme Court 1954 decision regarding integration in the schools. On June 6, 1956 the House District of Columbia Committee announced the formation of a subcommittee to conduct what McMillan calls a "checkup" of alleged lowering of scholastic and moral standards in the District's schools. Critics call the move an attack on integration.

Opposed to home rule for the nation's capital, McMillan stated in 1949, "Our forefathers designated a ten-mile square plot of property as a seat and capital. . . . This property belongs to every citizen of the United States . . . [who has] far too much invested in the nation's capital to turn it over to a city or state government" (Washington *Post,* June 26, 1949). In the following year McMillan was accused of "garroting the home rule bill" in committee and thus preventing it from coming to a vote in the House, after the Senate had passed it (Washington *Post,* December 3, 1950). In the Eighty-fourth Congress another home rule bill "died" in committee.

In 1955 McMillan voted for a $4,000,000 cut in the Federal funds appropriated to the District of Columbia. In the following session he sponsored a bill to relieve the Capital Transit Company of the District of Columbia from much

MCMILLAN, JOHN L.—*Continued*

of the regulation exercised by the District Public Utilities Commission. He also sponsored a bill to exempt Federal employees who maintain a legal residence in a state from buying District auto tags. His repeated attempts to provide for more curb parking in Washington have failed.

On May 16, 1953 Judge T. Blake Kennedy cleared Congressman McMillan of a charge of violating the Public Contracts Law which forbids members of Congress from forming contracts with the Government. The charges had been made in an indictment in January 1953 in connection with McMillan's endeavors to obtain oil lease rights in Utah in 1951 from the Department of the Interior. Kennedy stated that "no effort was made apparently on the part of the defendant [McMillan] to conceal his identity or his position" and there was no evidence of "criminal intent" (New York *Times,* May 17, 1953).

The Congressman is described by Richard L. Lyons (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 29, 1955) as a "conservative, quiet-spoken, friendly" man. He is of stocky build, and has a receding hairline. In October 1936 he married Margaret English. He is a charter member of the Fred Sexton American Legion Post, Florence, South Carolina, and is also a Mason and Elk. His church is the Baptist.

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MCNALLY, ANDREW, 3D Aug. 17, 1909- Publisher

Address: b. Rand McNally & Co., P.O. Box 7600, Chicago 80, Ill.; h. 1415 Astor St., Chicago, Ill.

For more than half of the 100 years during which Rand McNally developed from a printer of Midwest railroad tickets and timetables into the world's largest publisher of maps, the company has been headed by descendants of Andrew McNally, one of its founders. Andrew McNally 3d became president in 1948, and since that time the publishing firm has more than doubled its sales volume and has "1,800 employees who work in five manufacturing plants and three offices that span the country" (*Publishers' Weekly,* April 28, 1956).

In observing its centennial throughout 1956, Rand McNally has called attention to the fact that although it is especially known for its maps, globes and atlases (having produced more than 6,000,000,000), it is also engaged in many other publishing operations, including the printing of railroad, bus, and airline tickets. Its plants, with an annual manufacturing capacity of over 30,000,000 books, produce millions of textbooks, adult nonfiction and juvenile books every year. Its most notable bestseller has been Thor Heyerdahl's *Kon-Tiki* in 1950. The Elf Books and Ding Dong School Books are two of its popular juvenile series.

The great-grandson of the cofounder of Rand McNally, Andrew McNally 3d was born to Andrew McNally 2d and Eleanor (Vilas) McNally in Chicago, Illinois on August 17, 1909. His younger brother, Frederick G. McNally, is now a vice-president of Rand McNally. Andrew attended the Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania and in 1927 enrolled in Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1931.

"I studied music at school," McNally once told an interviewer for the *New Yorker* (May 4, 1946), but realized that a career in the family publishing firm was "practically preordained." On leaving Yale he worked for two years in various departments of Rand McNally and as a production clerk in the Chicago plant. In 1933 he was made a vice-president of the company and director of the sales office in New York.

Soon after the United States entered World War II, he joined the Army Corps of Engineers, in 1942, and was assigned to the Army Map Service. During the next few years he supervised map making for the various theaters of war. When he was discharged in the rank of captain in 1945, he returned to the vice-presidency of Rand McNally and turned his attention to the production of maps recording the numerous changes that had resulted from the war.

On February 13, 1948 Andrew McNally became president of Rand McNally in succession to his father, who had been its chief executive since 1938 (the elder McNally died in 1954). The company dates its founding from 1856, when William H. Rand established a printing business in Chicago. Eventually he became the operator of the job printing department of the Chicago *Tribune,* of which Irish-born Andrew McNally was foreman. In May 1868 Rand and McNally with two other Chicagoans acquired the job plant and formed their own business, Rand McNally & Company.

At first the firm specialized in railroad printing—timetables, tickets, guide books and railroad company reports—and its growth kept pace with Chicago's development as a railroad center. The company began what it considers to be one of its most important and valuable undertakings with the production in 1877 of the *Business Atlas,* now known as the *Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide* and generally recognized as the largest, most complete, and oldest annually published reference work of its kind.

Among other early ventures of Rand McNally that proved successful were the *Bankers Directory of the United States and Canada,* first published in 1876, which has become the "Blue Book" of the banking field, and the *Bankers Monthly* magazine, first issued in 1884. Beginning in 1877 the company for many years published books of almost all kinds, including textbooks, fiction, nonfiction, and encyclopedias. It discontinued publication of adult fiction and nonfiction (except for an occasional trade title) in 1914, but remained a large producer of school books and juvenile books. The Elf Books and Ding Dong School Books are two of its current series. Publication of adult books was resumed in 1950 with Thor Heyerdahl's *Kon-Tiki,* which has been translated into more than thirty languages and has sold over 1,000,000 copies. Many of the other adult books that Rand McNally has since published are related to its interests in travel and geography.

The first Rand McNally maps appeared in a railway guide of 1872. Much of the company's success as a map producer was due to its development of a wax engraving method which allowed rapid and inexpensive alterations and facilitated keeping maps up to date. The wax engraving method was replaced at Rand McNally in 1949 by photolithography and offset printing.

A pioneer in the development of the present-day road map, Rand McNally published a map of Illinois in 1917 showing all highways, the first of its kind, and by 1922 had prepared a uniform set of road maps for all forty-eight states. At present the firm prints about 65,000,000 road maps each year, principally for advertising use by oil companies.

The more than 250,000,000 items published by Rand McNally each year also include large colored wall maps, globes and atlases. "Wars and tight international situations make the biggest booms for the map business," Andrew McNally has pointed out (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 1, 1949). But unsettled world conditions also create many problems for map makers. "We have to be very careful about national feelings," he has said; "before the last war, the Czechs over here were furious because we showed on a map that the Germans had moved into Czechoslovakia."

Discussing the preparation of a postwar atlas, McNally noted that besides changing the colors for Austria and Czechoslovakia from Germany's purple to pink and orange, Rand McNally had to show acquisition of territory by the Soviet Union and other boundary changes. "We've divided Germany up into four zones of military occupation," he added, "but we haven't split her up into four different colors. They're all Germans in there" (*New Yorker,* May 4, 1946).

The 352-page *Cosmopolitan World Atlas,* published by Rand McNally in 1949 at a cost of almost $500,000, was the result of eight years' work and, according to McNally, represented "the revolutionary changes in world geography and geographic thinking that resulted from the war" (*Christian Science Monitor,* October 26, 1949). "We're a Midwestern outfit, you know," McNally further said in an interview in October 1949 at the Yale Club in New York. "We've been somewhat tainted with isolationism during our nine decades. But now we've taken on a new concept."

Instead of presenting a country-by-country series of maps, traditionally beginning with the United States, the *Cosmopolitan World Atlas* showed first the earth's great land masses and then their major continental regions. It also departed from the usual atlas style in putting all the names in the book in one alphabetical listing, an index of 174 pages; and it included special tables on climates, population figures, air distances, and political information.

Jean Raeburn

ANDREW MCNALLY 3D

Frequent new maps are needed to record changes in the United States. As McNally explained, "Old railroad towns disappear, new highways slice across the nation, and new towns grow up along them. Between 1920 and 1930, there were 25,000 changes in place-names in America. As many as 2,000 new towns will be born in a single year. Oh, sure, we always get letters when we misspell a new name" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 1, 1949).

Under McNally's direction the company, which currently has 1,800 employees, increased its sales volume from $8,300,000 in 1948 to $18,500,000 in 1954. In 1949, the year after he became president, Rand McNally acquired the W. B. Conkey Company in Hammond, Indiana, one of the nation's largest book manufacturing plants. The company constructed a $2,500,000 building in 1952 at Skokie, Illinois for its home offices and principal plant. It has other offices in Washington, D.C., New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Plants in Nashville, Tennessee and Ossining, New York print about half of the railroad and bus tickets in the country, most of the airline tickets, and recently helicopter tickets. Every year Rand McNally also prints about 5,000,000 railroad timetables.

To mark its 100th anniversary, Rand McNally arranged a special "Chicago Assembly" program in early January 1956 devoted to speeches on the subject of the challenge of a changing world. Also in celebration of its centennial, the company planned several special publications, including a world atlas, an atlas of the West (facsimile reprints of some of Rand McNally's earliest maps), two maps of the United States (one, a merged-relief map with a three-dimensional effect), and two globes using the merged-relief technique to show variations in the terrain, and a Bible Atlas by Dr. Emil G. Kraeling. (An article entitled "Rand McNally Cele-

MCNALLY, ANDREW, 3D—*Continued*
brates Its First One Hundred Years" by John T. Winterich in the April 28, 1956 issue of *Publishers' Weekly* gives much information about the history and achievements of the company.)

Andrew McNally is a director of the National Railway Publication Company in New York, the Pyle-National Company of Chicago, the Stony Wold Sanatorium at Lake Kushaqua, New York, and the Geographical Society of Chicago. He is president of the Infant Welfare Society of Chicago, vice-president of the Chicago Historical Society, and a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Girls Latin School of Chicago.

He married Margaret Clark MacMillin on November 20, 1936, and they have three children: Betty Jane, Andrew 4th, and Edward Clark. As quoted in the *New Yorker* (May 4, 1946), McNally once expressed this point of view regarding map making, "Recently we put out an air-travel globe for fourth grade students, and other forward-looking people, from which we omitted all boundaries, all mountains, and all bodies of water. We just put in cities, because cities are people and nothing on earth matters so much as people."

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MACY, GEORGE May 12, 1900-May 20, 1956 Publisher; editor; established the Limited Editions Club in 1929; later founded the Heritage Club, Junior Heritage Club and Readers Club; president, Heritage Press since 1935 and since 1936 managing director, Nonesuch Press, London, England; author, *The Collected Verses of George Jester* and editor, *A Sailor's Reader* and *A Soldier's Reader*. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 My 21 '56

MAGNANI, ANNA (mä-nyä'nē) Mar. 7, 1908- Actress

Address: b. c/o Ercole Graziadei, Via Veneto 96, Rome, Italy

The internationally famous Italian actress Anna Magnani was the overwhelming choice of the New York Film Critics as the best actress of the year 1955 for her performance in *The Rose Tattoo* (Hal Wallis's screen production of Tennessee Williams's play). The play, performed on Broadway in 1951, was originally written for Miss Magnani, but she was unable to accept the role because she could not then speak English.

On March 22, 1956 she was awarded the "Oscar" for the best actress of 1955 by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Although *The Rose Tattoo* was Anna Magnani's first Hollywood movie, she has been known to American film audiences for a decade because many of the Italian pictures in which she has starred have been shown in the United States. For her performance in *Open City,* she won the U.S. National Board of Review award in 1946 as the best foreign actress of the year. She received the Venice Film Festival award as the best international actress the following year for her work in the same picture and in *Angelina.* The Ribbon of Silver—Italy's "Oscar"—was also presented to her in 1947 for the same films and for a third picture called *Love. The Golden Coach* was her first English-language film.

Nicknamed "Nannerella" by her Italian admirers, she introduced "a new kind of realism to her films." Jane Cianfarra (New York *Times Magazine,* October 16, 1949) related that Magnani's role of the "undisciplined, earthy street girl" who made her own rules was played "with telling realism." Director William Dieterle called her "the last of the great shameless emotionalists" and commented that her style was so old "it looks new." Sidney Skolsky (New York *Post,* December 4, 1955) said that she apparently combed her hair with a rake, wore no makeup and "flung herself into her parts with abandon."

Anna Magnani was born in Rome on March 7, 1908, the daughter of Marina (Casadei) and Francesco Magnani. According to John Kobler (*Life,* February 13, 1950), Anna's father disappeared before she was a month old, and in Anna's third year, her mother went to Egypt. The child, left with grandparents, did not see her mother again for twelve years. The Casadeis lived in the slums of Rome "on the wrong side of the Tiber." Anna was a frail child and when the money Anna's mother sent was not enough, the grandparents deprived themselves to provide for her. Anna absorbed the manners and the language of the toughest children on the street.

At the age of seven, Anna was placed in a French convent school in Rome, where she learned to speak French and studied the piano. Her first acting experience was in a Christmas play at the convent, and at seventeen when she finished school, she used the money her mother sent to pay her tuition at the Academy of Dramatic Art in Rome. Halfway through the course, she was offered a chance as an extra in a touring repertory company. The pay was the equivalent of eighty-eight cents a day, but it enabled her to make her own way without further help from her mother. In the next few years she went from one touring company to another, often on the point of starvation, and gradually obtained better parts in the Italian versions of famous foreign plays.

She had developed a singing voice and managed to increase her income by working in night clubs, specializing in *stornèlli* (rowdy Roman street songs) which she delivered in a "full-bodied, torchy contralto." Vaudeville paid better and Anna, watching the famous comic Petrolini, followed his style and "from one-line straight parts . . . wisecracked her way into the main spot" (New York *Times Magazine,* October 16, 1949).

While doing experimental plays with an art group in 1933, she met Goffredo Alessandrini, a motion picture director. He was attracted by her "fieriness." Magnani felt that movies offered more scope for her talent. Her first film, *Blind Woman of Sorrento* (1934), was not a success. Alessandrini directed her in the part of a café singer in *Cavalleria* (1935), advised her to accept offers from America to sing in night clubs, and discouraged a movie career. They were married in 1935 and Anna Magnani retired.

A few years later she returned to the theatre to play "delinquent heroines" (*Life,* February 13, 1950). It was not until the American occupation of Rome that she scored "a smashing success" singing, dancing and reciting racy monologues in revues without scenery put on for service men.

Meanwhile, Magnani was engaged by director Roberto Rossellini for the leading feminine role in *Open City. Cue* (March 2, 1946) reported that the shooting of the film began the day the Americans marched into Rome, with cameras taken from the Nazis. Except for a handful of principals, the cast was completely amateur. Actual incidents of the German occupation and the Italian underground were enacted. The film was an immediate hit in Italy. English titles were added and it was shown beginning in February 1946 in New York, where it remained for more than a year and had unusual success in other American cities.

Before Him All Rome Trembled (1947), another story of the Italian underground, paralleling Puccini's opera *Tosca,* followed as a starring vehicle for Anna Magnani. *Variety* (February 19, 1947) called her a "realistic prima donna," with the voice of a trained opera singer dubbed in. The prize-winning *Angelina* (shown in the United States in 1948) was not well received. The reviewer for *PM* (April 6, 1948) commented that it "imitated the old-style assembly-line Hollywood star movie." *Angelina* was one of Magnani's three pictures to be honored by the 1947 Venice Film Festival.

Love, the third film for which Miss Magnani received Italy's Silver Ribbon in 1947 was directed by Roberto Rossellini. It consisted of two unrelated episodes—*The Human Voice* and *The Miracle.* On December 12, 1950 *The Miracle* was shown in New York in an omnibus bill with two French films in a presentation entitled *Ways of Love.* Less than two weeks later, the New York Commissioner of Licenses banned the film, finding it "blasphemous." The ban was revoked and then upheld in February 1951.

For a year Miss Magnani rejected offers from other producers while she waited for Rossellini to provide a satisfactory screenplay for her. But he began to make *Stromboli* (1950) with Ingrid Bergman. Producer Ferruccio Caramelli simultaneously made the rival film *Volcano* (released in the United States in 1953) with Magnani. Director William Dieterle and actress Geraldine Brooks were brought in from Hollywood for the film. English was dubbed in for Miss Magnani. In a review of the picture, Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* July 21, 1953) commented that in the dubbing the "frantic fury and the seething emotional quality"—trademarks of Magnani—were lost.

Paramount Pictures
ANNA MAGNANI

Magnani's first visit to the United States was in April 1953 for the New York première of *Bellissima.* She toured the city, appeared on *What's My Line* (CBS-TV), saw a few plays and was entertained by several American stars. According to Otis L. Guernsey, Jr. (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 18, 1953), *Bellissima,* in which she played an aggressive film-struck mother, presented "a full histrionic display by a vivid international personality." The picture won a prize in Italy.

Before her visit to New York Miss Magnani had completed *The Golden Coach*—Jean Renoir's version of Prosper Mérimée's *The Coach of the Holy Sacrament*—a multilingual film with an English sound track. The picture was released in the United States in January 1954. The Canadian magazine *Saturday Night* (September 11, 1954) reported that the only dull moments were when Magnani was temporarily off-screen. Among her Italian language films shown in the United States have been *The Bandit* (1949), *Woman Trouble* (1949), *Dr. Beware* (1951), *Scarred* (1951) and *Anita Garibaldi.* The latter, released in New York during 1954, was directed by the star's husband.

Enroute to New York in late September 1954, Magnani, at the request of Tennessee Williams, studied the script of *The Rose Tattoo* on shipboard. English and Italian translations on opposite pages helped her get the full significance of her role as Serafina delle Rose, seamstress. Most of the scenes for the picture were made at Key West, Florida and completed on the Paramount sound stage in Hollywood. Edgar Williams related in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

MAGNANI, ANNA—*Continued*

Magazine (January 22, 1956) that during the filming, Anna Magnani had to engage in an "ungenteel brawl" with Virginia Grey, which fractured two of the latter's ribs. The Italian star explained, "The script says to be rough—when I play rough, I play rough."

In a review of the picture, William K. Zinsser (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 13, 1955) said that the actress—torn by a variety of passions—was "dazzling," and "a marvelously subtle comedian." Magnani was unable to return for the New York première as her son, a polio victim, was undergoing surgery in a Swiss hospital. For her acting in *The Rose Tattoo* she won the "Oscar."

Anna Magnani is separated from her husband, Goffredo Alessandrini. Their son Luca was born in October 1942. The boy was stricken with polio when eighteen months old. It has been said that Miss Magnani's interest in money is to provide medical care and luxuries for him. Miss Magnani's net income reportedly makes her one of the highest paid movie actresses in the world.

She is five feet, six inches tall, weighs 127 pounds and has long black hair and dark eyes. Her usual costume is slacks and a sweater. In Rome, she lives in an apartment with a flock of pet animals. She smokes cigarettes that look like cigars, drinks a lot of coffee, and relaxes at the piano. Tennessee Williams called her the most dedicated and disciplined artist he had ever known. Of her acting Magnani says: "The only thing that means anything for me is art in any form, any kind. For me it is acting. I live for this" (*Newsweek,* December 26, 1955).

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MAHENDRA, KING OF NEPAL June 11, 1920-

Address: Royal Palace, Katmandu, Nepal

The coronation of King Mahendra of Nepal in the remote Himalayas, took place on May 2, 1956 at 10:43 A.M., the precise minute fixed by royal astrologers as most auspicious for a long and successful reign. The day-long ceremonies lacked nothing in "pomp, Oriental magnificence and ritualistic complexity" and was attended by many foreign dignitaries. Mahendra, ruler of nearly 8,000,000 Nepalese, is the ninth of his dynasty and the world's only Hindu monarch. He succeeded his father King Tribhuvana who died in Europe on March 13, 1955 of a heart ailment.

On July 4, 1956 the government of King Mahendra foiled a plot to overthrow their ruler.

The Nepalese people represent many races of mixed Mongol origin, the most dominant being the Gurkha, of Hindu origin. India and Nepal have had occasional frontier skirmishes in the past. Since 1923 it has been recognized by Great Britain as entirely independent. It has British trained Gurkha regiments. For 104 years Nepal, an area of 54,000 square miles, was ruled by the Ranas, hereditary prime ministers, while the royal family were palace prisoners. Encouraged by India's independence and with India's help, Nepalese intellectuals deposed the Ranas in 1951 after a brief revolution and acclaimed Tribhuvana the true King. India, with a 1,000 mile frontier along Nepal's southwestern border, recognized the danger of Communist infiltration after Red China had captured Tibet, Nepal's northern neighbor in 1950.

Mt. Everest, the world's highest mountain peak, is in Nepal and was conquered on May 29, 1954 (see Sir John Hunt, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkey, *C.B.,* 1954). There is also Kanchenjunga, some 27,000 feet in height, and twenty other peaks over 20,000 feet, according to H. W. Tilman in his book, *Nepal Himalaya.* Hidden among the ridges is the valley in which lies Katmandu, the capital, for centuries remote and inaccessible to foreigners.

As a palace prisoner, Prince Mahendra had little experience in royal duties. A month before King Tribhuvana died, a Cabinet crisis caused the Prince to fly to the Riviera for a consultation with his father. He returned to Nepal with full Regency powers, dissolved the Assembly, accepted the Prime Minister's resignation and, pending an Assembly election. ruled by decree. The day after his father's death he was proclaimed King, the coronation to take place after a year of mourning.

Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva is a direct descendant of Prithvi Narayan Shah, founder of the dynasty, and of the third generation of royalty to be born a palace prisoner. The eldest of King Tribhuvana's seven children, Mahendra was born on June 11, 1920. His two brothers are the Princes Himalaya and Basundhra. Their father was crowned King at the age of five and married at thirteen and according to Nepalese tradition took a second wife. The two Queens were sisters. Like his father, Mahendra was educated by palace tutors who took orders from the Ranas and, until he was nearly thirty, was not allowed to leave the palace except under escort. Few foreigners were admitted to Nepal and the Rana family disliked the democratic reforms that India favored.

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was worried about his northeastern frontier and King Tribhuvana disliked being a puppet. In a London *Observer* copyrighted story (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 1, 1955), Philip Deane wrote that the "C" class Ranas, sons of unofficial wives, resented the high office monopoly held by the "A" class Ranas, sons of number one wives. The Nepalese who served in the Gurkha regiments and the sons of Brahmans and merchants educated in India were permitted to prepare for a revolution on

Indian soil, supported and financed by "C" class Ranas. Tribhuvana, accompanied by Mahendra, took refuge in New Delhi and directed operations from there. With India on the side of the rebels, the "A" class Prime Minister, Maharaja Mohan Samsher Jang Bahadur Rana, resigned early in 1951. Mahendra and his father returned to Katmandu, and formed a new government.

There was no administrative machinery and some of the leaders of the revolt were ambitious. One of them, Kunwar Inderjit Singh expropriated and redistributed land in Western Nepal on a Robin Hood basis. Indian troops moved in, arrested Singh and handed him over to the Nepalese government. A few months later, Singh won over two battalions of the three in the capital and on January 16, 1952 captured government offices, the mint, the radio station, and the airport. He failed to win over the rest of the Army and the people who revered the King as an incarnation of the god of Preservation—Vishnu. Singh fled to Tibet and then to Peking where he broadcast revolutionary appeals to Nepal.

Meanwhile, India with the help of a U.S. technical aid mission, the Ford Foundation, the Colombo Plan and U.N. assistance, tried to create a stable administration in Nepal. After the King went to Europe in October 1954 because of his health, Mahendra tried to cope with the politicians. He had become an avid reader of political and constitutional literature and had many ideas for reform. Anxious to become acquainted with his people, he often appeared at civic and social gatherings far from the palace circle (*Christian Science Monitor,* March 15, 1955).

A crisis was provoked in February 1955 when the Assembly rejected the Cabinet's budget proposals and Prime Minister Matrika Prasad Koirala threatened to resign. Prince Mahendra, who had never traveled outside of Nepal and India, flew to Nice, France for a conference with his father. He returned with full powers as Regent, dissolved the Assembly, promised to hold Nepal's first general election, and accepted Koirala's resignation on March 2. The Prince then instituted direct rule with an advisory council.

Two weeks later, King Tribhuvana died in Zurich, Switzerland of a coronary occlusion. Prince Basundhra, Mahendra's youngest brother, flew to Switzerland and accompanied his father's body in a chartered plane back to Nepal. From the airport a procession of thousands, including diplomats, walked behind the body for almost three miles to the Temple of Pashupatnath, the patron god of Nepalese monarchs. There on the banks of the Bagmati River the King's body was cremated. Mahendra was forbidden by custom to attend the ceremony; he sat in a tent erected on the palace grounds, garbed in a white robe, and received condolences from foreign envoys. Donald Kennedy, U.S. chargé d'affaires in India, represented the United States.

Mahendra was proclaimed King within twenty-four hours of his father's death. One of his first acts was to call a conference of all political and social organizations to discuss the establishment of a stable democratic regime. Later, he announced that a five-year plan had been drafted for the development of the country and a planning commission was set up. He also appointed a temporary Premier and a Cabinet and proposed that an election be held in October 1956. Nepal was among the sixteen nations admitted to the United Nations on December 14, 1955.

Wide World

MAHENDRA, KING OF NEPAL

A new threat to stability in Nepal came about when the Peking government relayed a message through India, appealing for royal amnesty for K. I. Singh and his return to Nepal. *Newsweek* (December 19, 1955) said that the appeal came on the grounds that Singh's "heart was leaping for the sight of Katmandu's golden temples." Many Nepalese felt that Singh was a patriot who had been misunderstood. After due consideration, the King pardoned Singh and he returned to Nepal, declared that he was not a Communist, and immediately formed a new political party.

After a year of mourning for King Tribhuvana, plans for Mahendra's coronation were completed. A. M. Rosenthal (*New York Times,* April 29, 1956) estimated that Katmandu was host to the biggest crowd of foreigners in its history. State guests came from fifteen nations. Leading the U.S. delegation was Dr. Charles W. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota. One of President Eisenhower's representatives, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon brought a gift of 100 cascading bird-of-paradise feathers to refurbish the court dress of Nepalese nobility, from the U.S. government. The plumes had been stored in the American Museum of Natural History in New York since an international ban on trade in feathers became effective in 1924. A third U.S. representative was Lowell Thomas, who made a

MAHENDRA, KING OF NEPAL—*Cont.*

coronation documentary film as a gift from the United States.

The coronation ceremony began before 9 A.M. on May 2, with a ritual of purification. At 9:30 the King and Queen entered the courtyard at Hanuman Dhoka (old palace of the Monkey God). The King wore a white tunic and jodhpurs; the Queen was dressed in a bright red sari. An hour-long religious ceremony was performed in the coronation pavilion. A moment before the crowning, the royal couple sat for the first time on a gold throne, backed by a gilded design representing the serpent god. Mahendra's jewel-encrusted crown, topped with bird-of-paradise plumes, is valued at $2,000,000. The afternoon ceremonies were followed by a procession of elephants which carried the King and Queen and all visiting state guests, and ended at the capital's central plaza, where the royal couple entered a golden-roofed pavilion to greet their people.

King Mahendra is married to Ratna Raiya Lakshmi Devi Shah, sister of His Majesty's late consort. By his first marriage he has six children, who are being educated at the Indian hill station of Darjeeling. The King has been called unassuming and reticent. He is of medium height and slender, usually clad in Western clothes and a conical Nepalese cap. He drives a modest English car. Political students have emphasized that his strong liberal leanings have nothing to do with communism. He is a member of the Kahatriya, or warrior caste, which ranks just below the Brahmans in Hinduism's hierarchy. The coronation ceremony was performed by Brahman priests in recognition of the Kahatriyas place in society. The royal couple speak Nepali, Hindi and English.

Time (March 28, 1955) reported that on an occasion when Mahendra was outraged by Nepalese politics, he said: "Some people excuse themselves by saying Nepalese democracy is still only in its infancy, but this seems a strange excuse to me. Infants do not indulge in bribery and corruption."

A grant of $2,000,000 in U.S. economic assistance to help raise the standard of living in Nepal was announced on February 2, 1956 by the International Cooperation Administration. The funds will be divided between technical cooperation and development assistance and includes extensive malarial-control measures and a teacher-training program.

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Christian Sci Mon p3 D 21 '55

MAKARIOS III, ARCHBISHOP (mä-kär′-ē-ōs) Aug. 13, 1913- Greek Orthodox prelate

Address: The Ethnarchy of Cyprus, Archbishopric, Nicosia, Cyprus

His Beatitude, Makarios III, the Archbishop and Ethnarch of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus has been the acknowledged leader of the Enosis (union with Greece) movement since 1950. As spiritual as well as lay head of the 400,000 ethnic Greeks of this British Crown Colony, he represents 80 per cent of the population. Since his election in October 1950, he has worked to fulfill the pledge made to his predecessor, the late Makarios II, to achieve self-determination for his people.

At recent conferences between the Archbishop and the island's British Governor Field Marshal Sir John Harding a British formula for gradual self-government was discussed for about five months. Then on March 2, 1956 negotiations became deadlocked and the British government announced a campaign to suppress nationalist terrorism on the island. On March 9 British authorities deported the Archbishop from Cyprus to an island in the Indian Ocean, charging him with "actively supporting terrorism and violence." In protest against the Archbishop's deportation, Greeks and Cypriots have staged various forms of resistance.

Makarios III was born Michael Christedoulos Mouskos, the son of Charalambos Mouskos, on August 13, 1913 in Ano Panayia, Paphos, Cyprus. His parents were poor peasants. He completed his primary education in his native village and was accepted at the Abbey of Kykkos as a novice. He was given a scholarship by the abbey for the Pan Cypriot High School in Nicosia and completed his secondary studies in 1936.

Two years later he was ordained a deacon in the Greek Orthodox Church and the Abbey of Kykkos sent him to Greece to study at the Theological College of the University of Athens. He was graduated in 1943 and returned to Kykkos Abbey to become a member of the teaching staff. In 1946 he was ordained a priest in the Greek Orthodox Church and under a fellowship from the World Council of Churches went to the United States for higher theological studies at the School of Theology of Boston University. His studies were interrupted in April 1948 when he was elected metropolitan (bishop) of Kition over the districts of Limassol and Larnaca, and he returned to Cyprus to take over his duties.

The Greek Cypriots elected him Archbishop and Ethnarch of Cyprus in October 1950, following the death of the eighty-year-old Makarios II. Makarios III was pledged to support the plebiscite organized by the Orthodox Church the previous January, when 95 per cent of the Greek Cypriots had voted in favor of union with Greece.

Although the history of the Greeks in Cyprus goes back to 1400 B.C., within modern times the island has not belonged to Greece. During centuries of being ruled by various conquering peoples, it became part of the Ottoman Empire in 1571 and remained under Turkish control until 1878 when it was ceded to Britain in exchange for British support against Russia. As an inducement to enter World War I, Britain offered Cyprus to Greece in 1915. The offer lapsed and on May 19, 1925, the island was proclaimed a Crown Colony.

Enosis came to a head in 1931 when Britain's Government House in Nicosia was burned down by nationalists. In consequence, the British suppressed the Church Legislative Council and outlawed advocacy of union with Greece. During World War II British officials enlisted a Cyprus regiment, implying that Cypriots would be fighting for Greece as well as for Britain. Greek flags reappeared and the intensity of Enosis mounted (*Christian Science Monitor*, August 8, 1954).

The Archbishop began to take an active part in Enosis and in 1952 in connection with the Cyprus question he visited the United Nations in New York during the General Assembly session. He also called at the State Department in Washington and discussed self-determination for Cyprus with officials of the U.S. Government. On April 24, 1953 he formally requested the British Governor to respect the result of the 1950 plebiscite, or to organize a government plebiscite. The Governor's reply was that "no change in the island's sovereignty was contemplated." In June Makarios III addressed a large gathering at the Phaneromeni Church and expressed his exasperation with British rule. "For the first time," New York *Times* correspondent A. C. Sedgwick noted, "Greek Cypriot Communists openly supported the Archbishop."

In a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations dated August 10, 1953, the Archbishop called attention to the General Assembly's resolution of December 16, 1952 which recommended that members of the United Nations should recognize and promote the right of self-determination of the people of non-self-governing territories under their administration. The letter, which also quoted the British Governor's response regarding the 1950 plebiscite, was circulated among delegates of the General Assembly.

After the Archbishop visited Athens to confer with Greek officials, on August 20, 1954 the Prime Minister of Greece applied to the U.N. to place the question of self-determination for Cyprus on the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly. Makarios III addressed a second letter to the Secretary General and early in October headed a delegation from Cyprus to the U.N. En route, he visited Paris and London to publicize his mission. The Greek resolution asking for British agreement to holding another plebiscite in Cyprus was debated in December 1954 in the General Assembly's Political and Security Committee, which voted to postpone further consideration of the question.

To further attract world attention, the Archbishop journeyed to Bandung, Indonesia for the Asian-African conference in April 1955 and petitioned the delegates to consider the Cyprus problem. In London in September Britain, Greece and Turkey held a conference in which the Turkish delegates said that Turkey would claim Cyprus rather than allow Greece to acquire it. (Cyprus is forty miles from Turkey, and 700 miles from Greece.) Britain was prepared to offer a measure of home rule. Meanwhile, the Archbishop made speeches in Cyprus, where Greek Cypriots resorted to violence.

Wide World

ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS III

Riots in Cyprus over union with Greece spread to Greece and Turkey in 1955. The Turkish government has championed the 100,000 Turks on the island and sided with Britain. According to *Scholastic* (October 6, 1955), Britain and Turkey have been concerned because the Archbishop has accepted support from AKEL (Greek initials for the National Organization for the Liberation of Cyprus, sometimes also referred to in the Western press as EOKA), the island's Communist party. Since Britain evacuated the Suez Canal Zone, Cyprus became the headquarters of the Middle East Command. Some $210,000,000 was invested in the construction of British Army and Air Force bases.

The civilian Governor was replaced in October 1955 by Field Marshal Sir John Harding, who immediately held talks with Archbishop Makarios. When negotiations broke down after three days, crack British troops were ordered to the island, and as violence increased, a state of emergency was declared. Later the Governor caused the arrest of 150 Communist leaders and outlawed AKEL. The Archbishop denounced the action: "We believe one ideology can be fought only by another . . . not by force" (*Time*, December 26, 1955). Violent demonstrations, however, continued on the island.

Talks were resumed between the Archbishop and the Governor on January 9, 1956 and continued for several weeks, while unrest increased among the Cypriots. The outlawed AKEL warned the Archbishop in clandestine leaflets that the "struggle" would continue until "criminals" who tortured Cypriot prisoners were punished. The Athens radio beamed to Cyprus encouraged terrorism, and the British threatened to jam the broadcasts, a threat which was carried out in March, after a breakdown of the discussions between Sir John and Makarios.

One reason for the failure of the talks was inability to reach agreement on a formula for the amnesty of political prisoners as demanded by Makarios. Other disputed points concerned the question of a deadline for Britain's relinquishing police powers in Cyprus and the Archbishop's insistence upon assurance of an elected

MAKARIOS III, ARCHBISHOP—*Cont.*

Greek majority in the government. (The British want political safeguards for the Turkish minority.)

On March 9 the Governor of Cyprus announced that he had deported Archbishop Makarios and a priest and prelate. He took the action, he stated, under the Emergency Powers Regulation "only after the most careful and deliberate consideration" and on reportedly incontestable evidence that the men were personally implicated in terrorism (New York *Times*, March 10, 1956). The Greek government recalled its Ambassador from London in immediate protest. It has sought to have the dispute settled by the United Nations. Since the deportation of Makarios the Cypriote "terrorists" have continued their armed resistance to British rule, and there has been much bloodshed.

Archbishop Makarios III is slender, nearly six feet tall, and his height is accentuated by his ecclesiastic tall hat and long, dark-purple robes. By ancient law, he carries a scepter with a world ball and signs his name in red ink. He has bright black eyes and a luxuriant black beard. His English is good but he prefers to speak Greek, and he has been described as genial and smooth-voiced and as possessing great political acumen. He has contended that "all" violence was regrettable, but charged that in Cyprus it was in consequence of British "intransigence."

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MALLORY, C(ASSIUS) C(HESTER)

Oct. 18, 1890- Steamship company executive

Address: b. c/o Grace Line, Inc., 3 Hanover Sq., New York 5; h. 34 Greenfield Ave., Bronxville, N.Y.

Following the announcement in April 1955 by President Eisenhower that the United States would construct an atomic-powered merchant ship, C. C. Mallory, chairman of the board of directors of the Grace Line, Inc., declared: "Applying atomic power to merchant ships is a history-making step in the peaceful uses of atomic energy that eventually will benefit all parts of our national economy" (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 26, 1955). Mallory, who was chairman of the Committee of American Steamship Lines (1954-55) and is a director of the American Merchant Marine Institute, emphasized that atomic propulsion for commercial ships may have far-reaching effects upon current plans for replacing the existing American merchant fleet, which is rapidly approaching obsolescence. He has also been active in urging the advantages of the "fifty-fifty" clause in the Mutual Security Act which requires that half of all foreign-aid cargoes be carried by American-flag ships.

A veteran shipping company executive, Mallory was assistant comptroller of the U.S. Shipping Board in 1919 following war service with the U.S. Navy. He joined the Grace Line organization in 1921 as auditor of its Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In 1930 he became a vice-president of the Grace Line, in 1937 its treasurer, and since 1950 he has been a director. During World War II he organized and directed the Office of Operating Cost Control for the War Shipping Administration. He was elected president of the Grace Line on January 26, 1953, succeeding the late R. Ranney Adams. On June 3, 1955 he relinquished this post to Lewis A. Lapham and became chairman of the board of directors.

Cassius Chester Mallory was born in Heppner, Oregon on October 18, 1890 to William Luther and Mary (Yerkes) Mallory. After receiving his education at schools in Heppner, Ione and Portland, Oregon, he obtained work as a clerk in the bank at Ione in 1906. He became a bookkeeper and timekeeper in 1908 for Smith & Jones, contractors in the same city; in 1909 he was bookkeeper for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and in 1910 he became chief clerk for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, where he remained until 1919.

With the entry of the United States into World War I, Mallory served in the U.S. Navy. After his return to civilian life in 1919 he accepted an appointment as assistant comptroller of the U.S. Shipping Board at San Francisco. This board was created under an Act of Congress on September 7, 1916 and consisted of five commissioners chosen by the President of the United States. It endeavored to encourage and help develop a Naval auxiliary, Naval reserve, and a Merchant Marine needed for commerce of the United States in its trade with its own territories and with foreign countries. An additional function was the regulation of carriers by water in both interstate and foreign commerce of the United States. The work of the U.S. Shipping Board added to Mallory's basic knowledge of shipping operations.

In December 1920 an investigating committee of the U.S. House of Representatives examined the operating loss shown on the comptroller's balance sheet of the Shipping Board, and attacked its accounting system as a cause of government losses. The abolition of the board was proposed by Senator R. J. McCumber the following month as an economy measure. In response, business interests in the Midwest, South Atlantic, and Gulf areas of the country urged that the U.S. Shipping Board be continued "until trade routes were fully established" (New York *Times,* January 28, 1920).

In his post with the U.S. Shipping Board, Mallory had opportunity to observe the transactions involved in the sale by the government during 1919-1921 of wooden and German ships, and the financing required for the wartime emergency building of merchant marine vessels. For the use of American vessels "the British Ministry of Shipping paid the U.S. Shipping Board "$12,000,000" (New York *Times,* July 14, 1922).

Mallory joined the Grace Line, Inc., in 1921 as auditor of an affiliate organization, the former Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with offices in San Francisco. Following the sale to the Dollar Steamship Line interests of U.S. Shipping Board ships that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company operated, this company was dissolved. Mallory then assisted in the organization of a new Grace Line subsidiary, the Panama Mail Steamship Company, of which he became assistant general manager and treasurer.

In 1930 Mallory was made vice-president and manager of the Panama Mail Steamship Company and in the same year he was appointed a vice-president of the Grace Line, Inc. In this capacity, he was transferred in 1934 from San Francisco to the Grace organization offices at Hanover Square in New York City. Three years later, in 1937, he was elected treasurer of the Grace Line corporation. His executive responsibilities were increased with the approach of World War II.

During World War II Mallory became well known in Washington as the director of the Office of Operating Cost Control for the War Shipping Administration. He organized this office when the War Shipping Administration was established, within the Office for Emergency Management, on February 7, 1942, by executive order under the first war powers act. The function of the Shipping Administration was to control the operation, purchase, charter, requisition, maintenance, insurance and use of all ocean vessels under control of the United States, except combat vessels, Army and Navy transports, and vessels engaged in coastwise, intercoastal and inland transports under control of the Office of Defense Transportation. Another responsibility of the W.S.A. was to collaborate with Federal government departments and agencies so as to insure the most effective use of U.S. shipping during the war.

As director of the Office of Operating Cost Control, Mallory was in charge of extensive financial transactions. In July 1942, by executive order, the W.S.A. was assigned the additional task of furnishing and maintaining vessels for use of state marine or nautical schools, as well as administering funds for support of such schools. This work had formerly been done by the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard. On September 1, 1946 the W.S.A. was terminated and its functions transferred to the U.S. Maritime Commission.

Mallory returned to the Grace Line where he was named a director in 1950. Following the death of the line's president, R. Ranney Adams, Mallory was elected president of the corporation on January 26, 1953. In connection with government subsidies to shipping companies, and pier front difficulties in New York City, the Grace Line organization responded to inquiries of the subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Foreign and Interstate Commerce Committee, at public hearings in Washington, D.C. in 1953.

The Grace Line began in the guano trade to Peru in the first part of the twentieth century. It was incorporated in 1916 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Company, founded in 1854 by William Russell Grace, twice mayor of New York City. His grandson, J. Peter Grace, Jr., who relinquished his chairmanship of the board of directors of the Grace Line in June 1955 to C. C. Mallory, is now president of W. R. Grace & Company. The Grace Line at present owns twenty-six ships, total 190,000 tonnage, in service between Atlantic ports and ports in the Caribbean, north and west coasts of South America, and between Pacific ports of the United States and ports in Central America and northwest coasts of South America as far south as Chile. Its two largest passenger ships are the *Santa Rosa* and *Santa Paula*; two more large passenger ships are expected to be under construction in 1956. The line's annual gross revenue from passenger and cargo business averages between $65,000,000 and $70,000,000. Earnings during the first half of 1955 were improved over 1954 when they had been "seriously reduced" by a prolonged jurisdictional strike on the New York waterfront. On December 28, 1954 the Grace Line became the tenant of the new $12,000,000 marine terminal at Hudson River and 15th Street, built by New York City to replace the Grace Line's Pier 57 which burned on September 28, 1947. Speaking at the dedication ceremonies, Mallory said: "We expect to equip the pier with the most modern equipment . . . but the success of our operation also requires the cooperation of labor . . . to provide an efficient, fast-working unit."

Pach Bros.

C. C. MALLORY

On February 3, 1953 Mallory was named a director of the American Merchant Marine Institute, which represents "73 major steamship passenger lines, oil tanker companies, and cargo ship operators" (New York *Times*, February 4, 1953). The institute helps solve operating, legal, and insurance problems of the maritime industry.

After the Korean war American shipowners began to face the fact that a replacement program for obsolescent ships was required. Mallory, representing sixteen subsidized shipping

MALLORY, C. C.—*Continued*

lines, estimated that some $1,600,000,000 of private investment would be required, since three-quarters of the vessels now in operation would need replacement between 1963 and 1966. The lines want twenty-year subsidy contracts, which the government is empowered to grant, and future ship design must take in consideration atomic propulsion (New York *Times,* May 11, 1955).

"A fair participation in government-generated cargoes is necessary for American ships," declared Mallory in urging that the "fifty-fifty" clause in the Mutual Security Act be maintained. This requires that half of all foreign-aid cargoes be carried by American-flag ships in order for them to compete against the low-cost operations of foreign shipowners. "The fifty-fifty law has absolutely no delaying effect on disposal of agricultural surplus abroad," he stated. "There is no appreciable cost involved and the entire country benefits—industry, agriculture and labor" (New York *Times,* June 28, 1955).

Mallory is a vice-president and director of W. R. Grace & Company, a director of the National Federation of American Shipping, of the American Merchant Marine Institute, the Propellor Club of the United States and Steamship Owners Protective Association. His clubs include India House, Larchmont Shore and Skytop. He is of medium build, with thinning gray hair. On March 4, 1921 Mallory married Lenore Amanda Bredull. Their children are William P. and Susan C. (now Mrs. Robert Cremin).

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MALVERN, GODFREY (MARTIN) HUGGINS, 1st VISCOUNT July 6, 1883- Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; physician

Address: b. Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

"I believe that as the African advances and becomes educated," declared Lord Malvern, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, "more and more [he will be] able to take part in our political system and the government." He made this statement on Edward R. Murrow's *See It Now* television program on April 23, 1956. In February 1955, upon completion of 7,829 consecutive days in office as Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins was elevated to the peerage and he chose the title of Viscount Malvern of Rhodesia and of Bexley. For twenty years he had been Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and since 1953 has been Prime Minister of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which aims to eventually establish a racial partnership. His tenure as a Prime Minister is the longest on record under the British crown. English-born Lord Malvern was elected to the first Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly in 1923 and was knighted in 1941. He is a surgeon by profession.

His school, his adopted homeland and his birthplace are all recalled in his selection of the title Viscount Malvern of Rhodesia and of Bexley. Godfrey Martin Huggins was born in Bexley, Kent, England to Godfrey and Emily (Blest) Huggins on July 6, 1883. He attended Malvern College and then St. Thomas' Hospital in London, where he qualified as a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1906 and as a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1908. After holding postgraduate appointments at St. Thomas', Huggins became the house physician at the Hospital for Sick Children in London, and subsequently the medical superintendent.

Having symptoms of tuberculosis, Huggins sought a high, dry climate and in February 1911 settled in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where he soon specialized in abdominal surgery. At the outbreak of World War I he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps and served as a surgeon in England, Malta, and France, prior to being demobilized in 1917 with the rank of captain.

When Huggins returned to Southern Rhodesia, the area was still being administered by the British South Africa Company under an extension of the original charter issued in 1889. The extended charter contained the provision that "responsible government would be granted . . . if and when the settlers showed that they were capable of administering the colony" (*Encyclopædia Britannica*).

Southern Rhodesia (named after Cecil Rhodes) lies between the Union of South Africa and Northern Rhodesia. Much of its land is 4,000 to 5,000 miles above sea level and it has an invigorating climate, good grazing and tobacco-raising lands, and large coal, gold, chrome, and asbestos deposits. In the northwest are found Victoria Falls. By 1922 European settlers were ready to determine their future and a referendum was held to decide whether the area should be incorporated into the Union of South Africa or should establish a government of its own. Separate status won by 8,774 votes to 5,949 and on September 12, 1923 Southern Rhodesia became a self-governing colony.

Elected in 1923 from Salisbury North to the Legislative Assembly and re-elected in 1928, Huggins supported the Rhodesian party government until 1931. At that time he crossed the floor of the Assembly to become the leader of the Reform party. In the election of 1933 the Reform party won about half the Assembly seats, and Huggins, now the candidate of the Salisbury District, became Prime Minister and Secretary of Native Affairs. After the 1939 election Huggins again represented Salisbury North.

In January 1941 Prime Minister Huggins was created a Knight Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George. Three years later he was made a Companion of Honour and in 1947 a Privy Councilor. An advocate of the combination of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (contiguous with Northern Rhodesia) into a single self-governing dominion, Sir Godfrey urged, at the 1944 conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, the creation of such a dominion. At the meeting he also advocated British immigration to the area.

In 1948 Sir Godfrey assumed the additional portfolio of Defense (in 1949 he relinquished the portfolio of Native Affairs) and called a general election for September 16, 1948. During the campaign he "accepted the notion" of the joining of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, the Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, and Uganda into a British "capricorn" federation, which would exclude the Union of South Africa. His United party won twenty-four of the thirty Assembly seats.

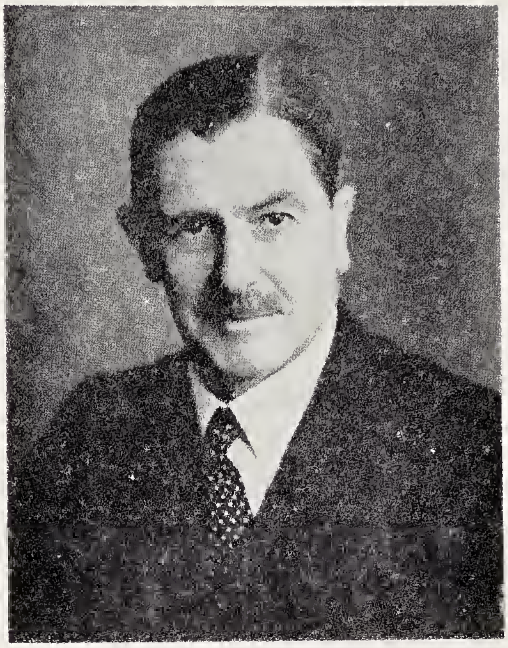
The Union of South Africa was omitted from the capricorn proposal because of the announced policy of its leaders of *apartheid* (total racial segregation). Although Southern Rhodesia maintains residential and industrial racial barriers, there has been limited recognition of the rights of Negroes and an effort made to educate them. The white population of the Rhodesias has on the whole been fearful of being caught in the pincer of *apartheid* and the growing "Africa for Africans" movement.

The capricorn plan was considered immature by British officials. However, toward the end of 1948 informal discussions on a proposed federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland were commenced and continued over a period of years. In 1953 Sir Godfrey and Sir Roy Welensky, the leader of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, presented the draft of a constitution. The proposed constitution was opposed by African spokesmen, who feared the loss of "the benevolent protection of the British Colonial Office" (*Time,* February 9, 1953).

To calm the Negroes' fears, Oliver Lyttelton, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, insisted that "the federation plan make provision for a six-man native affairs board to be consulted on all legislation affecting African interests" and "Negro representation in the federal parliament" (*Time,* February 9, 1953). The amended constitution was far from satisfactory to Sir Godfrey, who wanted, but did not get, dominion status for the federation.

He agreed, however, to the amendments and in March 1953, the federation was approved by the British Parliament. In April an overwhelmingly "white" electorate in Southern Rhodesia (only 429 Africans were able to vote because of literacy and income qualifications) approved the federation by 25,570 to 14,729. On August 1 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland became an actuality through the royal approval accorded by Queen Elizabeth II. (The federation was also approved by the Legislative Councils of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.)

The new Federation has a land area of 489,854 miles and a population of about 6,500,000 Africans and 200,000 whites. Under the constitution Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia retain their statuses as protectorates and Southern Rhodesia remains a self-governing colony. On September 7, 1953 Sir Godfrey was sworn in as interim Prime Minister of the new Federation, pending the convening of the first Federal Assembly, elections for which were held on December 15. (The Federal Assembly consists of thirty-five members, nine of these, six Africans and three whites, are elected or appointed to represent African interests.)



British Inf. Services

GODFREY HUGGINS MALVERN, 1ST VISCOUNT

At the election the Federal party, newly formed by Sir Godfrey and dedicated to "racial partnership," won twenty-four of the twenty-six elective seats; the Confederate party, favoring *apartheid,* captured only one seat. When the Assembly convened Sir Godfrey was confirmed as Premier, while Sir Roy was named Deputy Premier.

In its efforts to educate the Negroes the Federation will open to both races the University College (affiliated with the University of London), which is now under construction. On March 15, 1956 the government of Southern Rhodesia announced plans to increase expenditures on Negro education.

The Federation, Lord Malvern announced in August 1956, will have a unified Civil Service opened to all races. The service will have four branches and qualified non-European doctors would be permitted to enter the highest branch.

Sir Godfrey was elevated by Queen Elizabeth II to the peerage as the first Viscount Malvern of Rhodesia and of Bexley on February 17, 1955, and is said to be "the first Colonial minister ever made a peer." He is short in stature, has gray hair, a small mustache, and lively brown eyes, and has been described by John Gunther (*Inside Africa,* 1955) as "inquisitive, gay and clever."

(Continued next page)

MALVERN, GODFREY HUGGINS—*Continued*

Now somewhat deaf, he uses a hearing aid, and is not hesitant about turning it off in the presence of a "bore." Lord Malvern is an inveterate pipe smoker, and is an enthusiastic horticulturist at his farm near Salisbury. Lady Malvern is the former Blanche Elizabeth Slatter of Pietermaritzburg in the Union of South Africa; the couple was married in 1921 and has two sons, John Godfrey and Martin James. The Prime Minister is the author of *Amputation Stumps; Their Care and After Treatment* (Frowde, 1918) and of articles in professional periodicals.

In an interview with John Gunther, Lord Malvern said that the fact that Africans compose such a preponderant majority in the Federation made it necessary to give them steadily more and more concessions. "But if they try to take things over, we'll stop 'em dead" (*Inside Africa*).

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MALVERN, LORD *See* Malvern, Godfrey Huggins, 1st Viscount

MANKOWITZ, (CYRIL) WOLF (măn'-kŭ-vyĭch) July 11, 1924- Author; businessman

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"Everything Wolf Mankowitz writes," remarked the late Joseph Henry Jackson, "has an odd, indescribable, offbeat quality that has brought him a large and loyal audience. . . . In fact, you may wonder if he won't be coming out from behind his disguise as a humorist one of these days, and revealing himself frankly as the shrewd, even devastating social critic and sober moralist he is at heart." At thirty-one, Mankowitz has a long list of occupations: novelist, antique and art dealer (he is a world-wide authority on Wedgwood), playwright, theatrical producer, poet, parent. His writing has been characterized by an even longer list of adjectives: subtle, caustic, "wonderfully human," shrewd, ironic, poignant, gentle; it has been described as displaying "Swiftian satire," a "subtle undercurrent of sentiment and poetry," a "gift for compassionate mockery," "a deep and touching understanding." In addition to his British and United States-published novels, *Make Me an Offer, A Kid for Two Farthings, Laugh Till You Cry,* and *My Old Man's a Dustman,* Mankowitz has produced two learned volumes on Wedgwood, a book of children's stories, a number of plays, television scripts, and scores of articles for British newspapers and magazines. Works in progress include: a novel to be called "A Flea in Your Ear"; a book of five one-act plays; a collection of short stories; and a "Concise Encyclopedia of English Pottery and Porcelain."

WOLF MANKOWITZ

His latest novel, *My Old Man's a Dustman,* was published in the United States by Atlantic Monthly Press in 1956 under the title, *Old Soldiers Never Die.* He has also written a film script based on the book, which is now in production.

Cyril Wolf Mankowitz was born on July 11, 1924, in the East End of London, where he and two sisters were raised. His father, book and antique dealer Solomon Mankowitz, and mother, Rebecca (Brik) Mankowitz, were of Russian Jewish ancestry. Educated at grammar school and by the secondhand books in which his father dealt, Mankowitz won a scholarship which took him to Cambridge University. There, at Downing College, where he edited the university magazine, received an M.A. degree, was an exhibitioner in English and major scholar, he eked out his grant with thirty shillings a week from a job in a bookshop. After leaving Cambridge he worked as an extramural lecturer in English and then as a free-lance journalist and public relations man.

Meanwhile, at the age of nineteen, he had married Ann Margaret Seligmann on August 2, 1944. They have three sons, Gered, Jonathan, and Daniel.

Mankowitz started his antique business in one small shop in 1947, not a surprising development, since he had contracted "the collecting bug very early . . . " and had a reasonably good collection of Persian pottery when he was twelve. He began to specialize in Wedgwood in 1949 and now has extensive retail showrooms in Piccadilly Arcade, London, selling both modern and antique Wedgwood.

Mankowitz' first published writing, a poem, appeared in print when he was seventeen. In 1946, he was given an award for poetry by the Society of Authors. His first book, *Make Me an Offer,* published in Britain in 1952 by André Deutsch, (in the United State by Dutton), was a brief, lightly told story of a London art dealer and his search for a Wedgwood copy of the Portland vase. According to Joseph Henry Jackson (San Francisco *Chronicle,* March 11, 1953), it contains "a lot of down-to-earth information about the whole collection-selling trade" and also "a Swiftian satire on the nature of the antique dealer and how he works." It also reveals, said the *Spectator* (September 19, 1952) something "of the philosophy of the decent dealer who genuinely cares about the beauty of what he sells." It was televised in 1952 and made into a film in 1954, with Mankowitz writing the dialogue.

His interest in Wedgewood was reflected in a scholarly essay, giving history of and theories about *The Portland Vase and the Wedgewood Copies* (Deutsch, 1952). *Wedgewood* (Batsford 1953) was a copiously illustrated "monument of loving scholarship," which sells for $35 in its American edition (Dutton).

Turning his attention again to fiction, Mankowitz wrote *A Kid for Two Farthings* (Dutton, 1953), a tender fable of six-year-old Joe, his pet unicorn, and the people whose wishes come true with their help. The story, set in poverty amidst the small tradesmen of London's East End, was recommended by *Library Journal* (February 15, 1954) for both adults and young people. Charles W. Morton in the *Atlantic Monthly* called it "one of the most moving stories of childhood that I have ever read." The book was made into a film by Sir Carol Reed. It has been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Norwegian, and Swedish.

Laugh Till You Cry (Dutton, 1955), the story of a practical joke firm's traveling salesman who is ship-wrecked on a desert island with a bag full of itching powder, stink bombs, and exploding cigars, was unfavorably compared with earlier satirists by some; others found it meaningful, subtle, full of "sophisticated originality." While amusing and delighting, as reviewers pointed out, the book raises serious moral questions about man's values and institutions.

In *Majollika and Company,* a book of stories for the up-to-sevens published late in 1955 (Deutsch), Mankowitz directed his creative bent toward a children's world of fun and fantasy. He has also written plays including *The Bespoke Overcoat, The Boychick, The Dark Dustman, The Baby, The Girl, It Should Happen to a Dog,* variously produced on screen, stage and television.

Mankowitz, who stands six feet tall and weighs about 160 pounds, has been described as "a hefty, broad-shouldered man with a pallid face, alert [gray] eyes and a determined chin," and as "a large, voluble man with mobile features and dark expressive eyes. . . ." He lists his hobby as sleeping.

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Who's Who, 1956

MARLAND, WILLIAM C(ASEY) Mar. 26, 1918- Governor of West Virginia; lawyer

Address: b. State Capitol, Charleston 5, W.Va.; h. 1716 Kanawha Blvd., Charleston 1, W.Va.

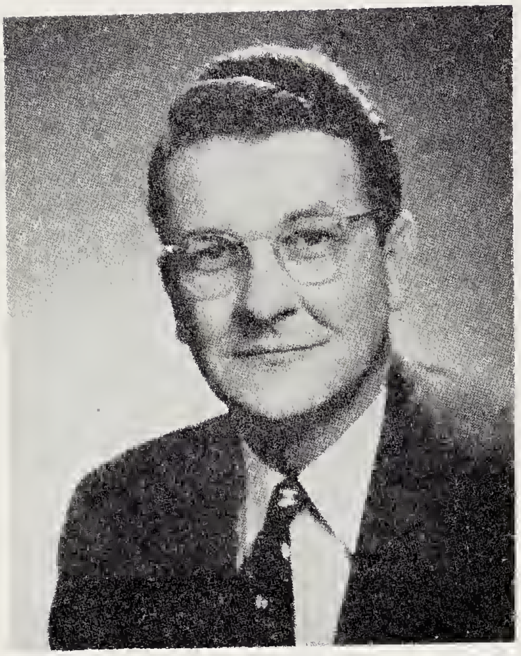
A major undertaking of the four-year administration of Governor William C. Marland has been to attract new industries to West Virginia in an effort to reduce the state's economic dependence on its declining bituminous coal production. In a personal campaign, described in the *Wall Street Journal* as "the first attempt of its kind," he has conducted a series of "selling conferences" during 1955 and 1956 in various parts of the country "to bring the state's advantages to expanding firms in other industries."

When Marland was inaugurated on January 19, 1953, at the age of thirty-four, he became the youngest Governor in West Virginia's ninety-year history. A Democrat, he had the backing of his predecessor, Okey L. Patteson, under whom he had served as state attorney general. During World War II Marland enlisted in the U.S. Navy and was in active service from 1941 to 1946; as a lieutenant he participated in several naval battles in the South Pacific.

William Casey Marland was born March 26, 1918 in Johnson City, Illinois, of English ancestry. His parents were Joseph Wesley and Maude (Casey) Marland. The elder Marland is now superintendent of the Raleigh Wyoming Coal Company in Glen Rogers, West Virginia, the town in which William Marland, his brother and two sisters grew up. In 1935 he was graduated from the Glen Rogers High School, where he had been active in athletics. Marland received a B.A. degree from the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa in 1940, and an LL.B. from West Virginia University in Morgantown in 1947. He was president of the student board of editors of the West Virginia *Law Quarterly,* also a member of the honorary law fraternity, the Order of the Coif.

Before undertaking his law studies at West Virginia University, Marland spent five years in the U.S. Navy. He enlisted in 1941 and the next year was commissioned as an ensign in the Naval Reserve. After serving some months as an instructor he was assigned to sea duty in 1943. As a lieutenant he took part in action on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, Leyte, Mindoro and Luzon.

Marland's first civilian job upon receiving his LL.B. was that of law clerk in Charleston, West Virginia (1947). He became assistant at-



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WILLIAM C. MARLAND

torney general for the state in 1948 and in 1949 attorney general, by appointment of the Governor. The following year his tenure was extended by popular vote in a general election. Early in 1952 Marland resigned as attorney general and announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Backed by outgoing Governor Okey L. Patteson, Marland was attacked by his leading opponent in the primary, U. S. Representative E. H. Hedrick, as the administration's "handpicked candidate." After Marland's victory in the primary Hedrick gave his support to the Republican candidate, Rush D. Holt, who years before had held a Democratic seat in the U.S. Senate. According to the Washington *Post* (March 8, 1953), Marland "stumped the state quietly, developed poise, improved his public manner and avoided controversial subjects." Although Hedrick had the support of labor elements within West Virginia, the United Mine Workers president, John L. Lewis, entered the state and spoke at two UMW rallies in behalf of William Marland, who as a coal miner for a time in Glen Rogers was a member of Lewis' union.

In the general election of November 1952 the Republican candidate carried thirty-one of West Virginia's fifty-five counties, including large cities such as Wheeling, Charleston and Huntington, but Marland won the election. The coal miners, turning out in large numbers, gave him a state-wide majority of 27,000 votes.

The Washington *Post* reported that Marland took his oath of office in January 1953, "with the air of a young man who has a tough job to do and a good deal to learn. . . . To the watching public he betrayed no lack of confidence." In his inaugural address he called for economy, efficiency and improved roads and schools. Addressing a joint session of the state legislature several days after his inauguration, he proposed a severance tax on the state's natural resources which would swell annual revenue by $18,000,000 and which, the Governor suggested, should in large part go to educational facilities and highways. This severance taxation would include twenty-five cents per barrel on oil and ten cents on each ton of coal. How such a measure would fare in the legislature was said to be problematical.

"Since his inauguration," the Washington *Post* noted shortly afterward, "Marland has won the begrudging respect of some of his opponents and has strengthened his hold on his own party members by his calm, cool executive manner. He probably can be depended upon not to lose his self-control in any situation."

Industrial development of West Virginia came to be the chief concern of Governor Marland's administration. Since soft coal has been outpriced as a fuel, the number of workers in the bituminous coal industry, from which the state derives a large percentage of its income, has steadily declined during the past seven or eight years. In July 1954 Marland took part in the Governor's Fuel Conference, which urged Congress to enact a quota limitation on imports of residual oil to the United States and expressed hope that President Dwight D. Eisenhower would call a national conference to explore ways of relieving the distress in the coal industry.

Marland made a personal effort in November 1954 to keep the Follansbee (West Virginia) Steel Corporation mill from being moved out of his state. In a direct appeal to President Eisenhower, he said that the steel plant owners "seem to be using their maximum influence to close the mill down and move it, although responsible interests stand ready to carry on at Follansbee. The Department of Justice has the power to prevent the owners from pushing through this destructive transaction" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* November 16, 1954). The Governor joined the residents of Follansbee in January 1955 in paying tribute to Cyrus Eaton of Cleveland, Ohio, who bought the mill and prevented its being dismantled.

To point the way for West Virginia's economic expansion, Marland engaged the research firm of Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which made a survey in 1954 of the potentialities of the state for industrial diversification and development. The researchers observed, according to the *Christian Science Monitor* (August 7, 1954), that the fact that West Virginia lay within 500 miles of half the population of the United States was "a very definite prospect in their preliminary study." The survey, as briefly outlined in the *Wall Street Journal* (June 23, 1955), showed that from 1950 to 1954 West Virginia's population had decreased by 3 per cent and that the growth in chemical industries had not been large enough to offset the decline in mining.

Making a "hard-hitting door-to-door" drive, Marland set out in 1955 to sell the investment possibilities of his state to executives in the metalworking, woodworking, apparel and other industries. In his series of conferences and luncheons across the country, the Governor made

MARLAND, WILLIAM C.—*Continued*

use of a sound film strip prepared by the Arthur D. Little company to illustrate the natural resources, transportation facilities, labor supply and commercial opportunities of West Virginia. One of the advantages mentioned was the new eighty-eight-mile turnpike from Charleston to Princeton, West Virginia, which in November 1954 Marland had described as "the middle link in what must be a ribbon of concrete stretching from the Great Lakes to Miami; a highway that connects the industry of the North with the vacation and agricultural lands of the South" (New York *Times,* November 14, 1954).

One of seventeen states that had maintained separate school facilities for white and Negro students, West Virginia was directly affected by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954 which outlawed racial segregation in public schools. As quoted by the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* (June 19, 1954), Marland said, "We will obey the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court."

Marland married Valerie Allen of Lacon, Illinois on May 15, 1942; they have three children, William Allen, Susan Lynn and John Wesley. The brown-haired and brown-eyed Governor is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. He is a member of Phi Delta Phi (legal fraternity), Lambda Chi Alpha, Order of Moose, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the West Virginia State Bar Association. His church is the Methodist.

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MARSHALL, DAVID (SAUL) 1908-

Former Chief Minister of Singapore; lawyer
Address: Assembly House, Empress Place, Singapore 6

Chief Minister David Marshall was the first elected leader of Singapore, a British Crown Colony in Southeast Asia of vast strategic importance and fabulous wealth, a busy port and market for the world's wares, and a melting pot for the culture of East and West. Marshall, a criminal lawyer, was elected in April 1955 under provision of a new constitution. He heads a coalition government composed of his party, the Labour Front, the United Malay National Organization, Malayan Chinese Association, and Singapore Malay Union Alliance.

In a country where the Communist party has been outlawed since 1948 but where Communist infiltration in the schools and labor unions presents unending difficulties, Marshall, an ardent anti-Communist, has been attempting to hold Singapore's masses in the democratic fold by working for full self-government, neutralism in foreign affairs, establishment of a welfare state financed by increased taxes, citizenship for the island's Chinese population, and multilingual facilities in the government.

In April-May 1956 Marshall and other leaders of Singapore negotiated with British officials on the island's desire for self-rule. On May 15 negotiations failed and Marshall announced he would resign on June 6. Following his resignation, Marshall was succeeded by Lim Yew Hock as Chief Minister on June 8.

David Saul Marshall was born in 1908 in Singapore, one of the seven children of Saul Mashal, a Sephardic Jew from Mesopotamia whose ancestors were Spanish. David attended the Catholic Convent, St. Joseph's Institution, St. Andrew's School, and Raffles College (later incorporated into the University of Malaya) in Singapore. Marshall then worked as a sharebroker, salesman and secretary in a shipping company. He also taught French, which he speaks fluently.

At the age of twenty-six he decided to study law and traveled to England, where he became a student at the University of London and Middle Temple. To support himself he gave lessons in chess, a game at which he is an expert, and also worked as a waiter. Marshall was called to the bar in 1937, returned to Singapore and became a famous criminal lawyer. He retired from his practice in 1955.

At the time of the Munich crisis in 1938, Marshall enrolled as a private in the Singapore Volunteer Corps. When Singapore was captured by the Japanese in February 1942, he was taken prisoner and interned in a prisoner-of-war camp on Hokkaido, Japan. In the camp he was a leader in securing prisoners' rights. Liberated in 1945, he became the founder and secretary of the Singapore War Prisoners' Association. During this period he joined the Progressive party, whose members are largely conservative businessmen.

On February 8, 1955 the United Kingdom granted Singapore a new constitution under which qualified residents of the colony elect twenty-five of thirty-two members of a Legislative Assembly which exercises wide powers of government. General elections were called for April 2 and Marshall organized the Labour Front, a left-of-center alliance of the Labour and Socialist parties. Among the many issues on which Marshall campaigned were higher wages, better housing, health and educational facilities for those of lower incomes, permitting labor unions to create political funds, and repealing the emergency regulations (in force since June 1948), under which the police could jail individuals without trial and stifle free speech and political activity.

With only 27 per cent of the votes, the Labour Front won ten seats in the Legislative Assembly, and Governor Sir John Nicoll (who was later succeeded by Sir Robert Brown Black) called upon David Marshall to form a government. On April 7 Marshall and his Cabinet were sworn in; Marshall also held the Commerce portfolio. The People's Action party (Communist-infiltrated) elected three members to the Legislative Assembly, which will serve a four-year term.

Singapore, a free port which is called the "Crossroads of the Far East," is a diamond-

British Inf. Services
DAVID MARSHALL

shaped island of 217 square miles at the southwest extremity of the Malayan Peninsula. Its name comes from the Sanskrit word *singhapura* (lion city). In 1819 Sir Stamford Raffles founded a trading settlement on Singapore and in 1824 the island was ceded to the East India Company.

Sir Stamford proclaimed Singapore a free port in a region characterized by trade restrictions, and the city prospered and grew rapidly. Singapore was governed as part of the Straits Settlements until April 1, 1946, when it became a Crown Colony, together with Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, and some adjacent islets.

The population of Singapore numbers about 1,200,000 including Indians, Malaysians (135,000), Pakistanis, Eurasians, Europeans (16,000), and Chinese (900,000), whose pro-Communist Chinese sentiment is widespread and increasing. Singapore is one of the few remaining footholds of British power in Southeast Asia. (The British have promised Singapore's neighbor, Malaya, independence by August 31, 1957.) On Singapore Britain has its largest overseas military base. The island is also a base for the South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) of which the United States is a member.

At the first meeting of Singapore's Legislative Assembly, in April, most of the emergency regulations were repealed but later Marshall "reluctantly" agreed to their continuation for another three months (*Far Eastern Survey,* July 1955).

The first crisis confronted by the Marshall government occurred on May 12, when a two-week bus drivers' strike exploded into twelve hours of rioting in which the strikers were joined by middle school students in their attack on the police. Four persons were killed, including Gene Symonds of the United Press. Homer A. Jack (*Christian Century,* June 15, 1955) wrote that the strike and the riots were an attempt by "left-wing forces to embarrass" the new government and "drive it from office."

After the rioting Marshall closed two middle schools but was compelled to reopen them because of threats of further rioting. Over 200 schools in Singapore are financed and managed privately by the Chinese community and are infiltrated by Communists (*Reader's Digest,* November 1955). The government is offering public funds to these schools, in return for some control over teachers, curricula, and textbooks.

Marshall has said that Chinese culture can best contribute toward the plural society of Singapore by being "strengthened in the schools." He has also stated that Chinese education must be "protected" from the Communists and has warned: "We intend to do it whether you cry destruction of Chinese culture or not" (*Far Eastern Survey,* July 1955).

Another crisis occurred in June when Marshall ordered the arrest of six organizers of a threatened general strike. The strike took place on June 12 through 17 and involved about 16,000 workers, but was regarded as a failure largely because the more responsible unions stood firmly behind the government. *Time* noted (December 5, 1955) that during Marshall's first eight months in office over 200 strikes were called which were "mostly Communist-inspired and aimed at crippling the port's economy."

On July 25 the Legislative Assembly approved a resolution demanding the transfer of power from the British government to the people of Singapore. In December 1955 Marshall visited London to confer with Alan T. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on an agenda for an April 1956 meeting to discuss the possibilities of independence for Singapore. Before departing Marshall stated: "Friendship of the British people is necessary for our peaceful evolution to independence and for our welfare for many years to come . . . our desire for independence does not arise out of hate for our rulers. It arises out of a hate for a system which destroys our dignity, destroys our self-respect, wastes our abilities, and makes us slaves" (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 2, 1955).

Marshall and Tengku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister of Malaya, met in late December with Chin Peng, leader of the Chinese guerrilla fighters in Malaya, who have been waging war for over eight years. Chin Peng was asked to disband his army; he refused because the Tengku would not legalize the Communist party. However, Chin Peng pledged to discontinue the war when an elected government would assume power in Malaya. In September 1955 Marshall had offered Communists in Singapore amnesty for engaging in illegal activities if they would reveal themselves to the authorities and become law abiding citizens.

During Singapore's Independence Week held in March 1956 Marshall announced that the coalition government would resign if it failed in its demand for self-rule in the April-May conferences in London. At the conferences

Singapore's delegation, headed by Marshall, reiterated its desire for independence within the Commonwealth and for British control over foreign affairs and defense.

On May 15 the negotiations broke down when no compromise could be reached concerning control of the island's internal security. Marshall objected to the setup of a proposed Defense and Security council which, he contended, would give too much power to British officials.

"Marshall is anti-Communist," the *Daily Mail* of London asserted firmly just prior to the conferences. "But . . . his freedom movement is, like all the others, used as a tool by the Communists." If Singapore becomes a Communist satellite, "Britain would lose almost all the influence that remains to her in Southeast Asia, [and] the strategic policy of the Western powers would fall in ruins."

Before World War II Singapore was the great warehouse trading port of Southeast Asia. But Indonesia, since attaining independence, has gradually increased its direct trade with foreign nations, by-passing Singapore. Thus, Singapore's sales to the archipelago are today a third of what they were in 1953. In addition, there are 70,000 unemployed and 40,000 new workers entering the labor market annually.

David Marshall hopes to establish a light industrial center in Singapore. National Carbon Ltd., a subsidiary of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, is investing $1,000,000 in expansion on the island. Investments from Communist China amounting to several million dollars have also been made in Singapore's banking, commercial and industrial firms.

The *Manchester Guardian* (June 14, 1955) called Marshall "the best Chief Minister available" and Ronald Stead (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 2, 1955) wrote that Marshall "has a keen intellect, warm heart, flamboyant personality, and a combative capacity." He smokes a pipe, has iron-gray hair, is short of stature and stockily built, has prominent brown eyes and thick black brows. He is a member of the Singapore Rotary Club and has also served as president of Singapore's Jewish Welfare Board. Marshall is a bachelor.

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International Who's Who, 1955

MARTIN, GLENN L(UTHER) Jan. 17, 1886-Dec. 4, 1955 Pioneer aircraft manufacturer; founder of Glenn L. Martin Company (1911) and honorary chairman of board; made first over-water flight in America (1912); constructed first armored bombers and trainers for U.S. Army and first pursuit plane and twin engine bomber; received Collier Trophy in 1933; his company was the recipient in 1955 of the primary Defense Department contract to build and launch earth satellites. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 D 5 '55

MARTIN, JOHN BARTLOW Aug. 4, 1915- Author

Address: h. 185 Maple Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Jan. 1956.

John Bartlow Martin's journalistic devotion during the past few years to prison reform and the humane rehabilitation of criminals has earned him the title of the "country's best crime reporter." His work has been printed and serialized in leading magazines like the *Saturday Evening Post, Harper's Magazine, Reader's Digest, Redbook, Cosmopolitan,* and *McCall's.* He has also authored seven books in the last twelve years. His most recent book, *Break Down the Walls* (1954), "discusses . . . politics in the prison system, brutality of prison guards, and the failure of prisons to handle serious sex problems, particularly homosexuality." It is Martin's reported intention not only to analyze the dangerous situation into which our prison system has drifted but "to awake and arouse the public from its habitual apathy about what happens to the one man in every thousand citizens now locked up as a convicted criminal."

Of English and Scotch-Irish descent, John Bartlow Martin was born on August 4, 1915, in Hamilton, Ohio, to John W. and Laura (Bartlow) Martin. His father has been an industrial contractor for forty years. Martin attended Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis. Later he majored in political science at DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in 1937. While attending DePauw, he was editor of the college paper, worked part time as a string correspondent for the Indianapolis *Times* and was elected to Delta Chi and Sigma Delta Chi, a professional fraternity.

Martin's first professional job in journalism was as copy boy for the Associated Press in 1934 when he temporarily interrupted his college studies at DePauw. After graduation he joined the staff of the Indianapolis *Times* as reporter and rewrite man. In 1938 he went to Chicago as a free-lance. Sales of articles came slowly at first. There were, he says, "two or three articles to *Esquire,* then a great number of factual crime pieces to such magazines as *True Detective.* The first quality piece was to *Harper's* in April 1943. It was titled "The Making of a Nazi Saboteur."

Today Martin's articles are in demand. The best known of his pieces is the story of the Centralia, Illinois mine disaster which appeared in the March 1948 issues of *Harper's* and in the April 1948 *Reader's Digest* under the title: "Who Killed the Centralia Miners?" It proved Martin a skillful analyst of American social history and a shrewd reporter.

In 1944, his first book, *Call It North Country; The Story of Upper Michigan,* was published by Knopf. Stewart Holbrook in the New York *Herald Tribune Books* (May 21, 1944) called it "one of the best regional books

JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN

to come out of the woods in a long time, a careful, well-written, understanding job."

A second regional book appeared in 1947 (Knopf): *Indiana, An Interpretation.* Gilbert Bailey, in the New York *Times* (December 7, 1947), wrote: "This book is a rare adventure into the field of self-criticism." It is a "challenging indictment of . . . 'grass-rootism.'"

Martin's present reputation as "probably the ablest crime reporter in America" began with *Butcher's Dozen,* published by Harper in 1950. Containing six stories of crimes that actually happened, the book was enthusiastically received.

My Life in Crime (Harper, 1952) showed the maturing of Martin's technique of selecting a topic and then finding a person or situation to dramatize it. The topic was the "criminal personality." Said Joseph Henry Jackson in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (April 28, 1952): "I don't know whether there has ever been published a book quite like *My Life in Crime.* . . . Here is the whole story of a professional American criminal, a man in his middle forties who has spent his entire life in crime, told unreservedly and frankly."

In *Why Did They Kill?* (Ballantine, 1953) Martin explored the histories of three juveniles who were sentenced in 1951 to life prison terms for killing a nurse in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Discussing this work in the *Saturday Review* (April 18, 1953), John Brooks commented: "What sets Mr. Martin's book apart from others of its sort—and makes it interesting on the literary as well as the sociological level—is the way he puts his story in its context. . . ."

This ability to reach the "highest level" of journalism is also reflected in Martin's newest book, *Break Down the Walls* (Ballantine, 1954). He insists that society is deluded in thinking that its prisons are centers of rehabilitation. As proof, he analyzes the psychological pressures which led to the dangerous riot in 1952 at the state prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson. The title is explained by Martin's conviction that once the roots of criminality are understood, maximum security prisons will be unnecessary. Instead, genuine rehabilitation centers will teach criminals to understand and adjust to their individual problems.

At present, Martin is working on a story for a movie producer. It has an industrial rather than a prison background and is Martin's first fiction. In 1952 Martin wrote a biography *Adlai Stevenson* which was published by Harper.

Martin is a tall, thin man with glasses and a collegiate crew cut. His pockets bulge with pencils and his brief case with railroad timetables, the requisites of the roving writer. He is a winter resident of a Chicago suburb and spends summers in Michigan, fishing and writing. Ernest Hemingway, he says, is his favorite writer. In August 1940 Martin married Frances Rose Smethurst. They have three children.

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MARTIN, THOMAS E(LLSWORTH)

Jan. 18, 1893- U.S. Senator from Iowa

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

With his victory over the veteran Senator Guy M. Gillette in the 1954 Senatorial election race in Iowa, Thomas E. Martin climaxed a sixteen-year career in the U.S. Congress. During his years in the House of Representatives he distinguished himself in the Republican ranks by his consistent day-to-day efforts rather than seeking the limelight through spectacular political moves. The Senator from the Hawkeye state, a traditionally Republican stronghold, has supported Eisenhower's program except on foreign aid.

Born on January 18, 1893 in Melrose, Iowa, Thomas Ellsworth Martin is the son of David J. and Sara A. (Brandon) Martin. He was graduated from Albia High School in Albia, Iowa in 1912 and four years later received an A.B. degree in accountancy from the State University of Iowa in Iowa City. In 1916 and 1917 he worked for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company as an accountant and sales analyst in Akron, Ohio and Dallas, Texas. During World War I he served overseas in the 35th Infantry, U.S. Army, with the rank of first lieutenant.

After the war he returned to the Goodyear company, working in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and in St. Louis, Missouri. Beginning in 1921 Martin studied law at the State University of Iowa, while serving as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the university. He received the J.D. degree in 1927.

Between 1923 and 1927 he worked in Iowa City as an accountant. In 1927 he was admitted to the Iowa bar and he commenced the practice of law in Iowa City. Awarded a fellowship by Columbia University, he earned the LL.M. degree in 1928. Martin entered public life as city solicitor for Iowa City in 1933 and two years later he became mayor, continuing in that post until 1935.

In 1938 Martin was elected from Iowa's First District to the U.S. House of Representatives; he was re-elected to that body seven times, through 1952. He served on the Military Affairs Committee (1939-47) and Ways and Means Committee (1947-55). His voting record indicates that in 1939 he favored parity payments to farmers (March, June), the Hatch bill (July), and continuing the mandatory arms embargo (November). He opposed the public salary act (February), an additional $100 million for work relief (March), the Townsend old-age pension plan (June), and revision of the Neutrality Act (November).

In 1940 Martin voted for the 11 per cent naval expansion bill (March) and for parity payments of $212,000,000 (May). The following year he supported a $7 billion appropriation for Lend-Lease (March), although he had opposed the Lend-Lease bill (February). He also favored a bill which would have permitted wire tapping to be used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (June), and a report recommending the freezing of wheat-cotton prices (August).

Important measures which Congressman Martin favored in 1943 were rescinding of the $25,000 salary limitation (March), Beardsley Ruml's pay-as-you-go tax plan (May), and the Fulbright Resolution (September) for U.S. participation in a world organization. He voted "nay" on extension of the Trade Agreements Act (May). In 1944 Martin approved the authorization of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (January) and a bill exempting insurance companies from antitrust laws (June).

In the following year he voted for the establishment of a permanent committee on un-American activities (January) and a $5.9 billion tax cut (October). Measures that Martin supported in 1946 included draft exemption for boys of teen age (May), the President's strike control bill (May), and overriding the Presidential veto of the Case bill (June). He voted "nay" on the employment bill of 1946 (February), on draft extension to 1947 (April), on $400,000,000 to subsidize production of scarce building materials (May), and on the $3.75 billion British loan (July).

The Representative was recorded in 1947 in favor of banning suits for portal-to-portal pay (February), limiting foreign relief to $200,000,000 (May), restoration of cuts in farm funds (May), overriding the Presidential veto of the Taft-Hartley bill (June), and the anti-poll tax bill (July). He opposed a bill to restore cuts in reclamation funds (April), the rent control extension bill (May), the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May), and establishing the Voice of America (June).

Wide World

THOMAS E. MARTIN

Some proposals that had Martin's approval in 1948 were overriding the tax-reduction bill veto (April), the subversive activities control bill (May), extension of the Trade Agreements Act for one year (May), and the displaced persons bill (June). Among the measures Martin opposed were a bill authorizing $6 billion in foreign aid (March), and a bill repealing Federal taxes on oleomargarine (April).

In the first session of the Eighty-first Congress (1949) he favored a coalition (versus Brannan Plan) farm bill (July) and a coalition (versus Truman) minimum wage bill (August). He opposed extension of the Marshall Plan (April). Among Martin's important affirmative votes in 1950 were an appropriation of $2 billion more for farm price supports (June), overriding the veto of a postal pay raise for veterans (June), and an amendment to bar regulation of margin requirements on commodity exchanges (August). He opposed Korea-Formosa economic aid (February) and guarantees for U.S. capital abroad (July).

The Congressman voted in 1951 for the draft-extension-Universal Military Training bill (April), a measure to cut Government civil pay rolls (April), a measure prohibiting the duplication of power lines where private facilities can be used to transmit Government power (May), and a bill forbidding Government building of defense plants (July). In 1952 he voted to use the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike (June), to keep 90 per cent farm price supports (June), and to override the Presidential veto of the immigration bill (June).

He favored in 1953 the offshore oil bill (April), private power development at Niagara (July), and extension of the excess profits tax (July). He opposed a $4.4 billion foreign aid appropriation (July). In that session Martin introduced a provision in a bill to permit five-year tax amortization for persons who build

MARTIN, THOMAS E.—*Continued*

farm storage facilities. This was to encourage the construction of facilities to store surplus crops.

Martin's voting record in 1954 indicates that he favored the general tax revision bill with dividend relief for investors (March), flexible (versus rigid) farm price supports (July), combined postal rate and pay raise bill (July), revising the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (July), and making membership in the Communist party a crime (August). He cast negative votes on a measure raising the personal income tax exemption by $100 (March), prohibiting wire tapping unless directly authorized by a Federal court (April), a $3.3 billion foreign aid authorization (June), and raising unemployment benefits (July).

Defeating Guy M. Gillette, Iowa's only Democrat in Congress, by approximately 35,000 votes, Martin on November 2, 1954 was elected to a six-year term in the Senate. Many observers felt that Iowa gave a vote of confidence to Eisenhower's flexible farm price support program. However, William S. White (New York *Times,* October 3, 1954) noted that the farm issue is not necessarily vital in Iowa "perhaps in part because many farmers in this state buy grain for feeding purposes and thus have a natural economic interest in lower grain prices." In the Eighty-fourth Congress, Martin is a member of the Senate's Post Office and Civil Service Committee and Government Operations Committee.

In 1955 Senator Martin voted for a resolution authorizing the President to employ the armed forces to defend Formosa (January), raising the pay of Congressmen (February), eliminating a provision reducing income taxes by $20 from a tax bill (March), a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program (May), and an amendment which would have required that half of foreign economic aid be extended in the form of loans (June). He opposed increasing cotton and wheat acreages (March), cutting soil conservation payments (April), an amendment to make future trade agreements subject to veto by either house of Congress (May), and a 50 per cent cut in direct military aid as proposed in a foreign aid bill (June). On January 27, 1955 he presented a bill to create an eleven-man commission to investigate the possibility of expanding the Panama Canal and the possibility of digging a new canal in Central America. (The Panama Canal is now too small to permit the passage of some U.S. supercarriers.)

The Senator believes with Edmund Burke that while a representative should "live in the strictest union . . . with his constituents" his own "unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to any man." In order to develop a close relationship with his constituents Martin has been sending out a questionnaire to one out of every twenty householders, polling them on important issues.

Such a question as "Do you think management of money in welfare funds of labor unions should be regulated by law as insurance funds are regulated?" received an overwhelmingly favorable reply. "Do you favor immediate balancing of the Federal budget by increasing taxes?" received a large majority of negative responses (*Nation's Business,* August 1955).

One of the Senator's concerns has been with the problem of the increasing number of Federal civil servants and the increasing cost of Government operations. In an address given in Fairfield, Iowa in 1951, he compared the increased cost of administrating government in our era with the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. He found in the fiscal policies of the Truman administration a parallel to the collapse of the Roman economy in the years between Julius Caesar and Diocletian.

In an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* (June 26, 1954) he pointed out that as a result of the long period of Democratic rule in Washington, Democrats have become so deeply entrenched in the upper civil service ranks that "when President Eisenhower . . . ordered across-the-board job cuts, the New Deal-Fair Deal personnel authorities naturally sacrificed Republicans first. Of the handful of applicants for whom the Republican National Committee has succeeded in getting jobs, some bounced back a few days later, their positions eliminated." He warned that "the American people are being fooled if they think they have a true Civil Service. Some corrective legislation is imperative."

Martin married Dorris Jeanette Brownlee on June 5, 1920. The couple has two children, Richard Coupland and Dorris Brownlee. The Senator is mild-mannered and has earned a reputation in Congress as a "work horse." He is a member of the American, Iowa and Johnson county bar associations, Phi Delta Phi, Alpha Tau Omega, Order of the Coif, Triangle Club, American Legion (Forty and Eight), and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Martin is a Mason, Elk, Moose, and Pythian. He is a Congregationalist.

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MARTINO, GAETANO Nov. 25, 1900-
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy; physiologist

Address: b. Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Palazzo Chigi, Rome, Italy

Italy's Foreign Minister since September 1954 and its former Minister of Education, Dr. Gaetano Martino is regarded by his countrymen as a leader who ably represents the Republic in conferences aimed toward the reshaping of Europe into a peacefully cooperating unity. He belongs to the Liberal party, a small conservative party that supports the Christian Democrats and has taken part in various Cabinets since 1947.

Among Italy's postwar issues with which he has been associated are the reformation of the school system on its lower levels; the settlement of the old dispute with Yugoslavia concerning the status of Trieste; Italy's part in the ratification of the Paris accords on the rearmament and sovereignty of West Germany; Italy's formulation of a clear foreign policy and, on the strength of it, a renewal of her international prestige; the expansion of her foreign relations, political and economic, accompanied by the encouragement of foreign investments in various basic industries in Italy and increased export of Italian labor and products; and the acceptance of Italy into the family of the United Nations on December 16, 1955.

Martino has visited the United States on several occasions, first in 1953 as chairman of the Italian delegation to the World Inter-parliamentary Congress. He accompanied Premier Mario Scelba on an American-Canadian tour in March and April 1955 and President Giovanni Gronchi on a similar state visit in February and March 1956.

The North Atlantic Council named a committee of three foreign ministers on May 6, 1956 to study means of extending NATO into nonmilitary fields. Martino, Lester B. Pearson of Canada, and Halvard Lange of Norway were appointed.

The son of a mayor of Messina and a descendant of a distinguished Sicilian family, Gaetano Martino was born in Messina, Italy on November 25, 1900. He studied at the University of Rome for his medical doctorate, which he obtained in 1923. Pursuing the career of a scholar in the field of physiology, he spent four years (1930-1934) as professor at the University of Asunción, Paraguay. From then until 1940 he lectured at the University of Messina, first as professor of biochemistry and since 1936 as professor of human physiology. During World War II he served as a military physician in a naval hospital (1940-1943). Returning to civilian life and the University of Messina, he was appointed its rector (an office similar to but not identical with that of an American university president).

Credited with publication of about 150 papers on physiology and related subjects, of a treatise on human physiology and a dictionary in the same field, he has gained recognition especially for research on the nervous system and on aspects of nutrition. Numerous scientific societies have accepted him as their member, and the Accademia Peloritana of Messina as well as the Rotary Club of that city have elected him their president.

The stepping stones on his political course included membership in the Social Democratic party in the pre-Fascist era, membership in the Liberal party while the latter was still illegal and the office of deputy to the National Constituent Assembly on the list of the resurgent, anticlerical Liberal party (1946). In 1948 and 1953 the electorate district of Messina-Catania-Enna-Siracusa-Ragusa elected him to Parliament, where he was vice-chairman of the Chamber of Deputies for seven years and served on the Chamber's Fine Arts and Education Committee. He also held the chairmanship of the provincial council of his party in Messina.

Wide World

GAETANO MARTINO

In the Cabinet formed by Premier Mario Scelba on February 10, 1954, Martino was assigned to the post of Minister of Education. Seven months later (September) he was offered the Foreign Ministry after Attilio Piccioni had resigned. Martino's acceptance of the political "hot cake," rejected by four other nominees, was regarded as a demonstration of courage and of civic devotion. When Antonio Segni succeeded Scelba as Premier in July 1955, Martino regained his post as Foreign Minister under the new Premier. He weathered the wide split in the ranks of the Liberal party in December and remained in the Cabinet.

As Minister of Education Dr. Martino had made determined efforts to raise the standards of lower education in Italy. In undertaking the reform he was animated by the concurrent purpose of deterring a large proportion of Italy's youth—those without marked professional or scholarly promise—from swelling the ranks of unneeded college graduates. He wanted to guide them toward becoming good mechanics and skilled workers, with a base of adequate general education. Thus, according to the New York *Times* (September 23, 1954), not the dour severity of an ingrained and ambitious schoolman, but a far-seeing double goal of reform induced Martino in June 1954 to stiffen the school examinations so sternly as to bring about the widespread flunking of pupils in what has been nicknamed in Italy "the slaughter of the innocents."

One of the first matters to which Martino gave his attention after becoming Foreign Minister was the Trieste agreement, signed on October 5, 1954, providing for a partition of

MARTINO, GAETANO—*Continued*

the disputed Adriatic region and ending a nine-year-old quarrel between Italy and Yugoslavia. In discussing adjustment to the Trieste accord, which he believed the best solution Italy could obtain, he compared his country after the agreement to a person who has had his tonsils out—with all the relief but also all the temporary pain of that condition. He further said, like the physiologist that he remains in his society-building task: "New healthy life, of course, must be a product of gradual process rather than an unwise effort to force nature" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, October 24, 1954).

Believing that Italy, in the present world situation, is neither small nor big enough to remain neutral, Martino has reaffirmed his country's commitment to the West and the United States. (Italy had joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949.) In an address given to members of the American Club in Rome in November 1954, he emphasized that Italy's "friendship with the United States is and remains the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Italian government" (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 12, 1954). Speaking of "radical economic expansion" for his country, he pledged every effort toward increasing trade with the United States. A month earlier, when defending in Parliament the London accord on West Germany as a reinforcement of European and Atlantic solidarity, he had described the United States as Italy's "generous ally in the defense of liberty, and a sincere and valid collaborator in the development of European solidarity" tantamount to its "efficient defense."

Martino has received criticism from Italy's strong Communist party for following the "American line too blindly." Yet various of his statements, as well as his broadening of Italy's trade relations in all directions (with Japan, India, Turkey, Red China, the Soviet Union and some of her satellites) repudiate the charge. His belief in Europe as a supranational entity as more important than America's interest in forming a defense front, made him view the defeat of EDC (European Defense Community) in 1954 as a possible "blessing in disguise" for bringing about the more workable framework of the WEU (West European Union) as a "bridge toward the future."

During his visit to the United States in 1955 he emphasized in a speech in New York on April 1 that "West European Union must not be allowed to blot out the final, long-term aim of unifying all of Europe." In justifying the ascendancy of this aim, "beyond and aside from the Soviet threat," he declared our era one of great economic and political unities, and made the statement: "It is progress, it is economy, it is the longing for peace that show the present borders to be anachronistic and push us at a pace slow but irresistible toward the formation of larger unities" (New York *Times*, April 2, 1955).

On his next trip to the United States, in February 1956, he said in a press interview that Italy was not reluctant to enter into "competitive coexistence" with the Soviet Union. "Any follower of John Stuart Mill [English philosopher and economist] such as I am," he explained, "cannot but be glad to face a struggle of that sort. Anyone who believes in democracy cannot but look forward to the day that is surely coming when his theories will triumph" (New York *Times*, February 27, 1956).

A statesman of much prestige in Italy, Martino was mentioned as a possible candidate when presidential elections were held in 1955 at the end of Luigi Einaudi's term. His training, anti-totalitarian family tradition, and love of travel have combined to give him a marked preference for the Western and particularly the Anglo-American way of life. He speaks French, German, English and Spanish, as well as Italian. He holds honorary doctorates of law, conferred in 1955, from Fordham University and St. John's University, both in New York. Dr. Martino has the appearance of a self-assured, well-groomed diplomat and the quiet, impersonal manner usually associated with a scholar. His personality has been called "many-faceted," his mind "energetic and legalistic"; and he has been described as short, slight, but vigorous of build. He is married to the former Alberta Stagno d'Alcontres and they have three children, two boys and a girl. Martino's nonprofessional interests are science and art.

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MASSIGLI, RENÉ (LUCIEN DANIEL)

(má-sē'glē rē-nā) Mar. 22, 1888- Former French government official; diplomat

Address: Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, 37 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7^{e}, France

By appointment decree on January 14, 1955, René Massigli was made Secretary General of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, thus climaxing a diplomatic career begun over thirty-five years ago which included service (1944-55) as Ambassador to the Court of St. James (Great Britain). Beginning in 1919 he participated in international conferences and became in turn minister plenipotentiary, assistant director and then director of the political section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in October 1938 Ambassador to Turkey, where he served until his dismissal by the Vichy government in 1940. In 1943 he was named Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers.

After assuming the post of Secretary General he participated in discussions on the ratification (which occurred March 27, 1955) of agreements granting sovereignty and the right to arm to West Germany, on the Turkish invitation to France to join the Turkish-Iraqi defense agreement of February 1955, and on problems in the colonial areas. His retirement was announced on June 14, 1956. Louis Joxe replaces him as Secretary General.

René Lucien Daniel Massigli was born in Montpellier, Hérault on March 22, 1888. His father, Charles Massigli, was a member of the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris; his mother was the former Marguerite Michel. René was educated at the École Normale Supérieure in Paris, where he majored in history and geography and was graduated with honors. From 1910 to 1913 he taught at the École Française de Rome. Returning to France he joined the faculty of the University of Lille.

In 1919 Massigli began his diplomatic career as attaché to the secretariat of the Peace Conference, and as general secretary at the Conference of Ambassadors in 1920. He was assistant secretary of the French delegation to the Washington, D.C. Conference on Armaments in 1921, and to the thirty-four-nation Conference of Genoa (April-May, 1922), on the reconstruction of European commerce and finance. In 1922 he took part in the International Conference at The Hague, and was secretary general of the French delegation to the Lausanne Conference on Greek and Turkish Affairs (November 1922-July 1923).

In May 1924 Massigli was named solicitor general of the Council of State. He was a delegate to the Franco-Soviet Conference in January 1926, and in January 1928 was made a member of the commission for the publication of documents relating to the origins of the war. As Minister Plenipotentiary of the second rank, he was placed at the head of the League of Nations section of the French Ministry in April 1928. Massigli was a member of the French delegation to the conference at The Hague in August 1929 and to the London Naval Conference in February 1932. He was made assistant director of the political section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the following year and from October 1937 to October 1938 he was director of the political section of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Massigli became Ambassador to Turkey in 1939; by June 1940 he was recalled and dismissed by the Vichy government because of his anti-Nazi sentiments. He lived in southern France until 1942, when the Nazis issued a warrant for his arrest. Massigli then went into hiding and worked with the underground movement. He eventually managed to escape across the English Channel, reaching London on January 30, 1943.

General Charles de Gaulle named Massigli Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the French Committee of National Liberation in London although, according to *PM* (November 11, 1943), Massigli "conflicted with de Gaulle's views on almost all political matters . . . French sources say the only reason Massigli survived the Cabinet reshuffle was his support from the British Foreign Office." He accompanied de Gaulle to Algiers, where with the cooperation of General Henri Honoré Giraud, he helped to establish the French Committee of National Liberation (C.F.N.L.). Appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Massigli returned to London to seek recognition for the new governing body. He reported that limited recognition had been accorded by the major Allied nations. He signed a lend-lease and reciprocal-aid agreement between the C.F.N.L. and the United States in September, and in October was appointed the French representative on the politico-military Commission.

French Embassy Inf. Div.
RENÉ MASSIGLI

The first meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy in Algiers in November 1943 was headed by Massigli, and an agreement with Great Britain establishing close financial cooperation and mutual military aid was signed by him in February 1944. He made known the reluctance of the French to recognize the Italian government of Badoglio as a cobelligerent, and expressed French claims to part of the Italian fleet. Working toward full recognition of the C.F.N.L. as the only legal government of France, Massigli protested against its limited recognition by Great Britain and the United States as compared with Russia's wider recognition. He also claimed a right to a voice in matters touching on Germany and to France's place in a concert of powers in Europe. However, when Roosevelt and Churchill continued to withhold full recognition, Massigli advised de Gaulle to wait until French territory had been liberated before pressing the issue to its limits.

At the time of the liberation of France, Massigli represented his government in frequent negotiations with the Allied authorities over questions of civil administration. In August 1944 he signed agreements permitting the French "Provisional Government," established in Paris with de Gaulle as chief of state, to assume the civil administration of France. In reorganizing his Cabinet to include resistance-force people, de Gaulle gave the Foreign Minister's post to Georges Bidault and appointed Massigli Ambassador to the Court of St. James in September 1944, where he served for ten years.

(Continued next page)

MASSIGLI, RENÉ—*Continued*

Massigli was designated to represent France on the European Advisory Commission which drafted the surrender terms to be imposed on Germany. After defining the three zones of occupation in Germany on September 12, 1944 and the areas of occupation in Berlin on November 14, 1944, it made an additional agreement on May 1, 1945 providing for French participation as an occupying force. The plan for Allied control machinery and zones of occupation in Austria were included in agreements signed in July 1945. The Commission was dissolved in August 1945 and supplanted by the Allied Control Council for Germany and the Allied Control Commission for Austria.

Massigli was elected to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations on September 8, 1945. He served as a member of the French delegation to the U.N. in 1946. The Treaty of Dunkerque, establishing the first peacetime military alliance between Great Britain and France, was signed on March 4, 1947, with Massigli as one of France's representatives. During 1947 Massigli attended a tripartite conference in London at which he presented his country's opposition to any increase in German industry that might handicap France's own plans for building up her steel and other industries and that might permit Germany to become a menace to security. A London conference in which he participated in March 1948 agreed on international control of the Ruhr (without Russia) and considered how to incorporate Germany in the European Recovery Plan.

In July 1948 Massigli served with U.S. Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas and Sir William Strang of the British Foreign Office on a standing committee that handled negotiations with Russia in regard to the Berlin blockade. In 1950 he tried unsuccessfully to persuade Great Britain to discuss a proposal for bringing coal, scrap iron and iron ore of France, Germany and other European countries under an international control. (This later became known as the Schuman Plan, and as the European Coal and Steel Community, it went into effect on February 10, 1953.)

Massigli was one of the representatives to the London conference in October 1954 which resulted in the approval of West German rearmament and sovereignty. Shortly after the conference there was a reshuffling of posts within the French diplomatic service. On January 14, 1955 Massigli was appointed as Permanent Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, succeeding Alexandre Parodi.

The diplomat is an honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire (1938) and honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (1950), and has received the French Resistance Medal (1947) and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor (1954). His marriage to Odette Biossier took place in 1932. Massigli is tall and slim; his dark hair is graying and he wears horn-rimmed eyeglasses.

In an address before a British Rotary Club in 1951, Massigli made a strong plea for "secret diplomacy." It is unreasonable, he maintained, for Western governments to "do their cooking in the open if in the other kitchen mystery reigns until the very moment when the dish is laid on the table. Does it serve any useful purpose that public opinion should know all the details on exchanges of views between allies at a stage when some diplomatic *démarche* is still under discussion?" (*Rotarian*, May 1954).

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MATES, LEO (mä'tĕs) Dec. 24, 1911-
Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States
Address: Embassy of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1520 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

United States-Yugoslav relations, potentially affected by the gradual reconciliation of the government of President Marshal Tito with the U.S.S.R., have been the foremost concern of Leo Mates since April 1954 when he replaced Vladimir Popovic as Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. Mates' appointment followed by slightly more than a year the death of Joseph Stalin, which made possible the healing of the breech that had occurred between the two Communist countries in 1948.

The U.S. Government, having given Yugoslavia close to a billion dollars in economic and military aid since World War II, has called upon Mates on a number of occasions to clarify his government's stand on the "cold war" between the U.S.S.R. and the Western powers—recently during Tito's goodwill visit to Moscow in June 1956. Later Tito stated that he resisted Soviet pressure on him to recognize Communist East Germany and to become a military ally of the U.S.S.R.

Most of Mates' previous experience in the Yugoslav diplomatic service had been centered on the United Nations. He has attended almost all sessions of the General Assembly and in 1953-54 was his country's permanent U.N. Representative. At home he has held important positions in the Belgrade government, including assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in the Communist party.

Leo Mates, the son of Josip and Maria (Stimac) Mates, was born on December 24, 1911 in Osijek, Croatia, at that time part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He attended the University of Zagreb, and after joining the Yugoslav Communist party in 1933, he was active in publicity and political work for the party during the years preceding World War II.

When Germany and Italy attacked and occupied Yugoslavia in 1941, Mates took part in a number of activities in the liberation movement, working as a journalist and as an underground agent in Zagreb and also fighting at the front line. He rose to the rank of major in the National Liberation Army. After the defeat of the Axis in Yugoslavia in 1944, he became chief editor of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

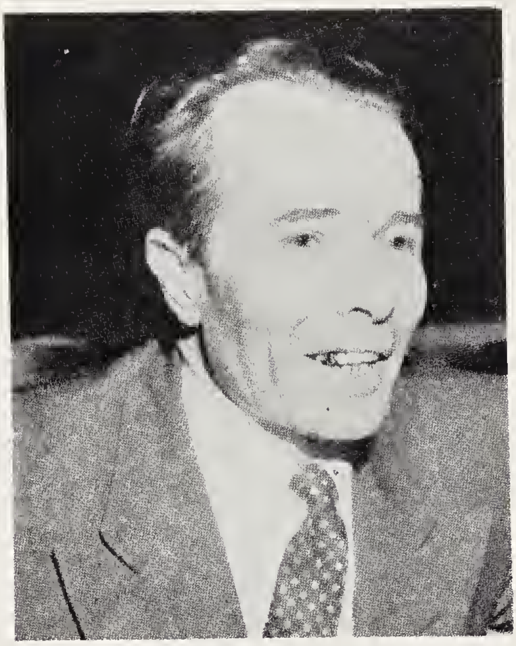
Entering the diplomatic service in May 1945, he was assigned as press attaché at the Yugoslav Embassy in London. The following year he began representing his government at international conferences, first in the capacity of alternate delegate to the U.N. Special Committee on Refugees and Displaced Persons, meeting in London in the spring of 1946. He spent most of the rest of the year in New York, as a member of the Yugoslav delegation to the U.N. Economic and Social Council (second and third sessions) a representative on ECOSOC's subcommittee on refugees and displaced persons, and as a delegate to the U.N. General Assembly (second part of first session). He was also alternate representative on the General Assembly's Joint Economic and Finance Committee and Social and Humanitarian Committee.

Mates' experience with the early operations and affairs of the U.N. led to his appointment in 1947 as director of the U.N. department of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. During his year or so in this office, he was a delegate at the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, May 1947), sessions of the U.N. General Assembly (New York, September 1947 and Paris, September 1948), and the ECOSOC Human Rights Commission, subcommission on freedom of information and of the press (Geneva, March 1948). He served, too, as secretary general of the International Conference to Consider Free Navigation of the Danube, which was held in Belgrade in July and August 1948.

From 1948 to 1953 Mates occupied the office of assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and in this post attended the meeting of deputies of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London in July 1949, as well as sessions of the U.N. General Assembly in the spring and fall of 1949. One of his concerns at home was the effort to end the long-standing dispute between Yugoslavia and Italy over claims to the Free Territory of Trieste, and in April 1950 he was spokesman for his government's policy "to settle all outstanding problems with Italy by direct negotiations and through mutual understanding" (New York *Times,* April 21, 1950).

Subsequently, in the spring of 1952, shortly before a London conference regarding the disposition of Trieste's Zone A, then administered by the United States and Great Britain, Mates told a joint session of the Yugoslav national Assembly that Yugoslavia would not recognize any decision reached by other countries. He emphasized that only bilateral discussions between Yugoslavia and Italy could produce a solution to the quarrel. Yugoslavia, therefore, refused to be bound by the U.S.-British declaration of 1953 which would have given Zone A, including the seaport of Trieste itself, to Italy, but a compromise agreement between the two disputing nations was concluded in October 1954.

Other government posts held by Mates were as a member of the Federal Committee of the People's Front of Yugoslavia, from 1949 to 1953, and a deputy in the Council of Nationalities of the People's Assembly (the supreme legislative body or parliament), from 1950 to 1953. He served on the Council's Legislative Committee and on the Assembly's Committee for Foreign Affairs. Politically active also, he was a member from 1948 to 1954 of the Revision Commission (concerned with finances) of the Communist party of Croatia and since 1952 has been a member of the Central Revision Committee of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia.


Wide World

LEO MATES

Appointed to succeed Marijan Barisic as Belgrade's permanent Representative to the U.N. with the rank of Ambassador, Leo Mates presented his credentials to Secretary General Trygve Lie in New York on January 6, 1953. Later in the year he became chairman of the General Assembly's Economic and Finance Committee, which dealt with international economic development. Mates, according to *United Nations Bulletin* (October 1, 1953), had a special interest in this work because he had been appointed by Trygve Lie to a committee of experts who, serving in their personal capacities, prepared a plan "for setting up a special U.N. fund to help under-developed countries speed up their economic advancement with grants and long-term, low-interest loans."

In a speech before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in April 1953, Mates discussed the Balkan treaty among Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey as a block to Soviet invasion. Referring to the split in 1948 between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, he said, "The expansionist aims and ruthless methods of [Soviet] domination were conspicuously exposed to the world. What is more, the people of the satellites have been shown that it is possible to defy the almighty rulers in Moscow and win" (New York *Times,* April 12, 1943). During an interview on a U.N. radio program in December

MATES, LEO—*Continued*

1953 the Yugoslav delegate praised President Eisenhower's efforts to break the deadlock in negotiations on atomic control.

Mates took up his duties as Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States on April 13, 1954, succeeding Vladimir Popovic (see *C.B.*, February 1952), who had represented the government of Marshal Tito (see *C.B.*, March 1955) in Washington since 1950. After the death of Stalin in March 1953, the U.S.S.R. had sought to "normalise" relations with Yugoslavia, and toward the end of 1954 the two Communist nations were close to completing negotiations on a $20,000,000 trade pact (signed in January 1955). Ambassador Mates explained at a press conference of the U.N. Correspondents Association in December 1954 that restoration of trade between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. would not alter his country's attitude toward Western nations that had been friendly to Tito since his break with the Kremlin. "Our policy," he stated, "is to go further with normalization and at the same time strengthen our relations with Greece, Turkey, the United States and Great Britain and also to strengthen our defensive readiness" (New York *Times*, December 7, 1954).

The visit of U.S.S.R. Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin to Yugoslavia in late May and early June 1955 aroused misgivings in the minds of some Western observers that Yugoslavia might be drawn back into the Soviet orbit. Interviewed on NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* on May 22, 1955, Mates denied that such a development would result. He expressed the view that the visit to Belgrade would rather "make possible more freedom of talking and thinking" in the Soviet satellites of Eastern Europe since the conference would be a "meeting among equal powers." The following day (May 23), when called to the U.S. State Department by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Mates gave further assurance that his government intended to abide by its policy of independence.

He was again summoned to the State Department in June 1956 during Tito's visit to the U.S.S.R., and was reportedly asked to make clear Yugoslavia's attitude toward the West in the light of Tito's statements regarding his friendship with the Soviet Union. Speaking on *Meet the Press*, the television and radio program, on July 1, 1956, he reiterated his country's determination to be independent.

(On July 24, 1956 the U.S. Senate passed by a vote of 60 to 30 a $4,110,000,000 foreign aid bill after voting curbs on military aid to Yugoslavia, but rejected an amendment to cut off all funds for that Communist-controlled state. A letter from President Eisenhower urging that no steps be taken to restrict the Administration's freedom of action on Yugoslavia was read into the debate, and Senator Walter F. George urged that aid be continued "so as not to push Yugoslavia into the arms of the Kremlin.")

Yugoslavia asked the United States for 300,000 tons of grain to tide her over the months of September and October 1956. On September 10 the Soviet Union promised Yugoslavia the necessary grain. Administration officials stated that the wheat had been held up pending a study order by the U.S. Congress.

Although Mates was replaced in 1954 as permanent U.N. representative by Joze Brilej, he continued to attend the General Assembly sessions. During the tenth session (1955) a long deadlock between Yugoslavia and the Philippines in the election of a nonpermanent member to the Security Council was broken in December by a "gentlemen's agreement" by which Yugoslavia would be elected for one year and then would resign to allow the Philippines to complete the second half of the two-year term.

Leo Mates married Ljubinka Valjarevic on September 12, 1950 and has two sons, Vladimir and Vojin. He speaks fluent English, German, Russian and French. He is slender, of medium height, with brown eyes and dark wavy hair.

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MATTSON, HENRY (ELIS) Aug. 7, 1887- Artist

Address: b. c/o Frank K. M. Rehn Gallery, 683 5th Ave., New York 22; h. Woodstock, N.Y.

Noted for his poetic, brooding seascapes and landscapes, the Swedish-born artist Henry Mattson, now an American citizen, has for many years exhibited his work at the Frank Rehn Gallery in New York City. He is represented in leading art galleries in the United States such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York; the Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, D.C. His latest show was held during July 1955 at the Rehn Gallery.

Henry Elis Mattson was born in Gothenburg, Sweden on August 7, 1887, the son of Johan Emil Mattson, a railroad employee, and Augusta Petterson Mattson. He came to the United States in 1906 with only $13 in his pockets and began work at Worcester, Massachusetts in a machine shop.

In 1912 Mattson passed a store window which displayed a mahogany paint-box that caught his eye. He bought it "because it looked nice." He experimented on his own, creating a still life of a gin bottle, a stein, and a pink blanket which just happened to be on a chair near the other objects.

He then spent three months drawing from casts in the Worcester Art Museum. He soon discovered he could paint better than draw. Homesick and a little discouraged, he returned to Sweden in 1913 deciding to study art there. But he was told he could not draw and was advised to return to America, give up art and learn a trade. He followed the first part of this advice, returned to the United States, became a citizen in 1913, and worked as a foreman for International Harvester Company in Chicago, Illinois. However, he persisted in his art studies and in 1916 moved to the artists' colony in

Woodstock, New York, where he still lives. He studied briefly with John Carlson and then decided to paint for paint quality only.

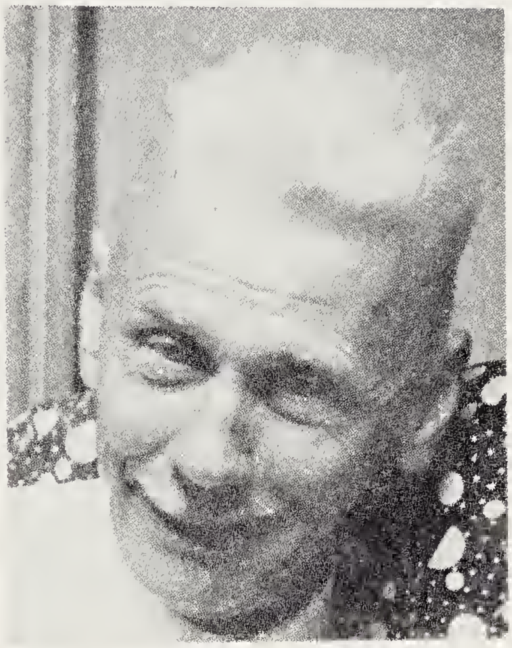
His first one-man show was at the Montross Gallery in 1921. He had submitted a painting in 1918 in the Society of Independent Arts Second Annual Exhibit, and another in 1922. His work was included in 1923 in the Fourth American Exhibit of the Art Association which was shown in major cities throughout the United States. Critics did not agree on the merits of his work. Henry McBride in *The Sun* reprimanded him for imitating Van Gogh. In *The Arts* (January 1929) Jean Paul Slusson, pointed out, "A canvas by Mattson is a thing as personal as a letter, and with every stroke of his brush he signs himself over and over." Yet because of the contrast in qualities, there is no monotony. Slusson emphasizes his "definiteness of intention plus surprising spontaneity," and "to an almost chilling incisiveness of logic, Mattson joins a romantic impulsiveness and a generous warmth of feeling." A New York *Times* reviewer observed, "His work is unique and hard to classify. Reference to the artist's mystic tendency is the mysticism which is the simple, one might say, naive dreams of a poet not concerned with technical accomplishment."

In the article "About Henry Mattson" by Harry Salpeter in *Coronet* (March 1939), Mattson is quoted: "I am not at all interested in the sentimental side of Nature. I'm only interested in the elemental."

When he won the Harris silver medal and a $500 prize for his *Pine Trees* in 1931, Mattson was compared with Cezanne. He had already begun his long association with the Rehn Gallery (1928) at the time of the prize winning, but the way was still difficult. The country was in the economic depression and the financial situation for him was only partially alleviated by his connection with the Works Progress Administration.

In 1932 he exhibited with the Society for Scandinavian and American Artists. In the following year he won the second purchase prize at the Worcester Museum. He entered the Municipal Art Exhibit at Rockefeller Center in 1934.

In 1935 came more recognition. His paintings were hung in a show in Ottawa, Canada and in San Francisco, California. According to Martha Candler Cheney in *Modern Art In America* (1939) who compares him to Raymond Johnson, a contemporary also of Scandinavian birth, the artists of his acquaintance had long recognized his ability, but he still was enduring hardships, "due to the uncertainties of artist life." One winter day in 1935 the postman delivered three important messages to Mattson. One was a commission for a painting awarded by the Federal government on the basis of work he had done for the WPA; the second was the notice that he had been selected for the Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship for 1935-36 which would permit him to work and study. The third letter stated that one of his paintings in the Corcoran Gallery of Art's 14th Biennial Exhibition brought a prize of $1000, the W. A. Clark award, as well as the Corcoran Bronze Medal.



HENRY MATTSON

His painting *Deep Water* brought another prize the following year. The man whose first champion had been artist George Bellows had definitely lived up to expectations. By 1943 he was judged as the "most poetic and most original of contemporary painters," by Ernest W. Watson in *American Artist* (November 1943). Watson stated that Mattson reminded him of Albert P. Ryder, a poetical American "Old Master." He observed that Mattson used two brushes, one an ordinary housepainter's brush, that he was economical in everything but paint, and that he selected late afternoon and evenings for work. His wife commented that the studio was often a mess but added complacently, "That's the way Henry likes it." She objected to his using a shirt for a paint rag. Mattson's answer was, "What's a shirt when a picture is at stake!" Watson interprets Mattson's lack of premeditation in beginning a painting because the artist "is concerned with mood, not melody."

A study of his various works reveals predominance of deep intense greens, dark and shaded blues. Moonlight scenes touch on fantasy with translucent blue and some silvery tones as in *Wings of The Morning,* which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His patterns of light are brilliant but much of his color is actually without accent and subdued. Mattson has never roved the country. He paints what he knows and sees in "his frugal existence in the same locality."

The artist has executed a series of self-portraits. In *Life* (October 25, 1943) there is a fine contrast shown in a self-portrait of Mattson as he saw himself in 1923, a "trollish rumpled young man with a sense of humor and a country boy's outlook," and a modern photograph of the matured artist.

Among his seascapes and landscapes are: *Upon A Painted Ocean, Lonely Sea, Deep*

MATTSON, HENRY—*Continued*

Water, Gulls, Life Boats, Black Reef, Night Witchery, Rocks, Still Night, After Rain (a hilly landscape), *Pine Trees, Gorge, Spring, Crags, Blue Night, Toll of the Sea, Moonlight Over Sandpit, Moonlit Landscape, Waterfall, Flowers, Wild Flowers* and *Zinnias.*

Mattson's work is in the permanent collections of the White House; Detroit Institute of Arts; Worcester Art Museum; City Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri; Cleveland Museum of Art; Kansas City Art Institute; Toledo Art Museum; Wichita Art Museum; Brooklyn Museum of Art; Carnegie Institute of Art; Cincinnati Art Museum; Fort Dodge, Kansas' Federation of Art; two murals for the U.S. Post Office building at Portland, Maine; University of Washington; Cranbrook Foundation, Michigan, and others.

In 1931 he was awarded the Norman Wait Harris prize by the Art Institute of Chicago; purchase prize Worcester Art Museum, 1933; third prize and Clark bronze medal, Corcoran Gallery, 1935; third prize Carnegie International Exhibition in Pittsburgh, 1935; purchase prize Fort Dodge Federation of Art, 1940. He took the Corcoran gold medal and first W. A. Clark prize of $2,000 for his oil, *Rocks,* in 1943.

Mattson won the Clark gold medal for the top award by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for 1945. Second prize, in 1946, was given him for his showing at the Salmagundi Club of New York City. He became a member of the National Academy in 1951. He has been affiliated with the Woodstock Art Association since the early years of his career.

Claude Howell, one of the foremost young North Carolina artists, told a *Current Biography* writer: "Mattson is a dreamer. He does not paint a scene of the sea on the spot. He does not paint any one sea or landscape. He paints what he remembers. He looks at the place, broods about it, turns it over in his mind's eye, then gets down to the painting in recollection, putting something of all the sea views he knows into each painting."

John Clancy of the Rehn gallery said that Mattson may paint on a large canvas and finish it in five hours. On the other hand, he may place a small one on his easel and keep at it for several months before he is satisfied. Some observers say Mattson approaches his canvas with no concrete ideas, makes a few strokes, bold and broad, then forms the composition. As John Clancy remarked, "A mountain may become a cat, or vice versa, before Mattson is finished with the subject."

Mattson was married to Daphne Sawyer Grimm on September 19, 1924. He is six feet one inch tall, has blond hair, blue eyes, and weighs 148 pounds. Harry Salpeter wrote that the artist speaks slowly and "dreads complications, responsibilities, the need for making adjustments, and deviations from his customary routine."

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MEADER, GEORGE Sept. 13, 1907- U.S. Representative from Michigan; lawyer

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; Fritz Bldg., Ann Arbor, Mich.; h. 3360 Tennessee St., N.W., Washington 15, D.C.; 1736 Glenwood, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan's Second District is represented in the U.S. Congress by Republican George Meader, who was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1950. A lawyer and ex-prosecuting attorney, Meader had earlier served as counsel to a number of important Senate inquiry groups, including those investigating the U.S. military government in Germany (1946) and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1950). In the Eighty-fourth Congress (1955 and 1956) he is a member of the Government Operations Committee.

Of English, Welsh, Scotch-Irish and French descent, George Meader was born on September 13, 1907 in Benton Harbor, Michigan, one of seven children (two girls and five boys) of Robert Eugene and Jennie Editha (Gibson) Meader. His father, a Methodist minister, served as district superintendent in the Michigan convention of the Methodist Church; and his mother was the daughter of a Methodist minister.

Meader attended high school in Charlotte, Michigan, graduating in 1923. During his high school years he developed his keen, lifelong interest in outdoor sports, especially football and swimming. He also took part in debating. He began his college study at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio in 1923, and two years later transferred to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, where he received his A.B. degree in 1927. His major subjects were history and political science. Away from the classroom he performed in the band, sang bass in the glee club, and played chess in intercollegiate games.

Deciding upon law as a profession, Meader enrolled at the University of Michigan Law School and earned the J.D. degree in 1931. He was admitted to the Michigan bar the following year and began a general practice in Ann Arbor. In 1939 he became counsel for the Michigan Merit System Association, which was sponsoring a Michigan civil service constitutional amendment. Active in local politics, he was first president of the Washtenaw county Federation of Young Republicans in 1932 and charter member of Michigan Federation of Young Republicans from 1932 to 1936.

Although unsuccessful in his campaign for prosecuting attorney of Washtenau county on the Republican ticket in 1938, Meader won election to that office in 1940 and was re-elected in 1942. After serving only about six months of his second term, he resigned in order to work in Washington, D.C. with Hugh Fulton, chief counsel of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Contracts under the National Defense Program. Meader was assistant counsel of this committee (popularly known as the Truman-Mead Committee) from July 1943 to October 1945, chief counsel from October 1945 to July 1947, and consulting counsel from 1947 to January 1949.

Other Congressional inquiries with which he was connected during these years were investigations of transportation in 1944, of U.S. surplus property disposal in foreign areas in 1945-46, and war contracts frauds in 1946. The last-named investigation, known as the Erie Basin Metal Products Company case, resulted in the conviction of ex-Representative Andrew J. May and industrialists Henry and Murray Garsson.

In the fall of 1946 Meader made a four-week, on-the-spot investigation of the U.S. government of occupation in Germany, at the request of the Senate War Investigating Committee. The report which he prepared was regarded as highly controversial and the Senate committee voted to reject its earlier plan to send a subcommittee to develop Meader's preliminary study. Meader was also concerned with inquiries into alleged transactions between Senator Theodore G. Bilbo and certain war contracts (1946) and into the Inter-American Highway project (1946-47).

From 1948 to 1950 he was chiefly occupied with his law practice in Ann Arbor and in Washington. Then in 1950 he became chief counsel of a subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee which was headed by Senator J. William Fulbright (Democrat, Arkansas) and which investigated the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Meader was elected in November 1950 to the U.S. House of Representatives from Michigan's Second District (comprising the counties of Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe and Washtenaw) and was re-elected in 1952 and 1954. His committee assignments have been Expenditures in the Executive Departments (Eighty-second Congress), Government Operations and Judiciary (Eighty-third Congress), and Government Operations (Eighty-fourth Congress).

During his first year in the House he urged, in August 1951, a Congressional investigation into the handling by the Department of Justice of an alleged $500,000 mail fraud. In the fall of 1951 he accused Michigan Democrats of using post office appointments to obtain campaign funds and requested an investigation of what he called "low order" politics in the Post Office Department (*Herald Tribune,* September 22, 1951).

The following year, in March, he endorsed a bill and Constitutional amendment proposed by Representative Kenneth B. Keating (Republican of New York) which called for choosing the U.S. Attorney General by election every four years rather than by appointment. "Something must be done to assure independence in the office of Attorney General," Meader stated. "We must have someone in that important office upon whom we can rely for a completely independent investigation of the executive branch of the Government" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 18, 1952).

Generally in favor of reduced Federal spending, Meader supported a cut in the Government's civil payrolls (May 1951), a $100,000,000 cut for reclamation funds (May 1951), a $14,000,000 cut in Tennessee Valley Authority appropriations (March 1952), a $615,000,000 cut in economic aid to Europe (May 1952), and was against an increase in funds for public power (April 1953) and for the Air Force (July 1953). He opposed a measure to raise income tax exemption by $100 (March 1954) and favored a proposal to drop a $20 income tax cut (February 1955).

Wide World

GEORGE MEADER

With the majority of Republicans, he has advocated flexible rather than rigid price supports for farm products (June 1952, July 1954, May 1955 and April 1956). Meader opposed the offshore oil bill (July 1951 and April 1953), favored limiting public housing to 5,000 units (March 1952) and rejected a bill providing for 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August 1955).

Other legislative proposals that Meader approved were use of the Taft-Harley Act to stop the steel strike (June 1952), statehood for Hawaii (March 1953), private development of Nigara power (July 1953), $4.4 billion foreign aid appropriation (July 1953), and the St. Lawrence Seaway authorization (May 1954). He voted "nay" to retaining a nonpartisan tariff commission (June 1953) and to making Communist party membership a crime (August 1954).

In the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1955) he favored a three-year renewal of the reciprocal trade agreement (February), a $2.6 billion foreign aid grant (July), Social Security Act amendments (July), raising the minimum wage to $1 (July), and the Eisenhower highway program (July). He was against the Natural Gas Act exemption (July).

A subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee held hearings in March 1956 on Government control of scientific in-

MEADER, GEORGE—*Continued*

formation and the effect of the classification system and other security measures on research. Representative Meader "compared the contrasting philosophies of security to 'what I call the squirrel type philosophy that thinks you can hide something and always have it there, as opposed to the active search for new ideas and new ways of doing things'" (New York *Times,* March 11, 1956).

He is author of "Limitations on Congressional Investigation" (*Michigan Law Review,* April 1949) and "Importance of the Fact Finding Process" (*University of Chicago Law Review,* Spring 1951). He belongs to the bar of the District of Columbia and the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as the bar of Michigan. He is a member of the American Political Science Association, American Society of International Law, Alumni Association of the University of Michigan (vice-president, 1940-41), University of Michigan Club of Ann Arbor (president, 1937) and Kiwanis Club (president, 1939). He is an Elk, a Moose and an Eagle. He attends the Methodist Church.

George Meader married Elizabeth Faeth on November 19, 1928; their children are Robert, Barbara and Katherine. The blue-eyed, brown-haired legislator is five feet ten and one half inches tall and weighs 215 pounds. He speaks several foreign languages and enjoys singing Spanish songs.

"Congress is the board of directors for the biggest institution in the world," Meader said when he was still counsel for Senate investigating committees (New York *Post,* August 7, 1946). "It needs a steady supply of facts to make decisions on a thousand different issues. No one Congressman can get that information himself. But unless he gets it there is no way in which he can check on the administrative agencies to which so much power has been delegated. Unless Congress keeps itself informed, it can't keep its place in our democratic system."

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MELAS, GEORGE V(ICTOR) (mĕ-lȧs′)
Dec. 3, 1894- Greek Ambassador to the United States

Address: Royal Greek Embassy, 2211 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

The special task of directing Greek efforts to win United States support for self-determination for the people of the island of Cyprus was given to career diplomat George V. Melas who became Ambassador from Greece to the United States in December 1954, succeeding Athanase G. Politis.

Melas entered the diplomatic service of Greece in 1915 as private secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was first elected to Parliament in 1936. During the German occupation in World War II Melas worked on a resistance committee and helped to run the clandestine press. After the liberation, he re-entered the diplomatic service and in 1947 was special delegate to the United Nations second session of the General Assembly in New York. He was appointed Minister of Justice the same year and held the post in five successive governments.

The men of the Melas family of old Greek ancestry have served their country as soldiers, explorers and in government. George Victor Melas was born in Athens on December 3, 1894, the younger son of Victor and Nadia Melas. George and his brother Leon were educated in private schools and later studied law at the University of Athens and political science in Paris.

The two brothers were trained for the diplomatic service and in 1915 George was appointed private secretary to the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs. He continued in this post until the end of World War I, when he became first Secretary of the Greek High Commissioner at Constantinople. He was sent to Paris in October 1918 to attend the first Peace Conference as a member of the Greek delegation. Following the Conference he was appointed Secretary to the Greek Legation in London and was promoted to first Secretary a year later.

During the Turkish War he joined the Army in 1921 and was sergeant of an infantry regiment. He was wounded during the battle of the Sakarya River and returned to the Greek Legation in London in 1922. The following year, he was made Acting Chargé d'Affairs in London during the Lausanne Conference.

Melas returned to Athens in 1927 and was appointed director of political affairs in the Foreign Ministry, a post which he continued to hold during the last administration of the late Premier Eleutherios Venizelos. As first technical advisor in October 1930, Melas accompanied Venizelos to Ankara for the signing of the Greco-Turkish Treaty of Friendship. When Venizelos made his last official visit to Belgrade, Warsaw, Vienna and Rome, Melas accompanied him. Frequently, Melas was sent on missions to the League of Nations.

He resigned from the diplomatic service in 1933 and for the next three years was diplomatic columnist on the leading Athens newspaper *Eleftheron Vima.* In 1936, he was elected Liberal member of Parliament for Athens.

During the German occupation he worked with the Archbishop of Athens, who had established a resistance committee of assistance to help Greek prisoners held by the enemy, and also the families of executed patriots. Melas was particularly helpful in running the underground press.

After the liberation, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the government of Premier General Nicholas Plastiras. For a short time following this period, Melas was Acting Foreign Minister. He was also one of the five members of the executive committee of the Liberal party.

He was re-elected in 1946 as a Liberal Member of Parliament from Athens, and a year later became Minister of State without portfolio in the National Coalition government. In that capacity, Melas was appointed as a delegate of Greece to the second session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

In a speech delivered before the political committee of the General Assembly, Melas scoffed at the Russian charge that the Coalition government in Greece was the "result of a common horse trade and that the Greeks sold themselves to the United States." Melas insisted that U.S. aid given to Greece was not "imperialism" but a display of "human solidarity," and he appealed to the U.N. for protection claiming that the "political independence and territorial integrity of Greece were in grave danger" (New York *Times*, October 8, 1947). The Communists had boycotted the 1947 election, and sought to keep others from voting, then challenged the election and gave arms to guerrilla leaders who had turned on the guerrilla bands who sought the amnesty offered by the government. The Communists were asking for a U.N. committee to see that U.S. aid was used, without discrimination, for all the people of Greece.

After the political committee rejected the Communist proposal, Melas returned to Greece and was immediately appointed Minister of Justice in Premier Themistocles Sophoulis' Cabinet, and continued to hold the post in five successive governments under Sophoulis and Premier Alexander Diomides. On two occasions, Melas also assumed the interim portfolio of National Economy. As Minister of Justice, he presented a new penal code and code for criminal procedure for ratification by Parliament, and appointed committees for the readaption of the civil procedure code and the drafting of a new code for maritime law. He was responsible for the bill which settled the long-standing question of real property contracts sold during the enemy occupation of Greece and the famine at unduly low prices.

Upon the death of Premier Sophoulis in 1949 leader of the Liberal party, Melas was unanimously elected to a three-member committee entrusted with the temporary leadership of the Liberal party. He was also president and treasurer of the Liberal Club from 1948 to 1950.

Melas did not run for Parliament in the 1954 election, because Premier Field Marshal Alexander L. Papagos made it known in August—after a conference with Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus—that he favored the appointment of Melas as Ambassador to the United States. Foreign Minister Stephanos Stephanopoulos made the appointment and Melas arrived in the U.S.A. on December 2, 1954 and began his efforts to let the American public know of the Cyprus problem from the Greek viewpoint. The Washington *Post and Times Herald* (November 22, 1954) questioned how Melas could succeed in this delicate mission where his predecessor Athanase G. Politis, had failed. Nevertheless, Melas has held conferences with many leaders since taking the Ambassadorial post with the result that the "Justice for Cyprus Committee" was formed with 19 U.S. Senators, 115 U.S. Representatives and 24 Governors participating as members of a national advisory board.

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GEORGE V. MELAS

In preparation for the tenth session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Ambassador sought help from the U.S. State Department in support of the Greek demand for self-determination of the Cypriots. The New York *Times* (September 14, 1955) said that it was reported that the Greek government had been criticized for the deadlock which had ended the British-Greek-Turkish conference on the Cyprus problem in London early in September. The U.S. State Department was blamed for persuading the Greeks to attend. Melas said that it would be "most dangerous if nothing were forthcoming" in the way of support from the United States when the Cyprus question was again presented to the U.N. General Assembly.

The Greek proposal for debate on Cyprus was rejected by the General Assembly's steering committee on September 21, 1955. The New York *Times* reported that Anthony Nutting, British Minister of State, urged the committee not to authorize a debate, but to leave the way open for further attempts to reach a negotiated settlement. Melas attacked the British proposals for the Crown Colony as a "denial of democracy."

The United States voted against placing the Cyprus issue on the Assembly's agenda. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., the U.S. delegate, said that this is one occasion when "quiet diplomacy is far more effective than public debate" (New York *Times*, September 22, 1955).

The Cyprus question became more acute after Archbishop Makarios (see *C.B.*, May 1956) and three associates were deported by the British government on March 9, 1956 to an island off the coast of Africa. After a confer-

MELAS, GEORGE V.—*Continued*

ence with Acting Secretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr., Melas said he hoped that "friendly action" by the United States might bring about a resumption of negotiations between Britain and Greek Cypriots. (New York *Times*, March 17, 1956). On April 5, Melas conferred with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The New York *Times* reported that the United States was trying to work behind the scenes to "sooth British and Greek feelings" so that negotiations could be resumed.

Melas' elder brother Leon Melas became Greek Ambassador to Britain in 1947. A cousin of the brothers, Michael Melas has been Greek Ambassador to Egypt since 1952. George V. Melas was married on November 22, 1925 to Julia Michael Salvago, a member of a prominent family whose wealth stems from cotton in Alexandria, Egypt. The Washington *Post and Times Herald* reported that Mme. Melas is beautiful and takes a keen interest in affairs of state. She represented the Greek Federation of Women's Clubs at the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting in Philadelphia in 1955, and spoke in behalf of the right of self-determination for the people of Cyprus.

Ambassador Melas is of medium height and build with dark hair and eyes. He is a member of the Greek Liberal political party. The family religion is Greek Orthodox. There are two sons, Leon Victor and Michael.

MENZEL, DONALD H(OWARD) (mĕn zĕl) Apr. 11, 1901- Astronomer; educator

Address: b. Harvard College Observatory, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.; h. 32 Hubbard Pk., Cambridge 38, Mass.

The director of the Harvard College Observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts is Dr. Donald H. Menzel, who was appointed in January 1954, after having served as acting director since the retirement of Harlow Shapley in September 1952. He has been a member of the Harvard University faculty since 1932 and professor of astrophysics since 1938, and was chairman of the astronomy department from 1946 to 1949. Long recognized as a leading authority on the solar chromosphere, Dr. Menzel in collaboration with J. C. Boyce had established in 1933 the presence of oxygen in the sun's corona, and with Winfield W. Salisbury he made in 1941 the initial calculations which led to the first radio contact with the moon in 1946.

Menzel's theory, first advanced in 1952, that the so-called "flying saucers" are in most instances optical phenomena akin to mirages, is set forth in his book *Flying Saucers* (1953). He is also the author of *Stars and Planets* (1931) and *Our Sun* (1949), for laymen readers, as well as of technical books in the field of physics. In addition to directing the observatory at Cambridge, he also has authority over the university's George R. Agassiz Station at Harvard, Massachusetts; the high-altitude observatory at Climax, Colorado; a research station at Sacramento Peak, New Mexico; and two stations for the observation of meteors near Las Cruces in New Mexico.

Donald Howard Menzel was born to Charles Theodore and Ina Grace (Zint) Menzel at Florence, Colorado on April 11, 1901. He was a seventeen-year-old undergraduate at the University of Denver when (as he has recorded in the dedication to *Stars and Planets*) he was "inspired" by the "statesman, lawyer and student of nature" C. Edgar Kettering "with the desire to know more about the wonders of the heavens."

Menzel, too young for active World War I service, was a corporal in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He majored in mathematics and was appointed to an instructorship in his senior year.

On graduation with the A.B. degree in 1920, he taught mathematics in the Denver public schools. A year later, having received his M.A. degree in mathematics from the University of Denver, he went to Princeton University in New Jersey to work for the Ph.D. degree in astronomy, which he acquired in 1924. He taught at Princeton while holding a Thaw fellowship in astronomy; he also received a fellowship at Princeton in 1923-24.

Dr. Menzel's first connection with the Harvard College Observatory was made in 1922, the first summer in which he worked there as an assistant and carried on much of the research for his doctoral thesis, *A Study of Line Intensities in Stellar Spectra* (Harvard Observatory *Circular* 258, 1924).

After one year (1924-25) at the University of Iowa as an instructor in astronomy, Dr. Menzel held an assistant professorship at Ohio State University before being engaged in 1926 as an assistant astronomer at the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, California. While occupying this new position he received from the New York Academy of Science the first of the A. Cressy Morrison prizes to be annually awarded for the best research paper on the source of solar and stellar energy. (He won the Morrison award again in 1928 and in 1949.)

During his six years with the Lick Observatory Menzel was a member of the Crocker solar eclipse expeditions in California in 1930 and in Maine in 1932. The observations recorded by Lick in the eclipse expeditions of 1900, 1905 and 1908, were discussed in Menzel's monograph *A Study of the Solar Chromosphere* (Lick Observatory *Publications* XVII, part 1, 1931). Also in 1931 the University Society published at New York (for subscribers only) Dr. Menzel's earliest book for the layman, *Stars and Planets: Exploring the Universe* (trade edition, 1935; complete revision, 1938).

Having joined the Harvard faculty on September 1, 1932 as an assistant professor of astronomy, Menzel collaborated with J. C. Boyce of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on analyses which led to the announcement, on October 24, 1933, of their discovery that "the composition of the sun's corona . . . consists in part, at least, of oxygen." Commenting in the New York *Times*, Waldemar Kaempffert referred to Menzel as "a leader in astrophysical teaching and research in America" and to the discovery as having "given a tremendous impetus to solar research."

Another significant discovery, credited jointly to Menzel and Dr. Roy K. Mitchell of the University of Michigan and announced in May 1934, was that of the presence of neon and "double-ionized" oxygen in "certain very hot . . . stars" in Orion. In the following year Menzel began at Harvard the investigations which (stated Harlow Shapley) "eventually led to the development of America's first coronograph."

Menzel was advanced to associate professor of astrophysics in 1935, led the Harvard-M.I.T. joint solar eclipse expedition to Siberia in 1936. In 1936 he also began a four-year editorship of the periodical *Telescope.* (He has been a member of the board of editors of its successor, *Sky and Telescope,* since 1940.)

By 1940 Menzel, who had been made a full professor of astrophysics in 1938, had prepared an observatory especially for solar observing at an altitude of more than two miles and moved Harvard's original coronograph to this observation post where the sun's corona could be studied without benefit of eclipse. This observatory, operated jointly by Harvard and the University of Colorado, is located on Fremont Pass, Climax, Colorado.

Early in World War II he made a study of radar waves with a view to discovering "a way that warships at sea might conduct radio communications without the danger of the enemy intercepting the message" (David Dietz in the New York *World-Telegram,* March 25, 1947). It was in the course of this study that Menzel and Winfield W. Salisbury of the Collins Radio Company made in 1941 "the first calculations to show that radio contact with the moon was feasible."

Commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1942, Professor Menzel took a leave of absence from the university in 1943 to go on active duty. He was still in service in July 1945 when he directed the Anglo-American solar eclipse expedition to Saskatchewan, Canada.

When he was demobilized in the rank of commander in 1946, Menzel returned to Harvard to reoccupy his chair in astrophysics and to hold for the next three years the chairmanship of the astronomy department. In 1947 he became editor of the Prentice-Hall Physics Series. His manual *Theoretical Physics,* reissued in 1953 as *Mathematical Physics,* was first published by Prentice-Hall in 1947, and was followed in 1948 by his *Elementary Manual of Radio Propagation.*

In 1947 Menzel was named associate director of the Climax, Colorado observatory, where a motion picture of the sun, the first of its kind ever taken, was made. Exhibited at Cornell University in October 1948, the film "revealed motions that . . . defy the laws of gravitation and all the known laws of thermodynamics."

A year later another motion picture taken at the Climax observatory and shown to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recorded a "solar rainstorm" of "fiery gases" falling "from heights of more than 50,000 miles on the solar 'atmosphere' " (Herbert B. Nichols in the *Christian Science Monitor,* December 29, 1949).

Harvard Univ. News Office,
Walter R. Fleischer

DONALD H. MENZEL

Our Sun (Harvard University Press, 1949), written by Professor Menzel for the Harvard Books on Astronomy Series, covered the most recent developments in regard to solar chemistry, sunspots, and eclipses. In April 1950 Menzel outlined a new theory that sunspots are probably "sinks" for the "vast quantity of matter raining upon the solar surface," and in June he "suggested the seeming paradox that ice ages might be caused by the passage of the solar system through a dark nebula" (New York *World-Telegram,* June 3, 1950).

In *Sky and Telescope* (June 1951) Menzel revealed that Harvard was building new high-altitude observatories at Chalk Mountain in Colorado and at Sacramento Peak near Alamogordo in New Mexico, each with a new and improved coronograph, the Chalk Mountain instrument being supplied by the Office of Naval Research and the Sacramento Peak post having the financial support of the Air Force. Motion pictures taken at Climax led Menzel in May 1952 to attribute appearances of the aurora borealis to "immense clouds of gas from the sun" breaking through "the earth's protective mantle" of magnetism.

In the June 17, 1952 issue of *Look,* he presented his interpretation of most of the bona fide reports of "flying saucers" as due, not to hallucination, but to "natural optical phenomena" produced by atmospheric and other distortions of material objects ranging from weather balloons to bits of wind-borne newspaper. Menzel referred to them as "real as a rainbow, and no more dangerous" in his book *Flying Saucers* (Harvard University Press, 1953), which traces "saucer" manifestations back through the California "winged cigar" scare of 1897 to medieval, classical and even Biblical times.

With the retirement of Harlow Shapley in September 1952, Donald Menzel became the acting director of the Harvard College Observ-

MENZEL, DONALD H.—*Continued*

atory, and was given permanent appointment as director on January 14, 1954. (He is the observatory's sixth director since its establishment in 1839.) In June 1954 Menzel and other Harvard astronomers viewed a total eclipse of the sun from a stratocruiser flying at 20,000 feet over Minnesota, and not only took photographs through a polarized lens but used a "cinema-spectroscope" to take full-color motion pictures. At a meeting of the American Astronomical Society on July 12, 1954 Menzel and Fred L. Whipple (chairman of the astronomy department at Harvard) reported their belief that the planet Venus, hitherto thought to have little or no water, may be covered by oceans.

Menzel is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals. He belongs to the Philosophical Society, American Astronomical Society (former councillor and vice-president), American Association of Variable Star Observers, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Royal Astronomical Society, American Physics Society, and International Astronomical Union, among other associations. He was president of the Harvard chapter of his fraternity, Sigma Xi (1941-42). Donald H. Menzel and Florence Elizabeth Kreager were married on June 17, 1926. They have two daughters, Suzanne Kay and Elizabeth Ina.

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MERCHANT, LIVINGSTON T(ALLMADGE) Nov. 23, 1903- U.S. Ambassador to Canada

Address: U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, Canada

The United States Ambassador to Canada, who presented his credentials on May 23, 1956, is Livingston T. Merchant. The envoy, who succeeded R. Douglas Stuart, was an investment counselor before joining the U.S. Department of State in 1942 and is today regarded as one of his country's top level diplomats. He was Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs from 1953 to 1956. He is credited with having been one of the "key men" in American preparations for the Geneva "Big Four" Conference in July 1955. He has participated in numerous international diplomatic conferences of the past three years.

Livingston Tallmadge Merchant is directly descended on his father's side from George Washington's second Secretary of the Treasury, Oliver Wolcott. His maternal ancestors include Sir Thomas Tallmadge who came to the colonies in 1632, and General William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. One of the two children of the late Huntington Wolcott and Mary Floyd (Tallmadge) Merchant, he was born in New York City on November 23, 1903. He is a graduate (1922) of the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut, and of Princeton University (*cum laude* in 1926) where he was a member of the American Whig-Cliosophic Society, the student debating group.

Joining the Boston and New York investment counselling firm of Scudder, Stevens, and Clark as an associate, he was attached to the Boston office. He became a general partner of the firm in 1930. and from 1936 to 1942 was in addition a director of the Scudder, Stevens and Clark Fund, Inc. Making his home in Morristown, New Jersey, Merchant was a director of the First National Iron Bank of Morristown from 1940 to 1942 and from 1942 to 1948 was a director of the Glen Falls Insurance Company and affiliates.

His continuous service with the U.S. Department of State began in March 1942, when he became assistant chief of the division of defense materials. He was chief of the blockade and supply division in 1943 and held advisory posts with the Eastern Hemisphere Division prior to his appointment as chief of that division in 1944.

In an article in the State Department's *Bulletin* in June 1944, Merchant summarized the case of the United States in urging Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, Portugal and Spain to stop shipment of strategic materials to Germany. While appreciating the difficult position of the other four "neutrals," Merchant did not hesitate to describe Spain as "a dictatorship under debt to Hitler" (New York *Times,* June 9, 1944).

Named chief of the war areas economic division in October, 1944 and a special assistant to the Secretary of State in 1945, Merchant went to Europe as a member of the Rosenman Mission. In October 1945 he began a year of service at the U.S. Embassy in Paris as economic counselor with the personal rank of Minister. He also became a U.S. representative on the Central Rhine Commission established at Strasbourg, France and the head of a technical committee on removal of mines and other obstructions. He was the U.S. member on the council of the European Central Inland Transportation Organization before his recall to Washington in the fall of 1946 to become chief of the State Department's aviation division and deputy director of the Office of Transportation and Communications. He was the alternate U.S. delegate to the International Civil Aviation Organization's assembly at Montreal, Canada in 1947, and the U.S. delegate to the Aviation Conference in Switzerland later in the same year.

Appointed a Foreign Service officer in 1947, Merchant was assigned in the following year as counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Nanking, China. Withdrawal of the Chinese Nationalist Government to Formosa in 1949 brought Merchant back to Washington to become deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs and, in the following year, a member of the committee handling negotiations on U.N. aid for the Republic of Korea.

Named special assistant to the Secretary of State on mutual security affairs in November 1951, he was given the responsibility for handling the State Department's relations with the Mutual Security Agency headed by W. Averell Harriman. In 1952 he was named deputy to the special representative in Europe with the rank of Ambassador, and also the alternate U.S. Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council.

Following the inauguration of President Eisenhower in January 1953 and the installation of John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State, Livingston Merchant was nominated for the post of Assistant Secretary for European Affairs and was sworn into office in March of that year. As an authority on transportation he was called in May as a witness at Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on Senator Alexander Wiley's bill for participation of the United States in the St. Lawrence Seaway project, and testified in its favor.

In September he presided at Luxembourg over a gathering of U.S. Ambassadors in Europe to discuss U.S. foreign policy problems. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in June 1954, Merchant described as "excellent" the chances for French ratification of the EDC treaty, but at the same time "urged use of a legislative 'lever' to force both France and Italy to approve" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 15, 1954). With Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy he conducted with French officials in Paris in September 1954 the final discussions preliminary to the coming nine-power conference in London and was with Secretary Dulles at several other conferences.

Called in June 1955 as a witness at hearings on the Eisenhower Administration's foreign aid bill, he testified that the mutual security program had "paid off in both military and political terms" and that it "seemed certain that recent conciliatory gestures from Moscow had been brought about by growing Western strength" (New York *Times,* June 15, 1955).

Although he was not the senior among the seven other U.S. delegates who accompanied President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles to the so-called "Big Four" Conference at Geneva beginning on July 18, 1955, Merchant was characterized as "the man upon whom Secretary Dulles—and in Geneva President Eisenhower—leans most heavily" (New York *Times,* July 21, 1955). With State Department Counselor Douglas MacArthur II he had, furthermore "shared . . . the major responsibility for planning the conference on the United States side."

He was later sent by Secretary Dulles on a mission of consultations preliminary to the meeting, in October, of the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States, at which "European security and Germany" and "development of contacts between East and West" were to be considered. He met at Bonn with West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer prior to the latter's impending visit to Moscow, as well as with officials in Paris and London. It was during his trip that it was apparently established that "the three Western Powers would firmly reject Soviet proposals for a European settlement . . . on the basis of a divided Germany" (New York *Times,* September 14, 1955).

LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT

At a meeting in Madrid between Dulles, Merchant, Generalissimo Franco and his Foreign Minister on November 1, 1955, the "peace and security . . . of the free nations" and the 1953 agreements by which the United States obtained air and naval bases in Spain were discussed but without raising the controversial question of increased American economic aid to Spain.

As a former member of Princeton's American Whig-Cliosophic Society, Merchant protested in April, 1956 against the invitation issued to former State Department employee Alger Hiss (convicted of perjury) to address the society, (New York *Times,* April 12, 1956). In the same month Merchant was honored by the Hotchkiss School as an "alumnus who through personal achievements brought favor and distinction to himself and to the school."

When President Eisenhower went to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, for "get acquainted" meetings with President Ruiz Cortines of Mexico and Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada in March, 1956, Merchant was a member of the Presidential party. Not long afterward the U.S. Ambassador to Canada, R. Douglas Stuart, resigned, and in April 1956, Merchant was nominated as his successor. His appointment was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on May 7 and on May 23 he presented his credentials to Governor-General Vincent Massey.

He took up his duties at Ottawa at a time when the Conservative opposition, looking forward to a general election in 1957, was charging the Liberal Government of St. Laurent with "selling out to foreign capital" through its policy of encouraging foreign investment (New York *Times,* April 15, 1956). U.S.

MERCHANT, LIVINGSTON T.—*Cont.*

capital investment alone amounted to $8 billion while a technicality of the Canadian income tax law discouraged American companies from inviting Canadians into partnership. "The appointment of Mr. Merchant, a top-level career diplomat, was gratifying to Canadians," Raymond Daniell wrote in the New York *Times* (June 3, 1956). "They saw in it a recognition by Washington of the increased stature of their country in world affairs." The new Ambassador himself had declared that "nothing was more important than close relations between the United States and Canada."

In August 1956 Ambassador Merchant and Canadian Finance Minister Walter Harris signed a treaty lowering the 95 per cent requirement for foreign ownership of Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. corporations to 51 per cent. The United States, Great Britain and Canada signed an agreement on September 24, 1956 to pool their atomic patent rights for private use.

Merchant married Elizabeth Stiles of Washington, D.C. on December 10, 1927 and they have two daughters, Elizabeth Gerard (Mrs. William Tyson) and Mary Tallmadge, and one son, Livingston Tallmadge, Jr. The Ambassador is an Episcopalian. His clubs are: the Metropolitan, Princeton (Washington), Chevy Chase (Maryland) and the University Cottage (Princeton). He has been described as tall and slender with brown hair and brown eyes.

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MERRILL, CHARLES E(DWARD) Oct. 19, 1885- Investment banker; financier

Address: b. c/o Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine St., New York 5; 281 S. County Rd., Palm Beach, Fla.; h. Merrill's Landing, Palm Beach, Fla.

Bulletin: Charles E. Merrill died on October 6, 1956.

The vision of Charles E. Merrill of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane led him to pioneer in the field of merchandising stocks and bonds to the small investor by the dissemination of conservative and sound financial analysis. Merrill, who is a spokesman of Wall Street's philosophy of the importance of a free capital market to our system of free enterprise, began his career in the financial district of New York in 1911. In 1941 he formed the firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, the "chain store of the brokerage business," and became a senior partner. Since 1948 he has served as directing partner. Merrill is also known as a generous benefactor of educational and religious institutions.

"American business and industrial management," Merrill has said, "is not doing effective work in educating its own personnel in the economic foundations that underlie the American way of life. . . . If America is not to go the way of Europe, the mass of the people must realize their economic stake in our present system, must find in it the opportunity and emotional outlet that people abroad think they see in the socialist state" (*America's Fifty Foremost Business Leaders,* 1948).

Charles Edward Merrill was born in Green Cove Springs, Florida on October 19, 1885 to Octavia (Wilson) and Dr. Charles Morton Merrill, a country physician and drugstore proprietor. Young Charles worked in his father's store and had a newspaper route. He attended Amherst College in Massachusetts, where he earned his tuition by waiting on tables and selling mail-order clothes.

While at Amherst he was a member of the baseball team and after his graduation in 1908 he returned to Florida, played semiprofessional baseball, and worked on a small newspaper in West Palm Beach. Later he had a job with Patchogue Plymouth Mills. In 1911 Merrill took a position with George H. Burr & Company, New York investment brokers and dealers in commercial paper. Within a short time he became head of the bond department.

In a sublet room at 71 Broadway Merrill established the firm of Charles E. Merrill in January 1914 and soon afterward entered into partnership with Edmund C. Lynch, doing a "general investment business in stocks and bonds." Merrill made his first fortune as an underwriter, specializing in chain stores. He took stock warrants as part of his underwriting fee and when the stocks went up he sold them at a profit.

During World War I he enlisted in the U.S. Army and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the air corps. In 1926 he was instrumental in organizing Safeway Stores, Inc., and founded in 1932 the *Family Circle Magazine,* distributed by Safeway. Merrill is the largest single stockholder of Safeway, which is now the second largest food retailer in the country (A & P Food Stores is first).

Merrill Lynch & Company went out of the brokerage business in January 1930, turning its accounts over to E. A. Pierce & Company in order to concentrate on underwriting and investment banking. Merrill's firm then specialized in equity securities of growing chain stores including Safeway, First National Stores, McCrory Stores Corporation, S. S. Kresge Company, and Western Auto Supply.

Returning to brokerage operations in 1940, after Lynch had died, Charles E. Merrill merged Merrill Lynch & Company with E. A. Pierce & Company, a security and commodity brokerage chain, and Cassatt & Company to form Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt. *Time* (February 20, 1940) noted that Pierce's commodity business offers Merrill "a steady contact with industrialists who may be wanting some underwriting done. . . . Merrill also knows that almost no amount of capital can put an investment banker in the big league unless he has a nation-wide security selling organization or a number of . . . institutional connections. . . . The Pierce brokerage chain offers Merrill a ready-made framework for a new distributing organization of its own."

On August 18, 1941 the new partnership combined with the firm of Fenner & Beane to become Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. It was at the outset the largest brokerage house in the world, with seventy-one partners, offices in ninety-three cities and membership in twenty-eight security and commodity exchanges. Its four senior partners were Charles E. Merrill, E. A. Pierce, Philip W. Russell, and Charles E. Fenner.

In this period Charles E. Merrill introduced ideas on Wall Street which were a definite departure from former practices. He paid salaries to salesmen, instead of commissions; all service charges were eliminated; and the firm's magazine, *Investor's Reader,* a bi-weekly was established. Merrill Lynch began merchandising securities through informative advertising and easy-to-read investment studies directed at the general public, particularly at the small investor. The firm was the first to make full public disclosures in the form of annual reports of its operation, holdings, and the investments of its partners. A sales training program was inaugurated. This and other Merrill Lynch innovations were adopted by other Wall Street brokers.

Martin Mayer in his book *Wall Street: Men and Money* (1955) wrote, "Merrill brought in the public [to Wall Street], not as lambs to be fleeced but as partners in the benefits. Today a man who loses his shirt in the market is the victim of his own stupidity or greed, not of the machinations of insiders. The climate of the 1930's helped, the New Deal laws helped, and many individuals helped, but the prime mover was Charlie Merrill."

At present Merrill Lynch has 107 partners, with 116 offices in 106 cities in the U. S., Canada and Cuba, and over 4,600 employees. (Charles E. Merrill is reported to have a 25 per cent interest in the firm.) The organization is the largest securities broker on every exchange of any size, the largest commission broker in every commodity futures market, the largest over-the-counter dealer, and the fifth largest underwriter of corporate securities. Because of its size it has been nicknamed "We the People."

In Merrill Lynch's annual report for 1950 Charles E. Merrill said that if the country is to be faced with a long-range, large-scale mobilization, it will need a much larger and more efficient industrial capacity. "This is not the kind of industrial re-equipment, however, the government should finance. . . . There are more investors in America today than ever before . . . they have enormous amounts of cash that can be made available to industry" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 7, 1951).

Wide World

CHARLES E. MERRILL

The 1953 annual report expressed regret with the failure of the Eisenhower Administration to remove "restrictive tax penalties on capital investments" such as the capital gains tax and the double taxation on dividends. It praised the progress made under the new monthly investment plan of the New York Stock Exchange.

The annual report for 1954 indicated that Merrill Lynch's income from operations increased 53 per cent in 1954, from $47.7 million to $73.3 million. The firm did about "10.2 per cent of all round-lot business on the New York Stock Exchange" in 1954 and "17.8 per cent of all the odd-lot volume" (*Business Week,* February 26, 1955). Since 1941 its assets have grown from $78 million to $456.8 million. About $2,500,000 are spent by the firm each year on promotion in the form of advertising, exhibits for farmers at state fairs, lectures at women's clubs, among other devices.

One of Merrill Lynch's ideas for bringing Wall Street to Main Street, launched in April 1954, is the group of three blue and silver buses or stockmobiles, from which stocks are sold in the suburbs of Chicago (Illinois), Boston (Massachusetts), and Newark (New Jersey). A "How to Invest Show" was sponsored by Merrill Lynch in May 1955 in New York City with exhibits explaining the operations of Wall Street and portraying the progress of American business and industry.

Very much interested in the nation's educational and religious institutions, Merrill has made gifts to over fifty universities and colleges and to Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Mormon charities. In 1945 the Merrill Foundation for the Advancement of Financial Knowledge was established by the firm. Among the recipients of grants have been University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in Philadelphia, the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. and the Massa-

MERRILL, CHARLES E.—*Continued*

chusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. On his sixty-eighth birthday, October 19, 1953, Charles E. Merrill was honored by the firm of Merrill Lynch through its establishment of a scholarship fund in his name at Amherst College for sons of the firm's employees.

In 1951 Merrill gave his sixteen-acre estate in Southampton, Long Island to Amherst College for the creation of a "place where experts . . . living together informally, may probe, ponder and discuss" significant issues in their fields. Called the Merrill Center of Economics, it held its first session in the summer of 1953. A chair of medicine at Harvard University was endowed by Charles E. Merrill in November of 1954 in honor of Dr. Samuel A. Levine, heart specialist of Harvard Medical School, who treated Merrill for a heart condition.

Honorary degrees bestowed upon the financier include the honorary M.A. degree from Amherst (1933), LL.D. degrees from the University of Michigan (1945), John B. Stetson University (1946), Amherst College (1948), Kenyon College (1949), and the D.C.S. degree from New York University (1950).

He is a director of Patchogue Plymouth Mills and the Beekman Street Hospital, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade, Sons of the American Revolution, and Chi Psi fraternity (president, 1940-49). His clubs are the Everglades, Seminoles, Palm Beach Yacht, Bath and Tennis in Palm Beach, Florida; Bankers', Downtown Association, City, Amherst and River in New York City; and Shinnecock Hills, Meadow, National Golf Links and Southampton.

On April 12, 1912 Eliza Church and Merrill were married. By this marriage Merrill's children are Charles Edward and Doris (Mrs. Robert A. Magowan). Merrill's second wife was Hellen Ingram, whom he married on February 19, 1925 and by whom he had one son, James Ingram. They were divorced on February 22, 1939. His third marriage, with Kinta Des Mare on March 8, 1939, ended in divorce on December 16, 1952.

For wise investment, Merrill advises: "Invest little by little, and not just in stocks—in a house and furniture, too. That way, your investment will grow just as surely as American business has grown. If you have any faith in the future of the country, it's your best bet" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 15, 1949).

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MERRILL, FRANK (DOW) Dec. 4, 1903-Dec. 11, 1955 Retired U.S. Army officer; advanced through ranks to major general (1944); assistant military attaché to Japan, 1938-1941; member of General Stilwell's staff; commanded group of jungle fighters known as 'Merrill's Marauders' in 1944 Burma campaign; Chief of Staff of Tenth U.S. Army (1945); Chief of Staff of Sixth U.S. Army (1946-1947); Deputy Chief of American Advisory Military Mission to Philippine Government; appointed New Hampshire Public Works and Highways Commissioner in 1949. See *Current Biography* (July) 1944.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 D 13 '55

MILLER, MITCH(ELL WILLIAM) July 4, 1911- Musician; impressario

Address: b. Columbia Records, Inc., 799 7th Ave., New York 19; h. Stony Point, New York

Whether recognizing the name of "Mitch" Miller or not, everyone in the United States within earshot of a jukebox, phonograph, radio or television set in the past nine years has heard the songs which he has selected and the singers which he has coached. Miller, or "The Beard," is known as a double-threat man. He is an accomplished oboist who has played with symphony orchestras and chamber music groups, and at the same time is one of Tin Pan Alley's most ingenious, inventive, and highly paid impresarios. Since 1950 when he was made head of the popular records division of Columbia Records Incorporated, his records have led the field. Two of his choices, Johnny Ray's "Cry" and Jimmy Boyd's "I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus," each sold 2,000,000 copies and in one year he has had as many as twenty-two "hits," or records which sold at least 200,000 copies each. Other successful records have been "The Yellow Rose of Texas" and "Come On-a My House."

He is also director of the Little Golden Records (for children), a subsidiary of Simon & Schuster. This firm issues millions of records a year. In addition he conducts a Sunday television show on the Columbia Broadcasting System network during which he interviews guest artists.

Mitchell William Miller was born on July 4, 1911 in Rochester, New York, the son of Abram Calman Miller, an immigrant wrought-iron worker, and Hinda (Rosenblum) Miller, who was once a seamstress in the Russian Czar's summer palace outside Warsaw. Young Miller attended East High School in Rochester, and the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, at which he had a full scholarship. He was graduated *cum laude* in 1932, receiving the Bachelor of Music degree. He was a member of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra from 1930 to 1933 and then played under David Mannes for a season at the Metropolitan Museum of Art concerts in New York.

While he was on the road playing in the orchestra of *Porgy and Bess* in 1935 he received an offer to become a solo oboist with the Columbia Broadcasting System Symphony Orchestra. Miller accepted the position and remained with that orchestra until 1947. Frequently in those days he appeared with such groups as the Saidenberg Little Symphony and the Budapest String Quartet either at Town Hall or the Ninety-Second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association in New York—Miller was offered several jobs with major symphony orchestras but turned them down because they didn't pay enough. He also appeared with André Kostelanetz' and Percy Faith's orchestras.

In 1947 Miller was hired to supervise classical recordings by the Mercury Record Corporation. He was soon promoted to popular artists and repertoire director (known in the music world as an A. and R. man). Mercury's officials found that Miller had a "fresh approach to popular music" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* September 27, 1952).

One of Mitch Miller's "inventions" as they have been called, (while working for Mercury Records) was "Mule Train" which was sung by Frankie Laine accompanied by three guitars producing grunts and snarls, a wood block to make whip cracks, and an echo chamber to produce the effect of a vast commotion—and in two months 1,250,000 copies had been sold. Other Miller specialties have been "Because of You" with Tony Bennett, "Lucky Old Sun", again with Laine, "The Roving Kind", and "You Belong to Me" with Jo Stafford.

At the same time Miller took on the job of musical director of Little Golden Records, which was then just beginning operations. He put into practice his theory that "only wind and percussion instruments—no strings—should be used on children's records, and that the rhythm should be relentless" (*New Yorker,* June 6, 1953). Little Golden is now one of the most prosperous of children's recording companies. In February 1950 Miller left Mercury to become the head of the popular music division of Columbia Records.

Miller himself frankly admits that some of the songs he picks are mediocre, and sometimes the singers are unknown (when he starts with them) but after he has prescribed unorthodox instrumental accompaniments, and worked through hours of recording sessions in which he has coached singers "down to the last breath," he has produced recordings which often have been spectacularly popular. Characteristic was the creation of his recording of "Come On-a My House", a fast patter song based on an Armenian theme, with words by playwright William Saroyan and Ross Bagdasarian. This, Miller decided, was to be sung by Rosemary Clooney, a singer who up to this time had had only very moderate success. In *Collier's* (January 19, 1952) Gilbert Millstein wrote of this record that its "distinction lies as much in its sophisticated use of the ancient harpsicord as a jazz instrument as in the singer's voice, and is only one of the techniques that have come to be known as Miller trade-marks on a record." Miller spent several days hunting up a harpsicord, which he rented for $200 and recorded the song. "At the playback of the fifth take, which he decided to issue, Miller climbed ecstatically on a chair in a studio control room, closed his eyes, lifted his arms in the manner of a man possessed, and trumpeted gravely, 'I'll get them to ship a hundred thousand of these out in three days.'" Miss Clooney has forgotten neither this scene nor her benefactor.

MITCH MILLER

Miller developed "dubbing" to such a fine point that he once produced a record by combining music recorded in England, a vocal quartet recorded in New York and a song sung by Vic Damone in Hollywood. He even had Patti Page singing duets with herself. Finally the musician's union complained, and "tracking" is now banned.

At Columbia Records he is, of course, under much pressure from music publishers, and is the object of what is known in the trade as "romancing". This is to say they shower him with boxes of cigars, monogrammed handkerchiefs, fancy lighters, etc.—and cluster in his outer office all day long in hopes of catching his ear for a few seconds to tell him of a new song which will "fracture" him. Miller listens to about forty to fifty songs a day, picking only a few—although in a year he must choose some 400 to keep Columbia's recording artists busy. Listening to songs or working in a recording studio Miller eats constantly—delicatessen sandwiches, yogurt, pickles, candy bars, coffee and ginger ale. Every month or so he flies to Hollywood to supervise recordings of Columbia artists working there.

Although he is now one of the top men in the popular music business in America—his five-year contract pays him $25,000 a year, and his Little Golden Records royalties bring him another $12,000, and he has other sources of revenue—Miller is only mildly entertained by the effects he produces, for he is basically a "long-hair" man—a serious musician. He is grateful that his jobs pay him more than any oboist ever could earn, but he has said, "I wouldn't buy that stuff for myself. There's no real artistic satis-

MILLER, MITCH—*Continued*

faction in this job. I satisfy my musical ego elsewhere" (*Time,* August 20, 1951). Miller still plays the oboe, but not frequently enough to please some friends who feel that a fine musician is going to waste. The oboe (which Miller took up because it was the only instrument left unclaimed when he reported for orchestra in high school, back in Rochester) is a difficult and temperamental instrument, but Miller's mastery of it, and above all his tone, have drawn such critical appraisals, as "rich", "lush", "creamy", "voluptuous", "rotund" and "round without being greasy." Miller has played under such conductors as Leopold Stokowski, Sir Thomas Beecham, and Igor Stravinsky. He was invited to play with cellist Pablo Casals but refused for lack of time.

At the Eastman School Miller had met a piano student, Frances Josephine Alexander of Quincy, Illinois and after a courtship conducted chiefly by air mail they were married on September 10, 1935. They live in a ten-room house built in 1805 in Stony Point, New York with their three children: Andrea, Margaret and Mitchell. Miller often works seventeen hours a day, but on weekends he relaxes—as much as is possible with the swarms of visitors who descend on them. Nevertheless, life at Stony Point so impressed Alec Wilder, the composer, that he wrote a song about it, "It's So Peaceful in the Country." Miller is a good week-end cook, is partial to Toulouse-Lautrec lithographs and enjoys fishing. For the October 1948 issue of *Etude* he wrote a lengthy and scholarly discussion entitled "About the Oboe." In an article he wrote for the New York *Times Magazine* (April 24, 1955) Miller discusses trends in popular music. He is stoutish and five feet ten inches tall. His eyes are hazel. During 1940 he added a reddish-brown, artfully trimmed moustache and beard. He is a member of Phi Mu Alpha fraternity and the Bohemians.

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Who is Who in Music (1951)

MILLS, WILBUR D(AIGH) May 24, 1909- U.S. Representative from Arkansas; lawyer

Address: b. Room 1131, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; Searcy, Ark.; h. Kensett, Ark.; 2701 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

For the past thirteen years a member of the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee and most recently the second ranking Democrat on that committee, Congressman Wilbur D. Mills of the Second Arkansas District has served in Congress since 1939. He is an expert on the internal revenue and "an effective, if moderate, advocate of tax policies traditionally espoused by the Democrats." He is a member of the Senate-House joint committees on Internal Revenue Taxation and the Economic Report, and in the Eighty-fourth Congress served as chairman of a subcommittee of the latter assigned to "outline a tax policy designed to meet our growth requirements in the coming years."

Wilbur Daigh Mills, the son of a country banker, was born to Ardra Pickens Mills and Abbie Lois (Daigh) Mills at Kensett, White County, Arkansas on May 24, 1909. He was ten years old and in a local public grade school when a visit to Kensett by the late U.S. Representative William A. Oldfield turned his thoughts permanently away from railroad engineering as a career. "I decided . . . that I wanted to be a Congressman," Louis Cassels has quoted him. "I've never regretted the decision" (*Nation's Business,* March 1956).

From the Kensett High School Mills proceeded to attend the Methodist-affiliated Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas where he received his A.B. degree in 1930. He went on to the Harvard University Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts to work for the LL.B. degree, awarded him three years later. He was admitted to the Arkansas state bar in 1933, but because of the depression worked for about a year as the cashier in his father's bank at Kensett before hanging out his lawyer's shingle at nearby Searcy.

Mills has been active in Democratic politics since 1934, when he was elected county and probate judge for White County. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate for U.S. Representative for the Second Arkansas District at the state primary on August 9, 1938, and was duly elected to the post in November. Reelected at all subsequent biennial elections, Mills has faced opposition in the primaries only twice, and never since 1944.

Seated in the Seventy-sixth Congress in January 1939, the freshman Representative from Arkansas was named to the House Banking and Currency Committee on which he served in this and the ensuing Congress. Mills has what has been described as "a first-class legal mind" and when the Seventy-eighth Congress convened in 1943 he was assigned to the House Ways and Means Committee.

His attitude on labor and foreign relations was reflected in his votes to override President Truman's veto of the Case strike control bill (June 1946) and to authorize the 3¾ billion dollar British loan (July).

In the first session of the Eightieth Congress he voted against limiting the Presidency to two terms (February 1947) and favored the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May 1947). As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee Mills assailed a Republican proposal, in March 1947, to substitute a "manufacturers' excise tax" for the direct income tax. "Why don't they call it a sales tax and be done with it" he asked. "Any excise tax inevitably would fall on the consumers" (*PM,* March 21, 1947). In the second session of the Eightieth Congress Mills voted for the $6 billion foreign aid authorization

(March 1948), the tidelands oil bill (April) and the Mundt-Nixon subversive activities control bill (May). He voted against the G.O.P. tax reduction bill (February), the one-year trade agreements extension (May) and the displaced persons bill (June).

The so-called "Mills Plan" to increase Federal revenue for the 1949-50 fiscal year by forcing corporations to pay their 1949 income taxes early in 1950 was introduced to the Democrat-controlled Eighty-first Congress in May 1949. (This plan, which if adopted might have converted a treasury deficit into a small immediate surplus, was criticized as "figure juggling" and as an embarrassment to small concerns; it was not pressed at the time, but gained favor in the following year, and was adopted by the House in June 1950 and by the Senate Finance Committee in August.)

In March 1949 Mills had proposed the establishment of a tax settlement board and in April he joined with two other Congressmen in sponsoring a bill to legalize the so-called "reserve clause" in professional baseball contracts. (The same trio also proposed, in 1951, the exemption of all professional sports from the Federal anti-trust laws.) In November 1953 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the controversial "reserve clause," thus reaffirming the decision that the game is a sport, not a business, and therefore, outside the scope of laws restricting monopolies.

Mills favored the Brannan farm plan in April 1949 and exemption of natural gas producers from Federal regulation in August; and in February, 1950 he cast his vote against the "voluntary compliance" fair employment practices bill. (Mills has sided "consistently with the Southern bloc on segregation and civil rights," Louis Cassels has noted. "I couldn't stay in Congress unless I voted the way I do on these highly emotional issues," Mills himself has explained.)

During the second session of the Eighty-second Congress he voted (June 1952) for invoking the Taft-Hartley Law to halt the steel strike and in favor of retention of high-level farm price supports. He was named Democratic caucus chairman when the Republican-controlled Eighty-third Congress was convened in January 1953. Wilbur Mills was the second Democrat in rank on the Ways and Means Committee, headed for the next two years by Daniel A. Reed of New York (see *C.B.*, May 1953). Mills in July 1953 was for extension of the excess profits tax and moved unsuccessfully to curb an increase to $290 billion on the national debt (August). He was against a Federal sales tax, and predicted that such a tax could not be pushed through the House. In 1954 the author of the "Mills Plan" of 1949-50 "supported the Treasury's request that corporation taxes be speeded up even more—one payment in September and another in December on the current year's estimated liability" (*Business Week*, May 21, 1955).

Votes against statehood for Hawaii (March 1953), admission of 217,000 refugees from Communism (July), the Eisenhower Administration's general tax revision bill (March 1954) and the St. Lawrence Seaway (May) were recorded by Mills during the Eighty-third Congress. He favored legalizing wiretapping in certain circumstances (April) and making membership in the Communist party a crime (August).

Wide World
WILBUR D. MILLS

With the return of the House of Representatives to Democratic control in January 1955, Jere Cooper of Tennessee succeeded Reed as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the Eighty-fourth Congress. Mills, who was a member of the Senate-House joint committees on Internal Revenue Taxation and on the Economic Report as well as the second ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, quickly exerted a greatly augmented influence in fiscal matters. ("Mr. Cooper," Louis Cassels has observed, "leans toward the role of impartial presiding officer, and often remains aloof from partisan scrimmages, leaving it to Mr. Mills to carry the ball for the Democratic majority.")

Mills personally sponsored in February 1955 a Democratic proposal to reduce the individual income tax by $20 with an additional $20 allowance for each dependent. In March he demanded that a complete study of the omnibus tax revision bill of 1954 be made to discover "errors." A special subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report was set up in May to "outline a tax policy designed to meet . . . growth requirements in the coming years," with Mills as chairman. On a roll call in May 1955 he was in favor of 90 per cent of parity farm price supports and in joint Senate-House conferences in June of 1955 he fought "protectionist amendments" to the reciprocal trade bill.

At the end of December 1955 the Mills subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report made public, after several months of study by some eighty leading econ-

MILLS, WILBUR D.—*Continued*

omists and the committee members, a unanimous report urging reduction of the Federal debt "during periods of boom" and recommending to the consideration of the Senate and House committees "tax improvements" including easing of the income tax at lower levels, a "greater differential in effective rates applicable to small and large corporations," broadening of the tax base for both corporations and individuals, and the removable of "inequities" favoring some taxpayers at the expense of others. Mills was the sponsor in February 1956 of a House bill to allow deductions up to $100 an individual on election campaign contributions; and in March and April along with Representative Cooper, he strongly urged the passage of House Bill 5550 authorizing United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and involving a transfer by Congress of its authority over tariffs.

In the second session of the Eighty-Fourth Congress Mills went on record in favor of the Colorado River project (March 1956) and the Eisenhower highway program (April) and against the Powell amendment to the school aid bill banning Federal aid to any state defying the U.S. Supreme Court's integration ruling (July).

A special subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, with Mills as chairman, was set up by the House on July 11 for an investigation into the operation and effects of Federal tax laws. (For a comprehensive statement of Mills's personal views on the income tax and other sources of revenue, see an interview in the *U.S. News & World Report* July 27, 1956).

Congressman Mills is a member of the American Bar Association, an active layman in the Methodist church, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was described by Louis Cassels as "stocky"; he wears "narrow Ben Franklin glasses" for reading, is "a heavy smoker of filter cigarettes," and is "a loyal fan" of the Washington Senators baseball team and the University of Arkansas "Razorbacks." Married since May 27, 1934 to the former Clarine Billingsley of Kensett, he has two daughters, Martha Sue and Rebecca Ann.

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MIRZA, ISKANDER (mēr'z*ȧ*, ēs-kȧn'dẽr) Nov. 13, 1899- President of the Republic of Pakistan

Address: Karachi, Pakistan.

Pakistan became an Islamic republic on March 2, 1956 and Major General Iskander Mirza, then Governor General, signed the bill which created the republic as crowds in Karachi cheered. The Constituent Assembly passed a resolution approving continued membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations (India is the only other republic in the Commonwealth). Mirza was elected the new republic's first and provisional President by the Assembly on March 5. When he was nominated by the Moslem United Front coalition he promised to hold general elections "within the shortest possible time." He took office on March 23.

Mirza had been Governor General of Pakistan since 1955 after Ghulam Mohammed resigned. "A major general who speaks the tribesmen's language and plays a profitable game of bridge with diplomats" is the way he was described in the New York *Times* when he assumed the duties of his predecessor temporarily on August 7.

General Mirza had been emerging more and more as the country's strong man during a series of internal and international crises that have marked the history of Pakistan since it was constituted as a Dominion on August 14, 1947. Content with power behind the scenes when Pakistan became independent, he had been more recently the instrument through which his predecessor ruled.

According to *Time* (August 15, 1955) and *Reporter* (January 27, 1955), Mirza has little patience with the politicians he has handled so often and successfully and does not subscribe to the founders' concept of a Moslem nation, although he himself is a Moslem. As Governor General, he had believed that he should have "extensive and clearly defined powers, including the power to dismiss governments." He regards democracy as something for which Pakistanis still must be educated.

Iskander Mirza was born on November 13, 1899, the son of a wealthy Bengali landowner. While studying for his B.A. degree at Ephinstone College, Bombay, he was appointed to Sandhurst, Britain's military college, at Camberley, England. There he distinguished himself as a crack rifle shot and earned his cricket "blue."

The first Indian cadet to become a British army officer, he won distinction as a military and civil servant of the rulers of his native land. He fought with the Cameronians (2nd Scottish Rifles) at Kohat in 1922 and with the 17th Poona Horse in Waziristan in 1924. For twenty years he was Britain's "top policeman" in the Khyber Pass northern frontier area.

He entered the Indian Political Service in 1926, serving as assistant commissioner at Abbottabad, Bannu, Nowshera and Tank and as deputy commissioner at Hazara and Mardan. His understanding of tribal affairs won him appointment as deputy commissioner at Peshawar (1940-45), after which he became political agent for the Orissa States.

In 1946 he was appointed joint secretary to the Ministry of Defense of the government of India. On India's partition the following year, he became the first Defense Secretary of the Pakistan government. In 1954 he was sent to restore order in East Pakistan, where formation of a provincial government by an avowed secessionist had been followed by rioting. He suspended the newly elected popular Parliament and, with only one army division at his disposal, kept order among 44,000,000 people (*Reporter*, January 27, 1955).

While serving as Governor of East Bengal (East Pakistan) he was mobbed by cheering crowds, grateful for his prodigious efforts in behalf of sufferers in a flood disaster. "Mirza," commented a prominent Pakistani, "has done more for the common man whom he says he despises than all the politicians who promised a new heaven on earth to get votes" (*Time,* August 15, 1955).

When he was appointed a Minister in the central government of Pakistan in October 1954, his portfolios were the Interior, and States and Frontier Regions. In June 1955 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly on the Moslem League ticket. Never before a party member, he chose "the party which was responsible for the creation of Pakistan."

Mirza's views on the nature of the state owe much to Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turkish republic, according to correspondent John P. Callahan, writing in the New York *Times* (August 7, 1955). Kemal's fifteen-year rule was marked by a steady trend away from the political influence of religious leaders toward a secular state.

Mirza's views were more specifically formulated in a statement to foreign correspondents read by the secretary of Pakistan's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on December 4, 1954:

"The head of a parliamentary government after his election manages, through the party system, a complete hold on governmental machinery. The delegated power is entirely for the purpose of controlling the people themselves and regulating their life and conduct in accordance with established customs, law and usage."

Writing in the *Reporter* (January 27, 1955), Philip Deane recounts that he asked General Mirza, during pacification operations in East Bengal, what he would do if a certain renowned holy man and allegedly leftist agitator should return from England to make trouble. According to Deane, Mirza expressed the hope that the holy man's supporters would demonstrate at the airport, in the event of his return, so that "I can have one of my crack marksmen shoot him." Asked if the interviewer might quote him, the general is reported to have replied: "Please do. Our friend might read your report and decide to stay out of the country."

The general is described by Deane as one of the hierarchy chosen to run the country by its founder, Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Jinnah gave the hierarchs much power but, as a born autocrat, knew how to control them. After Jinnah's death in 1948 and that of his successor, Liaquat Ali Khan, in 1951, politicians and religious leaders began to make their influence felt in Pakistan.

Then came strained relations with India over the control of Jammu and Kashmir, near war with Afghanistan over independence agitation among border tribesmen, and riots and secessionist threats in East Pakistan. Governor General Ghulam Mohammed reasserted the authority of the hierarchy, dismissing the Constituent Assembly. Confined by paralysis, however, he handed over the reins to Mirza.

Embassy of Pakistan

ISKANDER MIRZA

Mirza was sworn in as President of the world's first Islamic Republic on March 23. "An outspoken critic of religious fanatics," according to the New York *Times,* "he has pledged complete freedom and equality for Pakistan's Hindu minority. The population is predominantly Moslem."

President Mirza is described as "tough, intelligent, Western-minded" and "colorful enough to attract legend." He is "dapper in his Savile Row suits, gallant in the presence of ladies." He "loathes intrigue and is staunchly loyal to those who trust him" (*Time,* August 15, 1955).

Democracy, to his mind, is a fine ideal, but what does it mean? "Power to the people. Power to choose. Choice, however, presupposes knowledge. You have seen these illiterate peasants. What do they know? They certainly do not know more about running an administration than I do" (*Reporter,* January 27, 1955).

Mirza occupies a large house in Karachi with spacious grounds and a white portico, which is both his official residence and office. His second wife is a Persian. Humayun, a son by Mirza's first wife, was married in 1954 to Josephine Wing Hildreth, a graduate of Vassar College and the daughter of U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Horace A. Hildreth. Mirza is fond of riding, shooting and horse racing.

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MOHAMMAD, BAKSHI GHULAM *See* Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad

MOHAMMED, GHULAM Aug. 29, 1895-Aug. 29, 1956 Former Governor-General of the Dominion of Pakistan (1951-55); economist; Finance Minister from formation of Pakistan in 1947 until 1951; appointed Governor-General of his country in 1951 by the late King George VI of Great Britain. See *Current Biography* (July) 1954.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Ag 30 '56

MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH (mō-hŭm'-măd zä'hēr shä) Oct. 30, 1914- King of Afghanistan

Address: Royal Palace, Dilkusha, Kabul, Afghanistan

Landlocked by Pakistan, Iran and a 900-mile U.S.S.R. frontier, the constitutional monarchy of Afghanistan is about the size of France with a population of 12,000,000, predominantly Mohammedans, whose ruler is King Mohammed Zahir Shah. Because of a dispute with Pakistan, Afghanistan's access to the West was cut off in 1955 when Pakistan closed the border and blocked Afghanistan's exports and imports through the port of Karachi. The U.S.S.R. offered a route through Soviet territory and Afghanistan's King was faced with the political dilemma of accepting help from his northern neighbor.

Wide World

MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Afghanistan has received some form of economic assistance from the United States since the beginning of World War II, including two loans from the Export-Import Bank totaling $39,500,000. An exchange of letters between President Dwight D. Eisenhower and King Zahir in December 1955 reportedly concerned questions of further U.S. aid to Afghanistan and the Afghan-Pakistan dispute.

Since the dawn of history, conquerors, explorers and traders of many nations have crossed the "Great Divide" between Central and Southern Asia known to the modern world as the Hindu Kush, the mountain ranges of Afghanistan. The Kingdom was founded in 1747 by Ahmad Shah Durrani.

Mohammed Zahir Shah was born in Kabul, Afghanistan on October 30, 1914, the only son of Mohammed Nadir Shah, whose father Muhammad Yusaf Khan was exiled by his cousin, the Amir Abdur Rahman. Nadir, his sister and four brothers were born in India. The Musahiban family returned to Afghanistan in 1901 after Abdur's death and after his son Habibullah had become Emir. Nadir's sister, Ulya Jeneb, later married Habibullah, and the brothers entered the Emir's service. Habibullah was assassinated in 1919, while hunting, and his third son, Amanullah, took over.

At the age of six, Zahir was sent to the Habibia High School and three years later entered the Istiquial College in Kabul. During that period, Amanullah—the first Afghan ruler to be called King—appointed Zahir's father Commander in Chief of the Army. In this capacity, Nadir took part in the Third Afghan War and was identified with the Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1921. According to British diplomat, W. K. Fraser-Tytler (*Afghanistan,* 1950), King Amanullah banished Nadir from the country, because of his influence and prestige, and sent him as Minister to France in April 1924. Zahir went to Paris with his father and entered the *Lycée Janson de Sailly.* His father retired in 1926 to Southern France, where he was joined by his brothers Sardar Hashim Kahn and Sardar Shah Wali Khan. Zahir remained in Paris and attended Pasteur Institute and later the University of Montpellier. He returned to Afghanistan in 1930, after his father had become King, and completed his education with a year at Kabul's Infantry College.

In opposition to King Amanullah, in December 1928 Bachha-i-Saqicao (water-carrier's son), leader of a gang of outlaws, attacked Kabul. The King cancelled all controversial reforms by proclamation, but not before Bachha had taken Kabul. The King abdicated and later sought refuge in Italy. For nine months Bachha conducted a reign of terror.

Nadir and his brothers returned to Afghanistan, and with a third brother, Sardar Shah Mahmud, recruited an army. On October 16, 1929 Nadir was "elected" King by his victorious army. His first act was to sign Bachha's death warrant. By November he had re-established Islamic law, set up a cabinet with his brothers as Ministers, chosen a National Council of 105 men and in a year created an upper house of twenty-seven delegates, and by 1931 had rewritten the constitution. His aim was to rebuild Afghanistan as the "buffer state" between two powerful neighbors, a part of the British Empire and the U.S.S.R. and to live in peace. One of Amanullah's friends, Ghulam Nabi, who had been living in Russia, returned to Kabul and in November 1932 staged an unsuccessful revolt, was charged with treason and executed.

Within two weeks of his eighteenth birthday, Zahir Shah was appointed assistant in the Ministry of National Defense, and in the following year, on September 16, 1933, was named Acting Minister of Education. On the anniversary of Ghulam Nabi's execution, November 8, 1933, Ghulam's son shot and killed King Nadir, as he viewed a school celebration in the Palace grounds. Minister of War Sardar Shah Mahmud made immediate arrangements for the accession of Prince Zahir. A royal salute fired at six o'clock that night acknowledged acceptance by the people of Kabul, and Zahir began his reign without disturbance. As he was only nineteen, his uncle Sardar Hashim Khan, the Prime Minister, became virtual ruler and continued as chief adviser for fourteen years.

The program of development planned by King Nadir was continued. Financial credit was obtained from the Germans, who started hydroelectric installations and a project for the extraction of beet sugar. The German Lufthansa Company established the first air service. When World War II came, the Afghan government maintained strict neutrality. The Americans took over in 1946 where the Germans had left off, and the Morrison Knudsen Company of Idaho began work on the construction of storage and diversion dams in the Helmand River basin. To carry on this work, King Zahir applied for two loans from the Import-Export Bank, and obtained one for $21,000,000 in 1950 and another for $18,500,000 in 1954 (New York *Times,* November 2, 1955).

When Sardar Hashim Khan retired in 1947, the King appointed his youngest uncle Shah Mahmud Khan as Prime Minister. As the country continued to prosper, foreign teachers were enlisted for Kabul's four colleges and for the 400 schools throughout Afghanistan. In 1949-1950 the King made a European tour to study industrial trends. After he returned, German, Swedish and Czechoslovakian firms started engineering projects in Afghanistan. United Nations representatives of the Food and Agriculture and World Health organizations have, more recently, begun work there.

Afghanistan's dispute with Pakistan dates from 1947 when the British left India and the dominion of Pakistan was formed. The Afghans wanted the 7,000,000 tribesmen along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to form an independent state. The dispute reached a crisis in March 1955 and was aggravated, according to *Time* (July 18, 1955), by King Zahir's cousin, Sardar Mohammed Daud, who installed himself as Prime Minister and demanded that the border territory be an independent state. In a nation-wide broadcast in March, Daud aroused mob violence, which caused Pakistan virtually to close the Khyber Pass.

The U.S.S.R. offered the Afghans a five-year transit guarantee with access to the Black Sea. The King informed several of the Western powers that he was prepared to replace Daud if Afghanistan was assured of their support in the event of an attack. After about five months, the Khyber Pass was reopened but the controversy continued, with Afghanistan accusing Pakistan of delaying shipments. The Soviet Union has given unequivocal support to Afghanistan in its Irredentist claims against Pakistan.

King Zahir—in an interview with C. L. Sulzberger (New York *Times,* April 20, 1950)—stated that Afghanistan, rather than permit "individual concessions," sought "mixed capital enterprises" that could be controlled in developing the country's industries. He maintained, Sulzberger said, that "communism had made no headway in Afghanistan because Islam was fundamentally opposed to that political theory." On a visit to Kabul in December 1955 Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev offered the Afghans a $100,000,000 loan to finance a Soviet-organized technical aid program.

In January of the following year when King Zahir signed a joint Afghan-Soviet statement covering the $100,000,000 credit, Afghanistan became one of the few nations of the world to receive assistance from both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mohammed Zahir Shah was married to his cousin, Princess Omira, daughter of Sardar Ahmed Shah, on November 4, 1931. They have five children. A daughter, Princess Belkis Zahir married Prince Abdul Walli of Afghanistan, a student at the Royal Military School at Camberly, England. The King's first grandchild, Princess Wana, was born on October 15, 1955, at Nice, France.

The Royal Palace in Kabul is a large nineteenth century building surrounded by a walled compound. The King has been described as slender, with dark brown eyes and a mustache. The language of the higher-class Afghans is Persian; King Zahir also speaks fluent French. For permission to travel through the "forbidden" Wakhan corridor separating the U.S.S.R. from Afghanistan, to gather material for an article in *National Geographic* (November 1950), Jean and Franc Shor talked with the King and later related that he wore Western clothes, a Karakul cap and a Paris tie. Donald K. Wilbur (*Foreign Affairs,* April 1953) said that King Zahir recognizes that Afghanistan faces the problem of social evolution and believes that the country can solve the problem if it enjoys good relations with its neighbors.

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MONTAGU, EWEN (EDWARD SAMUEL) Mar. 29, 1901- British barrister; Queen's Counsel; author

Address: b. 1 Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. 4, England; h. 5 Vicarage Gardens, London W. 8, England

One of the most successful intelligence maneuvers of World War II was Operation Mincemeat, official name for a daring plan largely conceived by Ewen Montagu, who served as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Intelligence Division of the British Admiralty.

EWEN MONTAGU

The details of this ingenious scheme which has been characterized as "a fantastic long shot," a "monstrous hoax perpetrated on the German High Command," are given in Montagu's book, *The Man Who Never Was*, published in England by Evans Brothers in 1953 and in the United States in 1954 by J. B. Lippincott. The book has been made into a picture with the same title by Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation (1956) with Clifton Webb playing the role of Lieutenant Commander Ewen Montagu.

Montagu has been the Judge Advocate of the British Fleet since 1945. He became a King's Counsel in 1939. For his conception of Operation Mincemeat, which convinced the Nazis that the Allied invasion of Europe would come through Greece instead of Sicily, he was awarded the Military Order of the British Empire in 1944.

Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu, second son of Louis Samuel Montagu, the second Baron Swaythling, and the former Gladys Helen Rachel Goldsmid, was born in London on March 29, 1901. His father was a banker, head of the firm of Samuel Montagu and Company, and prominent in Jewish affairs and in social work. In World War I he headed the Wounded Allies Relief Committee and was decorated by many foreign countries. Montagu's mother was also active in social work. He has an elder brother (the present Lord Swaythling), a younger brother, Ivor Montagu, and a sister, Mrs. Joyce Frost.

Young Montagu attended the Westminster School in London from 1914 to 1918. His studies during this period were interrupted by World War I. In 1918, at the age of seventeen, he was attached from the school Officers' Training Corps to the U.S. Naval Aerodrome at Eastleigh, England to give machine gun instruction. Later that same year he was sent to the United States as a machine gun instructor to the U.S. Army. When the war ended, Montague remained in this country for a year, studying at Harvard University with the class of 1923 and specializing, he says, in "dancing and American life and occasionally some essays for Professor [George Lyman] Kittredge." Upon his return to England, Montagu entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1920 and earned both his B.A. and his LL.B. degrees in 1923.

Called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1924, Montagu began practicing as a barrister-at-law in London and on the Western Circuit. He became King's (now Queen's) Counsel in 1939. A member of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, he was called up for service as soon as World War II broke out in September 1939. He remained in uniform, mainly in intelligence work, rising to the rank of lieutenant-commander, until October 1945. He left the service with the decoration of the Military Order of the British Empire, presented by the late King George VI for his part in Operation Mincemeat.

"To mystify and mislead the enemy has always been one of the cardinal principles of war." With these words the Right Honorable Lord Ismay, Chief of Staff to Winston Churchill during World War II, introduces Ewen Montagu's account of the operation, *The Man Who Never Was*. During 1942 and 1943 when the strategy was planned and carried out, the exploit was covered with a veil of the deepest secrecy. It was not until long after the war had ended and the story turned up in captured German memoirs and became in 1950 the subject of a British novel (*Operation Heartbreak* by Sir Duff Cooper, now Lord Norwich) that Montagu was given official permission to write *The Man Who Never Was*. The story is complete in all but two respects—the names of some members of the project who are still in government service, and the identity of the corpse used in the plan, a British subject who, after his death, Montagu wrote, rendered "a service to the Allies that saved many hundreds of British and American lives."

The strongest point in *The Man Who Never Was*, commented Catherine Spurr in *Commonweal* (April 23, 1954), "is its careful, calm detailing of the footwork involved in the preparation." The idea of using a dead body to plant a false clue was conceived by one of Montagu's colleagues in the Naval Intelligence Office some time before the problem of an attack on Sicily existed. When that problem arose, Montagu recalled the idea and conceived the plan.

There were many months of painstakingly detailed work before Montagu's plans went into operation. The main problems were to find a body and then to give that body such authentic identification that the Germans would be completely convinced. Since the body was to appear to have been drowned in an aircraft crash, it had to meet special physical requirements. These were at last satisfied when Montague and his associates learned of a young man who had died of pneumonia after exposure and whose body therefore would convincingly suggest death by drowning. After obtaining permission from the man's family for the use of the body, Montagu was ready to proceed with his plan.

The town of Huelva, Spain, was chosen as the destination for delivery of the body, because the British knew that there was an active German agent there who was in contact with Spanish officials. Greater ingenuity was required in the preparation of the documents which were to be found with the body. These included a letter written by General Sir Archibald Nye, Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to General Sir Harold Alexander, who commanded an army in Tunisia, suggesting by implication that there would be an Allied landing in Greece; another letter by Lord Louis Mountbatten to General Eisenhower; and a number of personal papers which would establish the identity of "Major William Martin" of the Royal Marines, the "man who never was."

When preparations were completed, Montagu and two associates drove to Greenock, Scotland to deliver the body of "Major Martin" to the submarine which was to carry it to its destination. With this step, Montagu's part in the plan was almost completed. It was some time before he learned of the success of the ruse.

Real confirmation of the success of the plan came after V-E Day, when captured German archives indicated that the papers planted on "Major Martin" had been copied and transmitted to the German High Command. Montagu sums up Operation Mincemeat as follows: "We fooled those of the Spaniards who assisted the Germans; we fooled the German Intelligence Service both in Spain and in Berlin; we fooled the German Operational Staff and Supreme Command; we fooled Keitel; and, finally, we fooled Hitler himself, and kept him fooled right up to the end of July."

Montagu wrote *The Man Who Never Was* not as a spy thriller, although many book reviewers found it as thrilling as any spy novel. but as a straightforward journalistic account of the exploit. In an interview in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (February 14, 1954), he said that he approached the writing of it "as if he were outlining the story of a case to a jury," a method in which, as a barrister, he was quite at ease. The result, the *New Yorker* wrote (January 30, 1954), was "astonishing and wonderfully entertaining narrative."

The American historian and expert on naval strategy, Samuel Eliot Morison, reviewing the book in the New York *Herald Tribune* (February 14, 1954), suggested that the total effect of Operation Mincemeat was not so great as Montagu believes: "Marshal Kesselring was not fooled; he sent the Hermann Goering Panzer Division into Sicily a few days before the Allied landings." But, Morison agrees, "the hoax did throw confusion into the higher Axis command, and it did cause some diversion of strength, profitable to the Allies."

When the motion picture, *The Man Who Never Was*, based on Montagu's book, opened in New York in March 1956 reviewers generally praised it as "a terrific tale, brilliantly told." It was directed by Ronald Neame and produced by André Hakim through Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.

After the war Montagu resumed his legal practice. Since 1945 he has been Judge Advocate of the Fleet, a position which corresponds to the Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Navy but is a part-time civilian appointment. Other part-time government appointments he holds or has held are recorder of Devizes (1944-1951), recorder of Southampton (since 1950), chairman of the Hampshire Quarter Sessions (1951), and deputy chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions (since 1954). In addition to the Military Order of the British Empire, Montagu has received the civilian honor of Commander of the Order of the British Empire (1950) and in 1953 was made deputy lieutenant for the county of Hampshire.

Montagu is six feet three inches tall, weighs 190 pounds, has thinning gray-black hair and brown eyes. He has been described as "genial and talkative." He lists his political affiliation as "Independent Pessimist." In 1923 he married Iris Rachel Solomon and they have a son and a daughter. They live in London and have a country home in Beaulieu, Hants.

Montagu enjoys yachting, especially off-shore, fly-fishing, shooting, and many other outdoor sports. He likes to paint in oils, to read, and to visit the theatre and the cinema. Of the Jewish faith, he takes an active interest in many religious, civic, and philanthropic groups. He is president of the United Synagogue and the Anglo-Jewish Association, and a founder and chairman of the Pioneer Health Centre of Peckham, London.

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MONTINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, ARCHBISHOP September 26, 1897- Roman Catholic prelate

Address: Piazza Fontana 2, Milan, Italy

Italy's archdiocese of Milan welcomed in December 1954 a new Archbishop, Giovanni Battista Montini, after a petition of the local clergy helped to bring about his elevation. Widely considered the individual closest to the Pontiff, Montini for two decades had been intimately associated with the functioning of the Vatican's diplomatic service. Keeper of the Vatican's code cipher in his capacity as head of Ordinary Affairs of the Secretariate of State, Montini was also familiar with each item of Papal correspondence. He is a graduate of the Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy and served briefly in the Papal nunciature in Warsaw, Poland. *Life* (January 10, 1955)

Religious News Service

ARCHBISHOP GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI

reported that many observers believe Montini is "Pope Pius XII's personal choice as his successor."

A native of Italy's Po region, Giovanni Battista Montini was born on September 26, 1897 in Concesio, to Brescia Guiditta (Alghisi) and Giorgio Montini, who held a seat in the Italian Parliament as a member of the Popular party. Lodovico Montini, the Archbishop's brother, is now a Christian Democratic member of Parliament.

Giovanni Battista Montini received degrees in canon law and philosophy and was ordained on May 29, 1920. After serving as a parish priest and a teacher, Montini entered the Pontifical Ecclesiastical Academy, an institution for the training of ecclesiastical diplomats and officials of the Secretariate of State. Only fifteen priests are selected each year for its classes, and during their four-year course of study, they are required to become proficient in French and Spanish, with either English or German to be chosen as an elective third language.

To the traditional courses in history, geography, international law, and religious philosophy, the academy in recent years has added some in sociology, economics and the history of political ideas. During the last two years the students receive practical instruction in the offices of the Vatican's Secretariate of State.

Following a period as secretary to the Papal nunciature (or office of the representative of the Holy See) in Warsaw, Montini returned to Italy to assume the duties of assistant general (or spiritual adviser) to the Italian Federation of Catholic University Students. In this position he was frequently involved in disputes with Fascist youth groups which tried to break up meetings of non-Fascist organizations. The federation was banned after Benito Mussolini came to power and Montini returned to diplomatic activities.

Named Substitute Secretary of State for Ordinary Affairs of the Vatican in 1937, Monsignor Montini also became the holder of the key to the Vatican's secret code cipher. When Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Secretary of State of the Vatican, died in 1944, the Pope did not appoint a successor, preferring to undertake the duties of the office himself and relied heavily upon Montini in handling international affairs. All Papal correspondence passed over his desk, a fact which necessitated frequent discussions with the Pope.

In his position as adviser to the Pope, *Newsweek* (June 13, 1955) observed, Montini swung "the Church's active support behind the postwar liberals of the Christian Democratic parties and into concrete programs for Europe's social reform . . . [and] the entire weight of the Church behind the Christian Democrats in Italy's 1948 election." He also persuaded the Vatican to support *Mitbestimmungsrecht,* the demand of German workers for a share in the management as well as profits of Ruhr industry. Through the efforts of the left-wing Christian Democrats, *Mitbestimmungsrecht* became a fact.

The presence of ambassadors from belligerent nations at the Vatican during World War II might have created unpleasant incidents without Montini's exercise of tact. At that time, both the British and German Ambassadors enjoyed seniority over the others, and by right of protocol, were placed side by side at Vatican ceremonies. To prevent difficulties, Monsignor Montini ordered his chair to be placed between the two, and there it remained until the cessation of hostilities.

The postwar period was marked by the Church's militant stand against the spread of Communism, in which Montini distinguished himself. "An instance of the "sharp-eyed ability of Monsignor Montini to best the Communists at their own game of word-mongering occurred when the World Council of Partisans of Peace tried to get the Pope on record in favor of their Moscow-inspired movement" (*Catholic World*, May 1953).

A letter from Frédéric Joliot-Curie, president of the council, was answered by Monsignor Montini, but the reply was not made public until the council claimed that the Church had approved the organization. Then Monsignor Montini made clear his position: "It is not without pleasure that one sees recognized in such a way the fact that the Pontiff has always expressed himself in favor of peace. . . . And this is a point that has been denied or twisted very often by many in these past years . . . some powerful organizations which pretend to work for peace have gone so far as to try to make the masses of people believe the absurd lie that the Pope desires and promotes war" (*Catholic World*, May 1953). On another occasion the Monsignor stated: "Peace cannot be brought about by political or diplomatic action alone. . . . Religion alone can produce the spirit which makes men brothers." In 1951 Monsignor Montini visited the United States and Canada. During the following year he became Pro-Secretary for Ordinary Affairs (the Pro-Secretary for Extraordinary Affairs is Monsignor Domenico Tardini).

Until the Pontiff fell ill, Monsignor Montini's first appointment every other day was with him. When the Holy Father became bedridden in 1954, the New York *Times* reported that Montini was "one of the very few persons" whom the Pope saw. As chief of the Vatican's diplomatic corps, Montini supervised a staff drawn from a number of nations, and the diplomatic representatives of the Vatican.

Pope Pius XII's first effort to elevate Monsignor Montini to a cardinalate, in January 1953, was frustrated by the modesty of the prelate himself, who declined the honor. With the death, however, in 1954 of Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of the largely working-class, predominantly Communist, city of Milan, the clergy of that area petitioned the Pontiff to name Montini his successor. Although the Pope was reluctant to forego the services of his secretary, on November 1, 1954 he elevated Montini to the archbishopric.

The consecration of Archbishop Montini took place on December 12, 1954 at the basilica of St. Peter's in Rome, where the Papal benediction was received through a special broadcast from the Pope's bedchamber. Citizens of Milan, which is traditionally the see of a cardinal, look forward to their archbishop being made a cardinal at the next consistory to be held in Rome for the election of replacements in the College of Cardinals. The New York *Times* (November 4, 1954) noted: "The naming of Archbishop Montini to Milan . . . presaged a more militant role by the Church in that Communist stronghold of northern Italy," which constitutes the largest archdiocese in Italy.

In Milan the Archbishop has begun a church-building program, including a system of prefabricated chapels and mobile "church vans" for the 300,000 Milanese whose churches were destroyed during World War II. "A church," Montini said, "must be more than a house of prayer. It must have a children's home, . . . a recreation center, a movie, a library, a place where neighbors can discuss . . . problems" (*Newsweek*, June 13, 1955).

During his years at the Vatican, Montini began each day with eight o'clock mass. Besides his secretarial and diplomatic duties, he was obliged to attend a number of receptions, at which he would put in a brief appearance. *Time* (November 15, 1954) described him as "a brilliant organizer whose thin-lipped, meticulous manner and quiet voice hide burning zeal for his mission." The Archbishop is nearly six feet tall and extremely thin.

"The real source of human fraternity is the Divine Fatherhood," the prelate has stated. "The man who does not believe in the Divine Paternity can have no strong belief in the brotherhood of man."

The Archbishop has said: "The capacity of expressing the ineffable truths that surround us, of approaching, without profanation, the mystery that envelopes the universe, of giving a meaning to material things, an interior language to the spirit, and resounding voice to man's labor, to his sorrow, to his love—this capacity is nothing but prayer, a prayer that must be as true as light, a prayer that, like light, is poetry and reality as well. All this *is* priesthood. And this capacity is still alive in the heart of the twentieth century" (*Newsweek*, June 13, 1955).

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MORA, JOSÉ A(NTONIO) Nov. 22, 1897-

Secretary General of the Organization of American States; Uruguayan diplomat

Address: Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C.

The Council of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere elected José A. Mora of Uruguay as Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) on January 16, 1956 to complete the unfilled term of Carlos Dávila of Chile who died in October 1955. Dávila had succeeded Alberto Lleras Camarco (see *C.B.* September 1947) of Colombia who was elected in 1947 for a ten-year term and resigned in 1954.

The OAS was the hope of American statesman Henry Clay and Simón Bolivar, patriot of the Americas 130 years ago. Both men stressed the need for uniting the American nations. It was not until 1890 that eighteen countries set up a union of American republics in Washington, D.C., called the Pan American Union. Since then the group has reorganized, expanded and coordinated its activities and become a well-knit organization that occupies two imposing buildings on Constitution Ave. It operates the Pan American Union, its secretariat; the Inter-American Defense Board, and numerous special boards and commissions. A hemispheric holiday was declared on April 14, 1956 to commemorate the sixty-sixth birthday of OAS, the eighth year of the Bogotá pact, (when the Union became the Organization of American States) and to welcome the new Secretary General who was installed on April 2, 1956. Mora's term of office will run until May 18, 1958.

Mora entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1926. As a representative of Uruguay's Foreign Ministry, he attended many international conferences. He was appointed Ambassador to the United States in 1951. He was particularly commended as chairman of the Special Caribbean Commission of OAS in 1950 for successfully ending the dispute between Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba and Guatemala, and as chairman of the OAS Council was responsible for halting threatened hostilities between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in 1955.

José Antonio Mora Otero was born in Montevideo, Uruguay on November 22, 1897, the son of José Antonio and Emma (Otero) Mora. José junior attended elementary and secondary schools in Montevideo and studied

Pan American Union

JOSÉ A. MORA

at the University of Montevideo where he was graduated as Doctor of Law and Social Sciences in 1925.

The following year, he was appointed First Secretary of the Uruguan Legation to Spain and Portugal and in 1928 was transferred with the same rank to Brazil, and two years later to the United States. Mora's first experience at international conferences was as Secretary General of Uruguay's delegation to the Buenos Aires Commercial Conference in 1935, and for the Maintenance of Peace in 1936, also in Buenos Aires. In 1939 he served as advisor to the delegation of Uruguay to the first meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics at Panama. In this capacity he attended the second meeting at Havana the following year, and the third meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1942. He was named Minister Plenipotentiary to Bolivia the same year. Back in Montevideo in 1945, he became the director of the expanded Bureau of International Institutes and took part in the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace at Mexico City. He also served on the Committee of Jurists in Washington, D.C. to prepare the statute of the International Court of Justice.

In 1945 he was advisor to the Uruguay delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. Since 1946 Mora has been a member of the U.N. Human Rights Commission. He was Uruguay's Chief Delegate the second half of the first session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1946 held in New York and to the full General Assembly session in 1950.

The Inter-American Conference which met at Quitandinha, Brazil in 1947 drafted the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance which marked important changes in the unification of the American republics and the membership was increased to twenty-one nations. As Uruguay's chief delegate, Mora played a key role at the Conference, as well as at the Bogotá Conference held a year later when a new OAS charter was adopted which included the so-called Pact of Bogotá and combined in one treaty the peace-seeking techniques the hemisphere nations had been striving toward for a quarter century. The OAS Council elected Mora as its first vice president.

The first test of the treaty came on December 12, 1948 when Costa Rica charged that Nicaragua had permitted an armed invasion of Costa Rican territory. The Council sent a commission of four to investigate, and later approved a series of recommendations to both countries and dispatched a military commission to observe the extent of compliance. The two disputing governments signed a pact of amity on February 21, 1949 (Washington *Post and Times Herald* February 13, 1955).

In January 1950 Haiti complained that the Dominican Republic was involved in a plot to overthrow the Haitian government. The *Christian Science Monitor* reported (March 20, 1950) that the Dominican Republic promptly charged Haiti, Cuba and Guatamala with "participation in plots" against the Dominican government. Mora was made chairman of a fact-finding group of five. He compiled an 18,000-word report with recommendations that the council appoint a five-man watchdog committee to continue a check on the situation. Only Haiti was cleared. A New York *Times* editorial commented that the OAS had showed its "value as a mediatory instrument in inter-American conflicts" and averted a grave situation in the Caribbean.

As Uruguay's chief delegate, Mora attended the Japanese Peace Conference held in San Francisco in 1951. He was appointed Ambassador to the U.S. on March 26, 1951. At the tenth Inter-American Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela during March 1954, Mora was president of the Uruguayan delegation. He was elected president and chairman of the OAS Council in November 1954 for one year, and won praise from his colleagues for his skill in conducting the Council's activities.

Early in January 1955, fighting broke out in Costa Rica near the border of Nicaragua. Mora called an emergency session of the Council after the President of Costa Rica, José Figueres, charged that Nicaragua had interfered in his country's affairs and was supporting the rebels. (New York *Times,* January 16, 1955.) A five-man investigating committee was sent to inspect immediately. Reports and recommendations were made to Mora by telephone. Other Council sessions were held with the result that a buffer zone patrolled by neutral American nations was established. The fighting ended in a few days.

A lesser crisis involved Ecuador and Peru in September 1955. Within twenty-four hours after Ecuador's Ambassador to the United States, José R. Chiriboga, demanded that the OAS take action, Mora called the Council into session in Washington and arranged for four guarantor powers to meet in Rio de Janeiro.

A military observer team inspected the area where it was charged that Peruvian troops were concentrating, and a dispute that might have led to shooting was peacefully settled.

For his achievement in ending the conflict in Costa Rica, Mora received the annual citation and medal of the Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom on October 8, 1955, at a testimonial luncheon held in New York.

Concurrent with Mora's election as OAS Secretary General, Welles Hangen (New York *Times,* January 17, 1956) reported that the Soviet Union had offered technical and economic assistance to the Latin American countries. *U.S. News and World Report* (January 27, 1956) said that Mora's response to Moscow's offer was that Latin America was "well served" by the United States and the United Nations.

He resigned as Ambassador to the United States on February 6, 1956 and made a trip to Uruguay before he was installed in his new post on April 2. The family continued to live at the Embassy until the Pan American Annex, official residence of the OAS Secretary General, was redecorated.

José A. Mora has been married to Susana Mery for many years. They have two daughters—Gladys and Susana, and a son—Juan Antonio. As a hobby the family collects a variety of objects. According to *Américas* (February 2, 1953) their hobbies include home movies of their diplomatic travels in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Bolivia and the United States; a collection of tropical plants; rare French and Spanish vases is Señora Mora's specialty and Susana, the younger daughter, has an array of antique and modern fans.

The OAS Secretary General is five feet seven inches tall and of slender build and has dark hair and eyes. He is a member of the *Institute de Derecho International* of Argentina, and is the author of *Sentido International del Uruguay* (International Understanding) published in 1938. His decorations include the *Sol de Perú Cónda de los Andes* (Bolivia) *Del Mérito* (Chile) and the *Légion d'Honneur* (France).

The OAS met in Panama in July 1956 to observe the 130th anniversary of the first inter-American conference, and the members remained to greet the gathering of the American republics represented by their Presidents.

In accepting the award for international democracy and freedom in 1955, Mora said: "We want the Americas to be always a beacon of light for the emancipation and social advances of mankind."

"As Secretary General of OAS," he declared, "I wish to make every American citizen aware that the inter-American system is a faithful illustration of political, economic and social coexistence."

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MORGAN, ARTHUR E(RNEST) June 20, 1878- Engineer; educator; author
Address: h. Yellow Springs, Ohio

For more than five decades Arthur E. Morgan has made significant contributions as an engineer, educator and philosopher. He was the first chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and is noted the world over as an expert on water control. In 1954 he served as a consultant to the Volta River aluminum production project for the Gold Coast government of Africa. He founded a progressive school in Dayton, Ohio in 1917 and fostered the work-study plan still being used at Antioch College, where he was the president from 1920 to 1936. He is the author of many articles and fourteen books. In India in 1948 and in Finland in 1947 he made recommendations for establishing small industries and rural universities. He has planned and superintended construction of more than seventy-five water projects.

Throughout his long life Dr. Morgan, largely a self-educated man who became a leader in education, has "sought deeply about the problems of religion in a scientific age." His book *Search For Purpose* (Antioch, 1955) is an exposition of his ideas—"not as abstract theory—but as testimony about ideals and persuasions which have guided and motivated one very real, concrete and effective life . . . it is a mature product of his reflections" (*Christian Century,* September 14, 1955). "He speaks with the authority of a brave prophet in a bewildered world" (New York *Times,* August 21, 1955).

Arthur Ernest Morgan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on June 20, 1878, the son of John D. Morgan, a Quaker surveyor, and Anna Frances (Wiley) Morgan, a former New England school teacher. When Arthur was a year old, his parents moved to St. Cloud, Minnesota. He attended school in St. Cloud and although plagued by poor health, he completed a three-year high school course in 1896. Arthur was encouraged to write by his mother, who had written a biography of his father, *Finding His World.* Arthur's first articles were sold to *Popular Science News,* in 1896. He attended normal school, and taught in a country school for three months.

At the age of nineteen, he went to Boulder, Colorado and worked at a variety of jobs, and the following year entered the Preparatory School of the State University. He was obliged to leave during the first term because of eyestrain. He enrolled in the University of Colorado, Boulder, and again had to leave because of his eyes.

He returned to Minnesota in 1900 and urged his father to hire him as a helper. The elder Morgan did not want his son to be a surveyor, but gave in and six months later Arthur bought a secondhand surveyor's outfit. While he studied engineering and worked as a surveyor, he discovered that drainage and flood protection was a phase of engineering that was virtually untouched and decided to specialize. When he found that the prevailing code of drainage laws was unsatisfactory, he drafted a code.

ARTHUR E. MORGAN

The Minnesota state Legislature accepted it in 1905. Two years later Morgan was appointed supervising engineer by the U.S. Drainage Investigations and was placed in charge of the design of reclamation works in the Southern states.

After two years of government service, Morgan resigned to form the Morgan Engineering Company in Memphis, Tennessee. He was engaged in 1913—following the Dayton, Ohio flood—to direct the Miami Valley flood control project in Ohio and to serve as chief engineer. He organized the Dayton Morgan Engineering Company and built model villages for his workers. The work in this area continued until 1921, when Morgan was appointed chief of the Pueblo Conservancy District for similar work in Colorado.

Meanwhile, Morgan had formulated plans for a progressive school. Businessmen in Dayton became interested, and in the fall of 1917 the Moraine Park School was opened. When his work in the Miami Valley was near completion, he was elected a trustee of Antioch College in Ohio, and in 1920 was named president of the college, which had been founded in 1853 by Horace Mann.

With the approval of the board of trustees, Morgan changed the aims and curriculum of the school and increased its enrollment by 500 per cent. The Antioch Plan, providing for students to attend classes for five weeks and then to work at full-time jobs for the next five, was introduced in 1905. Morgan stated at the beginning of his administration that the college's aim was to develop "men and women with the capacity to stand on their own feet."

The plan now operating at Antioch requires five years of attendance. The college obtains one job in industry or the professions for every two students who alternately study and work during the four periods in which the school year is divided. Each student also works half the time of the Christmas, spring and summer vacations.

While Morgan was still at Antioch, the Tennessee Valley Authority was enacted by Congress and, on May 19, 1933, President Roosevelt appointed the fifty-five-year-old engineer and educator as chairman of the three-man board. With Dr. Harcourt Morgan and David E. Lilienthal (See *C.B.,* June 1944), who were appointed several months after the chairman, Arthur Morgan was to administrate the building of eleven dams and the distribution of the "by-products" of harnessing the Tennessee and lower Mississippi rivers. Working with about thirty unions, Morgan established an "advanced" labor policy which became a "mutual endeavor to achieve low costs and high quality, together with good wages and desirable working conditions, rather than . . . an antagonistic contest between labor and management." Adequate housing was provided, with schools for the workers' children, adult education programs, clubs, and traveling libraries.

In two short sections of the act, provision was made for "study, experiment, demonstration, and reports on various phases of social and economic planning," Morgan pointed out in an article for the *New Republic,* January 6, 1937. Interpreting these clauses broadly, TVA embarked on a program involving the supply of electric power and the ascertaining of the now famous "yardstick" (measurement of what a fair electric rate should be), a forestry program, soil erosion study, and a fertilizer and agriculture program. In conjunction with these projects, TVA undertook the education of the people who lived in the area to the use of electricity (which was now provided at low rates) and to new methods of agriculture. A relocation plan was necessary to find new homes for those persons who were forced to move to make way for the dams.

Disagreement on the TVA power program soon developed between Morgan and his two associates; Dr. Harcourt Morgan and Lilienthal usually voted against the chairman. Arthur Morgan favored cooperation with private utility companies rather than the establishment of a "yardstick" by which the Federal agency could provide electricity at a lower rate. *Time* (March 14, 1938) reported that Morgan charged his colleagues on the board with "conspiracy, secretiveness and bureaucratic manipulation," and asked for an impartial investigation of TVA. Called into a meeting by President Roosevelt, Morgan declared that the conference between the three TVA administrators and the President was "not an effective or useful fact-finding occasion." Roosevelt removed him from the TVA chairmanship on the charge of "contumacy" in 1938. Later Morgan lost a Supreme Court action in which he asserted that only Congress had the authority to remove him from office.

Since 1938 Morgan has been the president of Community Service, Inc., a publishing and clearing house in Yellow Springs, Ohio, which gathers information about community needs and makes information available to others.

Two of Morgan's books, *A Business of My Own* (1946) and *Industries for Small Communities* (1953), were published and distributed by the organization.

He was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee in 1947 to aid in developing small industries in Finland. In 1948 he was a member of a universities commission for the Indian government and spent nearly a year in India. Morgan drafted proposals for a series of "rural universities." The proposals were accepted and work on several universities was started. In 1950 he was temporary chairman of the conciliation and arbitration board for the U.S. Steel Corporation and the C.I.O.

For more than fifty years Morgan has contributed articles on engineering, education, sociology and philosophy to such magazines as the *Atlantic Monthly,* the *New Republic* and the *Antioch Review.* In his article "Cultural Insurance" (*Antioch Review,* Summer 1955) Morgan suggests that a research and experimental movement should determine proper methods for preserving the world's great literature and other cultural possessions.

In 1954 Morgan visited Africa as adviser to the government of the Gold Coast on its big hydroelectric project. In writing of Africa for *This Week* (July 17, 1955) in an article titled "Easy Does It," Morgan said that he was "struck by the sight of natives . . . trying to become like Europeans," and added that much fine quality was lost in hasty efforts to break with the past.

Among Morgan's books are *Purpose and Circumstance* (Antioch Press, 1928), *The Small Community* (Harper, 1942), *Edward Bellamy: A Biography* (Columbia University Press, 1944), *The Philosophy of Edward Bellamy* (Kings Crown Press, 1945), *The Miami Conservancy District* (McGraw-Hill, 1951), and *Search for Purpose* (Antioch Press, 1955). P. H. Phenix (*Christian Century,* September 14, 1955) wrote that the philosophy of life presented in the last-named book was "noteworthy not only because of the value of the ideas but because of the . . . verbal statement of the faith which has been actively expressed in the author's career."

Morgan holds four honorary degrees: the 1923 award from the University of Colorado, a D.Eng. from the Case School of Applied Sciences in 1932, a D.Sc. from the University of North Carolina in 1937 and an LL.D. from Antioch College in 1943. In 1940 Morgan was appointed chairman of the conservation and natural resources committee of the Ohio Postwar Commission. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a charter member of the American Eugenics Society, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Rural Sociology Society.

Morgan was married in September 1904 to Urania T. Jones. She died a year later, leaving an infant son—Ernest. On July 6, 1911 he married Lucy Middleton Griscom. There are two children, a son, Griscom, and a daughter, Frances, now Mrs. Landrum Bolling.

"As we examine one by one what seem to be the chief barriers in the way of substantial and continuing human progress," Dr. Morgan wrote in *Search for Purpose,* "none of them seems to be impassable. . . . The rigidity of cultural patterns is growing less, and the comparing of varied life patterns is increasing. These are favorable signs."

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MOSES, HARRY M(ORGAN) Nov. 11, 1896-Apr. 1, 1956 Coal executive; industrial engineer; president of H. C. Frick Coke Company and the United States Coal Company since 1938; as president of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association since 1950 he negotiated three industry-wide wage contracts with John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union, resulting in five years of labor peace in the soft coal industry. See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p23 Ap 2 '56

MOSS, JOHN E(MERSON), JR. Apr. 13, 1913- U.S. Representative from California; businessman

Address: b. House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C., h. 1213 10th Ave., Sacramento, Cal.

Now serving his second term in the U.S. Congress, Representative John E. Moss, Jr., from the Third District of California, was described by Drew Pearson in his Washington *Post and Times-Herald* column (April 20, 1956) as "the diligent . . . Democrat who more than any other public official has been digging into press censorship." Prior to taking a seat in the House of Representatives in 1952, Moss was in the real estate and insurance business in Sacramento and was active in Democratic politics in California.

On June 23, 1955 Moss was appointed chairman of a newly established three-member subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, set up to study Administration information practices and alleged withholding of news by Federal departments and agencies from Congress and the public. "The present trend toward government secrecy could end in a dictatorship," he declared (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* January 28, 1956). "The more information there is made available, the greater will be the nation's security."

John Emerson Moss, Jr., was born on April 13, 1913 in Hiawatha, Carbon County, Utah, the son of John Emerson and Della Orta (Mower) Moss. After attending elementary school in his native town, at the age of ten he moved with his family to Sacramento, California, where he was educated in the grammar and high schools. In 1931 he enrolled at Sacramento Junior College where he completed his studies in 1933.

Young Moss has combined careers in business and politics. He was in the retail business from

Wide World

JOHN E. MOSS, JR.

1938 to 1943 as owner and manager of the Moss Appliance Company, Sacramento. Concurrently, in 1938 he served as director of the California Young Democrats, and as publicity chairman for the northern division (California) congressman campaign for governor. In the same year he became a member of the California Democratic State Central Committee, and was secretary of its educational division from 1938 to 1940. Two years later he was campaign coordinator for Congressman Frank H. Buck in his 1942 campaign.

John E. Moss advanced his activities in the field during 1942, when he was chosen Young Democratic National Committeeman from California. For two years (1942-44) he held the position of secretary to the Sacramento County Democratic Central Committee. World War II interrupted his political career from 1943-45, when he served as a second class petty officer with the U.S. Navy.

After leaving the U.S. Navy Moss became a real estate broker in 1945. Three years later he joined the real estate and insurance firm of Moss & Moss, located in Sacramento, California. His election as a member of the California State Assembly, representing the Ninth District, came on November 2, 1948, and his re-election to a second term followed in 1950. He was assistant Democratic floor leader of the Assembly for the two sessions from 1949 to 1952.

Moss was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in the Eighty-third Congress on November 4, 1952 to represent California's Third District. And in November 1954 he was re-elected to the Eighty-fourth Congress. During his first year in office, he attacked the Eisenhower Administration proposal for a one-cent increase in first class mail rates as "a hidden tax . . . to subsidize second and third class mail" (New York *Times,* July 15, 1953).

His voting record in the first session (1953) of the Eighty-third Congress expressed his favor of statehood for Hawaii (March), an increase in Federal funds for public power (April), continuance of public housing (April), dropping the curb on veteran medical care (June), an increase in Air Force funds (July) and extending the excess profits tax (July). He opposed the offshore oil bill (April), a cut in soil conservation payments (May), private power development at Niagara (July), and lifting the national public debt limit to $290 billion (July). On foreign policy bills, he voted "yea" for $4.4 billion foreign aid appropriations (July), and on admission of 217,000 refugees from Communist countries (July).

At the second session (1954) of the Republican dominated Congress, Moss voted against flexible farm price supports (July), shelving the President's group health reinsurance plan (July), a combined postal rate and pay raise (July), and revision of the Atomic Energy Act (July). He voted for raising personal income tax exemption an additional $100 (March), the St. Lawrence Seaway authorization (May), raising jobless compensation benefits (July), and making Communist party membership a crime (August). His votes on foreign issues favored a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act (June) and $3.3 billion foreign aid authorization (June).

In the spring of 1955 he proposed an amendment providing for a raise of 8.2 (*vs* 7.6) per cent in the postal workers' pay raise bill, claiming the Murray bill job reclassification program was "highly discriminatory" (New York *Times,* April 19, 1955). In the following July he offered an amendment to the postal rate increase bill, seeking to eliminate a one-cent increase in airmail rates and first class letter fees. The House rejected this amendment by a vote of 182 to 114.

On the passage of a 7.5 per cent pay raise for more than 1,000,000 government employees (June 1955), Moss supported the legislation while favoring an 8 per cent increase, stating he did so with the hope "that the conference committee would compromise at 8 per cent" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 21, 1955). In the summer of 1955 he went to Europe to investigate the extent to which U.S. reporters were encountering difficulty in securing news from American generals and diplomats. "I found," he declares, "that it's hard to get newspaper people to put their experiences in writing" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 20, 1956).

His voting record in the House during the first session (1955) of the Democratic-dominated Eighty-fourth Congress showed him in favor of the tax renewal-reduction bill (February), the Democratic-sponsored farm bill to restore rigid price supports (May), the Social Security Act amendments (July), raising the minimum wage to $1 (July), and 45,000 public housing units in 1956 (August). He opposed dropping the $20 income tax cut (February), shelving the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (May), the Eisenhower highway program

(July), and the natural gas bill (July). On foreign policy he favored the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Act for three years (February), and a $2.6 billion foreign aid grant (July).

In 1955 Moss introduced a bill (H.R. 5139) which calls for reduced postal rates for educational tests, scholarly bibliography, sheet music, author's manuscripts, bound periodicals and miscellaneous library materials. This bill was incorporated into a more extensive one called the postal rate increase bill (H.R. 11380) and passed by the House of Representatives on July 6, 1956. However it was voted not to take it up in the Senate in the Eighty-fourth Congress.

Shortly after becoming chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee, Moss said he believed that certain Federal agencies withhold information "to avoid criticism rather than for reasons of national safety" (New York *Times,* July 19, 1955). His committee questioned representatives of the Civil Service Commission, and the U.S. Post Office, Treasury and Agriculture departments in public hearings in November 1955. Moss announced that the hearings revealed that "nonsecurity information has been withheld from the public which should not have been withheld" (New York *Times,* November 11, 1955). He added that "a clear need for new legislation" exists to remove official barriers on Federal Government news.

As a result of the Moss subcommittee questionings, the U.S. Post Office Department revoked its policy of keeping secret the names of persons eligible for postmaster appointments. Other Federal agencies investigated by the subcommittee included the Federal Trade Commission, the National Security Council, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Commerce Department's Office of Strategic Information, and the Department of Defense all in 1956.

Congressman Moss charged the Office of Strategic Information with an "attempted power grab" in its endeavor to restrict non-secret Government information (Washington *Post and Times-Herald,* May 30, 1956). And he called the Defense Department "guilty of considerable abuse" of its privilege to keep information secret (Washington *Post and Times-Herald,* July 5, 1956). Under existing information policies, he said, the U.S. Navy "is in a position to censor history." He called "invalid" a brief by the U.S. Department of Justice allowing broad Presidential authority to deny Congress information.

In the opinion of Congressman Moss, both Democrats and Republicans should adopt platform planks asking for free flow of public information from Federal agencies. In a 1956 report, his subcommittee recommended elimination of the Office of Strategic Information and reactivation of the U.S. State Department's science attaché program, to advance international exchange of scientific information.

At the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1956), Moss introduced a bill with Senator Olin D. Johnston (Democrat of South Carolina) providing for promotions in Federal agencies on a merit basis. His voting record during this session favored the highway construction bill (April), the school construction aid bill (July), and the civil rights bill (July). He opposed recommitting the veterans pensions bill (June), the Powell amendment to the school aid bill (July) and recommitting the atomic reactors bill for a civilian atomic power acceleration program (July). He was the first supporter of the Democratic party's platform committee civil rights plank, stating Democrats could stand on it "with pride" (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 16, 1956).

Representative Moss is of medium build, and has dark hair. He married Jean Kueny on September 15, 1935 and they have two daughters, Jennifer Afton and Allison Effie. He is a member of the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Eagles, and the Commonwealth Club of California. His faith is the Protestant.

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MR. JOHN *See* John, John P.

MUDD, EMILY H(ARTSHORNE) Sept. 6, 1898- Marriage counselor; educator; author

Address: b. Marriage Council of Philadelphia, Division of Family Study, Dept. of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 3828 Locust St. Philadelphia 4, Pa.; h. 734 Millbrook Lane, Haverford, Pa.

One of America's foremost authorities on marriage counseling, Dr. Emily H. Mudd is director of the Marriage Council of Philadelphia which she pioneered twenty years ago. She is assistant professor and director of the Division of Family Study, department of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania. For the first six months of 1956 she served as consultant in family living with the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C. She is the author of *The Practice of Marriage Counseling* (Association Press, 1951), and of numerous articles in professional and lay journals and she has lectured in a number of colleges in the United States, Canada, South America and Japan.

Emily Borie Hartshorne was born in Merion, Pennsylvania on September 6, 1898, the eldest daughter of Edward Yarnall and Clementine (Rhodes) Hartshorne. Her early education was in private schools. She entered Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York in 1917 but left because of illness contracted while working as a farmerette with a Vassar unit she organized during World War I. Upon her recovery, she went to Boston to study landscape architec-

EMILY H. MUDD

ture, and while there met Dr. Stuart Mudd who was doing research in bacteriology on a graduate fellowship at Harvard Medical School.

After they were married in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania on September 12, 1922 Mrs. Mudd began work in the laboratory helping her husband with his experiments. She continued until 1931 as a volunteer laboratory assistant while he was an associate at Rockefeller Institute in New York and at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia. During these years fourteen scientific papers on new explorations were coauthored by Stuart and Emily Mudd.

In 1931 Dr. Mudd joined the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania as associate professor of bacteriology and Mrs. Mudd devoted time to her family—two daughters and a son. Her outside activities included volunteer work on the board of the local Maternal Health Clinic where she talked with many women who came for help. Most of them were between thirty-five and forty-five, physically and spiritually worn out "from a combination of large families, low income and overwork," she recalled.

Recognizing the need of "a counseling service and education for marriage," Mrs. Mudd discussed her ideas with community leaders, including Carl de Schweinitz, then dean of the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, Dr. Frederick Allen, director of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, Dr. Kenneth E. Appel, associate professor of psychiatry at Pennsylvania's School of Medicine and Dr. Joseph Stokes, Chief of Staff of the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. They formed an organizing committee. At that time there were two agencies in the United States offering such a service; the American Institute of Family Relations in Los Angeles and the Community Church in New York City. The Philadelphia committee sponsored the third marriage counseling agency. At first Mrs. Mudd worked part-time while she studied at the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

She received her M.A. degree in social work in 1936 and was appointed executive director of the Marriage Council. With a full-time housekeeper to care for her three children, she was able to put in part-time hours at the Council. Her younger son was born in 1939. During the war years she devoted time to war-connected agencies and was in demand for lectures.

In 1946 she accompanied her husband to Russia for the purpose of promoting the exchange of scientific information. Dr. Mudd had won the annual William Guggenheim honor cup in 1944 for his part in perfecting methods of freeze-drying blood plasma. In Russia, Mrs. Mudd visited schools and was impressed "by the conscious effort made to cause every child to feel that it was wanted and loved in the school group" (*PM,* March 14, 1947).

As an aid to good mental health, the U.S. Public Health Service allocated funds to the Marriage Council of Philadelphia in 1947 for research in marital adjustment. Also in 1947 the Veterans Administration used the facilities of the Council as a regular part of its three-year resident training program in neuro-psychiatry with Mrs. Mudd as a member of the faculty (*Parents Magazine,* December 10, 1947). Otherwise the Council is financed by its members and nominal fees paid by its clients.

"The A B C's of Marriage Counseling" by Emily H. Mudd (*Vassar Alumnae Magazine,* October 10, 1949) described five methods of counseling as: individual interviews; group education by establishing courses in schools and colleges; talks and seminars for professional workers; maintenance of a lending and reference library; publication of articles and research on factors contributing to adequate preparation for, and adjustment to, marriage. A permanent committee of five physicians and psychiatrists met regularly with Mrs. Mudd to discuss policy and procedure.

She began a series of lectures at Temple University in 1937, at Swarthmore in 1938 and at Bryn Mawr College a few years later. In 1951 she became a member of the steering committee of the Social Work Research Group. She received her Ph.D. degree in 1950 after fourteen years of part-time study. Her book *The Practice of Marriage Counseling* (1951) included a review of the growth, methods and achievements of all of the then functioning counseling services.

E. M. Duvall (*Annals of American Academy,* January 1952) called her book "a valuable contribution to the entire field of marriage and family relations." The Philadelphia Council was praised as "an outstanding model of a well-organized . . . professionally sound marriage counsel service."

She became assistant professor of family study at the University of Pennsylvania in 1952 with responsibility for teaching senior medical students. The Council offices which had been located at 1422 Chestnut St., in downtown

Philadelphia moved to its present quarters at the university. This move was made possible by substantial support over a five-year period from the Grant Foundation.

Before establishing the Council, Mrs. Mudd stated, "We were spending time and effort to patch up, figuratively speaking, human wrecks. I feel that effort should be put on prevention rather than cure and that marriage counseling offers a means through which such efforts can be channeled."

At the National Conference of Social Work in Chicago (May 1952) Mrs. Mudd presented "Factors Affecting Movement in Casework" an account of investigations conducted by the Marriage Council of Philadelphia in the study of case records of married couples who had been counseled in connection with a post-marital problem (*Social Casework,* March 1953).

In collaboration with Bill Davidson, Mrs. Mudd wrote "How Dr. Kinsey's Report on Women May Help Your Marriage" (*Collier's,* September 18, 1953). Mrs. Mudd was one of the five consulting editors for this volume (see Alfred C. Kinsey, *C.B.,* January 1954).

She was elected president of the American Association of Marriage Counselors for 1954-55. She assisted in the preparation of the film on marriage counseling for the CBS-TV series *The Search.* Between January and June 1956 Mrs. Mudd was consultant in family living for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Other professional activities include chairmanship of the executive committee of the Inter-professional Commission on marriage and divorce laws and family courts (sponsored by the American Bar Association); member of the American Association of Social Workers; the Sociological Society and Orthopsychiatric Association. Her religious affiliation is Episcopal.

Dr. Stuart Mudd, who is now chairman of the department of microbiology at the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and his wife live in Haverford. They usually spend August at their camp near Silver Lake, New Hampshire. Their children are Emily Borie (Mrs. William Chapman), Stuart Harvey, Margaret Clark and John Hodgen. There are three grandchildren.

Mrs Mudd is five feet two inches tall and weighs 122 pounds. She has dark brown hair sprinkled with gray, and brown eyes, and dresses fashionably. Her recreations are walking, canoeing, tennis, the theatre, gardening and reading.

According to an article titled "Marriage for Two—Adventure for Six" by Vance Packard (*American Magazine,* January 1952) Mrs. Mudd learned to pattern family adjustments through her own marital compromises. She told a *Current Biography* interviewer that the longer she works with people the more she believes in their resilience, their innate strengths and their ability to resolve their problems given a little know-how.

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MURPHREE, EGER V(AUGHAN) Nov. 3, 1898- U.S. Government official; research administrator; engineer

Address: b. c/o Department of Defense, Washington 25, D.C.; Esso Research and Engineering Co., 15 W. 51st St., New York 19; h. 60 Edgewood Rd., Summit, N.J.

An expert in applying scientific discoveries in the petroleum industry, Eger V. Murphree was appointed on March 27, 1956 as special assistant for guided missiles to U.S. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. Murphree is on leave from the presidency of the Esso Research and Engineering Company to fulfill the responsibility for "direction and coordination of research, development, engineering, and production of guided missile activities in the Department of Defense." He assumed this post on April 2, 1956 and is serving as a dollar-a-year man.

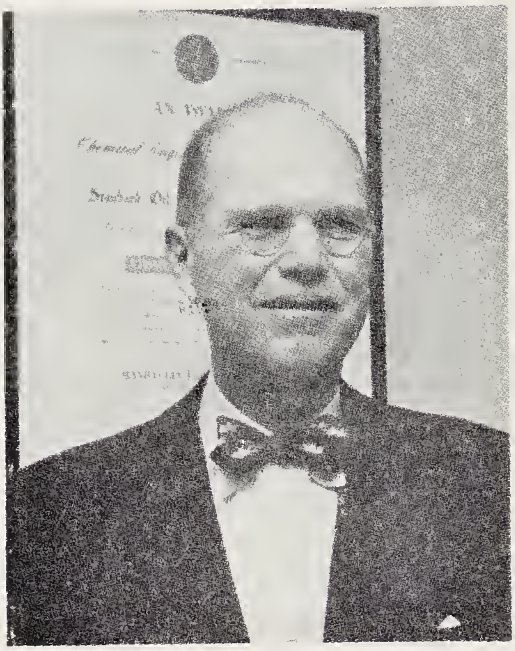
On June 18, 1956 Murphree gave an optimistic report on the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles in a speech before the American Rocket Society. He said that no one really knew whether the United States or the Soviet Union was ahead in guided missile development (New York *Times,* June 19, 1956).

Murphree has been affiliated with various Standard Oil research divisions since 1930, and is recognized as a leader in the development of synthetic toluene, butadiene and hydrocarbon synthesis, fluid catalytic cracking, fluid hydroforming, and fluid coking. During World War II he was a member of the committee which organized the Manhattan Project for the development of the atomic bomb.

Eger Vaughan Murphree comes of Scottish forebears. The son of John Burford and Sarah (Vaughan) Murphree, he was born on November 3, 1898 in Bayonne, New Jersey. At the age of eight the Murphrees moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where Eger attended local schools and the Male High School. Enrolling at the University of Kentucky in Lexington, he majored in chemistry and mathematics and received his B.S. degree in 1920 and the M.S. degree in 1921. He was captain of the football team and named "All-Southern tackle."

For one year he taught mathematics and physics and coached football at the Paris (Illinois) High School. In 1922 Murphree was appointed laboratory staff assistant at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; in the following year he became a research associate. His paper "Effect of Agitation on the Rate of Solution of Crystals" appeared in the February 1923 issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.* He collaborated with Dr. Warren K. Lewis on the article, "Relation Between Vapor Pressure and Vapor Composition in the Binary Mixtures of Volatile Liquids" (*Journal of the American Chemical Society,* January 1924).

At M.I.T. Murphree developed an interest in chemical engineering which led to a six-year association (1924-30) with the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, New York, first as an engineer and later as head of the chemical engineering division. He directed studies of distillation, absorption, filtration, drying and



Esso Research and Engineering Co.
—Wm. R. Frutchey

EGER V. MURPHREE

heat transfer, and designed and effected improved plant operations resulting from these studies.

Becoming affiliated with the Standard Oil enterprises in 1930, he began the first of four years as director of Jasco, Incorporated, a firm formed to develop chemical processes utilizing petroleum raw materials. In this connection he was sent to Germany in 1931 to investigate certain processes developed by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, and was later (1942) to tell a U.S. Senate investigating committee that "the secret of the production of 100-octane fuel came from the Germans." He also said that, as the result of a much-criticized agreement for the exchange of scientific information and patents, Standard Oil was "saved twenty years of development work" (Marquis Childs in the Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 3, 1956).

Under Murphree's direction Jasco, operating at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, developed the "fluid catalytic process" which enabled increasing the output of 100-octane gasoline for warplanes. With 100-octane, instead of the old eighty-seven, an engine uses 20 per cent less gasoline and gets a 25 per cent bonus in power. It also began acetylene production by the electric arc cracking of hydrocarbon gases and oxidation of paraffin wax to synthetic fatty acids and alcohols. In 1932, in addition to his Jasco duties, Murphree was named manager of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana's development and research department, and work was begun on a process of synthesizing toluene which resulted in the output of this component of TNT at one-fifth the cost of toluene produced from coal.

Early in 1934 he became vice-president and director of the Hydro Engineering & Chemical Company at Baton Rouge. In July of the same year he was transferred to New York as manager of development and research for the Standard Oil Development Company (later renamed the Esso Research and Engineering Company) and was elected vice-president in July 1937. Under Murphree's supervision, work on the production of synthetic toluene was accelerated and by the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor one Standard Oil plant was in full production, and several others were beginning to manufacture this chemical.

After the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Murphree was named to the chairmanship of a planning board providing materials and plants for the Office of Scientific Research and Development S-1 Executive Committee headed by James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University. This committee of which Murphree was a member, was instrumental in setting up the Manhattan Project in 1942. Murphree was also placed in charge of designing a heavy water plant in British Columbia, Canada and supervised much of the work on the centrifugal method of separating uranium isotopes. His article, "Power from Atoms: How Soon?" was published in *Popular Mechanics,* October 1946.

Appointed executive vice-president of the Standard Oil Development Company in February 1946, he succeeded Robert P. Russell as president in July 1947. Murphree supervises a staff of 2,800 and works with an annual budget of $35,000,000 in the search for better ways to make and use petroleum. In November 1955 he announced the development of a process of using atomic radiation to produce improved petroleum products.

The announcement by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson on March 27, 1956 of the appointment of Eger V. Murphree to the newly-created position of special assistant for guided missiles climaxed a period of mounting criticism of the U.S. guided missile effort and of feuding among the services. The Army wants priority given to its Nike, an antiaircraft missile with a thirty-mile range (a ring of Nike weapons now surrounds the United States as the main defense against air attack), while the Air Force claims precedence for its Talos, with a fifty-to-100 mile range. In addition, there was a dispute over which of two projected intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Atlas and the Titan, should be developed. (A ballistic missile is a giant rocket, has its own integrated motor power, and travels upward at great speed into the stratosphere.)

The Murphree appointment followed demands of some Democratic Senators led by Henry M. Jackson of Washington that an "over-all chief" or "czar" should be put in charge of the missiles effort. In an editorial on March 29 the New York *Herald Tribune* pointed out that, although Murphree would be responsible for all guided missile activities, with the exception of those missiles adopted for service use, the Secretary of Defense would "have final decision" in any interservice disagreement in which Murphree might become involved. The latter would be outranked "by each of the service secretaries" and would "have no function to decide between the Army's Nike and the . . . Air Force guided missile," and would, in short be "essentially . . . an expediter" rather than a czar.

The newspaper observed, however, that he was "certainly well qualified" to "take hold of the big job of pushing this country's guided missile program to victory ahead of the U.S.S.R." Sworn into his new office on April 2, Murphree is on leave of absence from Standard Oil and is expected to remain in the government service for at least one year. A dollar-a-year man, Murphree does not have to liquidate any of his holdings in the Esso company, but he will not participate in any decision affecting that firm.

In late April it was revealed that H-bombs, reduced in weight, had become a certainty, and that they could be carried by long-range missiles of reasonable size. This was regarded as a break-through in the development of the ballistic missile (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 30, 1956). On May 2 it was announced that the Air Force and Convair Division of the General Dynamics Corporation were building a plant for developing and manufacturing the Atlas missile. Several days later the Radio Corporation of America announced plans to develop and produce the Talos.

On June 25 the United States and the United Kingdom signed agreements which permit the former to fire test guided missiles from Florida over British possessions to Ascension Island, 5,000 miles in the south Atlantic.

Eger V. Murphree serves on the general advisory committee of the Atomic Energy Commission (since 1950) and on advisory panels on atomic energy for the Army and the Department of Defense. He is a director of Jasco, the Standard Catalytic Company and the International Catalytic Oil Processes Corporation. Interested in educational activities, he is a member of the visiting committees of the chemistry departments of M.I.T. and Harvard University, a member of the advisory board of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, New York University, and a director of the Kentucky Research Foundation. He is a member of many scientific organizations, a contributor of numerous articles to scientific and trade journals, and holds many U.S. patents.

He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1950, became a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1955, and has been chairman of the permanent council of the World Petroleum Congress since 1951. His honorary degrees are the D.Sc. from the University of Kentucky (1949) and the D. Eng. from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (1955). In 1950 he received the Society of Chemical Industry's Perkin Medal and in 1953 the Industrial Research Institute Award.

Time (April 9, 1956) describes Murphree as "a calm, friendly man with a reputation for an even temper," who relaxes "by listening to records on a high-fidelity set he assembled and installed himself." He lists golf, photography, and music as his hobbies. His clubs are the University in New York, the Harvard in Boston, and the Baltusrol Golf in Springfield, New Jersey; his fraternities are the Sigma Nu and Alpha Chi Sigma. He married Georgie C. Rabelais on September 7, 1934 and has a daughter, Sarah Vaughan. "Murph," as he is called by his friends, is six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, has blue eyes, and wears bow ties and steel-rimmed spectacles.

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MURRAY, T(H)OM(AS JEFFERSON)

Aug. 1, 1894- U.S. Representative from Tennessee; lawyer

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Balancing the U.S. Post Office Department budget is the concern of Congressman Tom Murray, Democrat, of Tennessee's Seventh District, and chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives. He has been a member of this committee since first taking his seat in the House in 1943, chairman from 1949 to 1954 and again in the Eighty-fourth Congress. He is also a supporter of other government economies, has favored the Tennessee Valley Authority and curbs on labor, and has vigorously opposed civil rights legislation.

A lawyer by profession, Murray was a member of the solicitor's staff of the Post Office Department for nine years and was previously district attorney in Tennessee for eleven years.

Thomas Jefferson Murray, Jr., was born on August 1, 1894 in Jackson, Tennessee. He attended Jackson High School and received the B.A. degree from Union University in Jackson in 1914. For the following two years he taught in high schools in nearby Pinson and Alamo. He then enrolled in the law department of Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee. In 1917 he received the LL.B. degree and was admitted to the Tennessee bar. During World War I he was a private in the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Discharged in 1919, Murray began to practice law in Jackson. Three years later he was elected district attorney for the twelfth judicial circuit of Tennessee and was regularly reelected during the next eleven years. He also served from 1924 to 1933 as chairman of the Democratic executive committee for Madison county and was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1928, 1932, and 1936.

(Continued next page)

Wide World

TOM MURRAY

In September 1933 he began a nine-year association with the office of the solicitor, Post Office Department in Washington, D.C.

Entering the Democratic primary in August 1942 to represent Tennessee's Eighth District in Congress, Murray ran "far ahead of rival candidates" and was elected on November 3. Murray has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress; since 1953 he has represented the Seventh District. During his first year in the House he spoke out against F.E.P.C. "This is one time," Murray declared, "that the South is going to fight against any revolution of employment situation between the races. . . . The President's Fair Employment Practices Commission is now attempting to revolutionize the racial progress of the South" (New York *Times,* November 20, 1943).

Immediately after first taking his seat in Congress Murray was assigned to the House Post Office and Post Roads Committee (later combined with the Civil Service Committee), the only permanent House committee on which he has served. With the organization of Congress by the Democrats in 1949 Murray became chairman of this committee. The committee reported a bill appropriating an additional $180,000,000 a year to the Post Office Department for pay increases, extending vacation and sick leaves, and raising allowances for uniforms. The New York *Times* (September 28, 1949) reported that Murray urged "half-heartedly the passage of the bill," which was sent by the House to the Senate by a vote of 332 to 2 and which became law in October. Murray stated that the bill would run the deficit operation of the department up to $700,000,000 a year and he promised to introduce a bill to increase postal revenues $125,000,000 annually.

His voting record in the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress (1945), showed that he favored establishing a permanent committee on un-American activities (January), opposed the anti-poll tax bill (June), and was for the Trade Agreements Act extension (May). In the following session (1946) he voted for reasonable profits under Office of Price Administration ceilings (April), and the $3.7 billion loan to Great Britain (July). In 1947 he voted for limiting the Presidency to two terms (February), for banning of portal-to-portal pay suits (February), for the Greek-Turkish aid bill (May), and for passage of the Taft-Hartley bill over the Presidential veto (June).

In 1948 he cast his vote for $6 billion in foreign economic assistance (March), overriding the veto of the Republican tax-reduction bill (April), the Mundt-Nixon bill (May), to override the railroad antitrust bill veto (June), and opposed the extension of the Trade Agreements Act (May). Votes cast by Murray in the Eighty-first Congress include "nays" on rent control extension (March 1949), the long-range housing bill (June 1949), the anti-poll tax bill (July 1949), and the voluntary fair employment practices commission bill (February 1950). On the House floor he delivered a speech in 1948 criticizing the report issued by President Truman's Civil Rights Committee in 1947 (New York *Times,* February 26, 1948).

In January 1950 he urged civil service employees to "refrain from seeking salary increases" since four such increases had been granted by Congress since 1945 and current compensation compared "quite favorably" with that for similar work in private industry. In March he introduced a measure (sent to him by Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson) giving various Government departments authority to dismiss employees "when deemed necessary in the interest of national security." The bill was criticized for not providing for appeals to an impartial review board.

Two other bills were presented by Murray in the Eighty-third Congress and passed by his committee. One provided for overhauling the efficiency rating system of civil service employees in all agencies; the other would expedite "lump sum death benefit payments from the Government's retirement fund to beneficiaries" (Washington *Post,* May 26, 1950).

Following President Truman's veto in June 1950 of a bill increasing the pay of World War II veterans in the postal services, Chairman Murray moved to send the bill back to his own committee, but lost on a record vote by 115 to 165. Later in the day (June 26, 1950) the House overrode the Presidential veto by 213 to 72; the veto was upheld in the Senate. (Murray voted to sustain the veto.)

An administration bill was sponsored by Chairman Murray in February 1951 which would increase postal rates by over $160,000,000 through boosts in all postal classes except the first. The House and Senate both passed on October 19 a measure increasing the Post Office Department's revenues by $117,416,000 a year. Under the bill postcard rates were raised from one to two cents and second class mail charges went up 30 per cent. President Truman signed the bill on October 30.

After serving as ranking Democrat on his committee during the Republican-controlled Eighty-third Congress, Murray again became chairman in 1955, succeeding Edward H. Rees of Kansas. On January 25, 1955 Murray and Rees both introduced proposals, based upon President Eisenhower's recommendation, increasing postal employees' salaries and raising first class and domestic airmail postage to four and seven cents, respectively. However, after both Houses had voted an 8.8 per cent salary increase the President vetoed the bill on May 19 as "too excessive" and "discriminatory." The veto was sustained and a substitute measure providing an average 8 per cent raise for 800,000 postal workers was passed in June and signed by the President, at a total cost of $164,000,000 annually.

On May 22, 1956 the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to increase the cost of first-class and airmail letters by one cent an ounce and to raise second and third class rates. The bill was "killed" in the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. This marked the fourth consecutive year that Congress has failed to take action on this Administration-sponsored proposal.

During hearings in July 1956 headed by Murray on an Administration-supported bill to permit "security" dismissals of Government employees in nonsensitive jobs, Murray stated that passage of the measure was imperative (New York *Times*, July 7, 1956).

Joining with nineteen Senators and eighty-one Representatives, Murray signed in March 1956 a manifesto denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954 (holding that public school segregation is unconstitutional) on legal grounds and pledging efforts by "all lawful means" to have it reversed.

On foreign policy matters Murray opposed a $350,000,000 cut for economic aid to Europe (August 1951), favored a $46 billion military spending ceiling (April 1952), and supported the three-year reciprocal trade renewal (February 1955).

On domestic policies he cast "yea" votes on reducing Government civil pay rolls 10 per cent (April 1951), using the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike (June 1952), overriding the omnibus immigration bill (June 1952), the offshore oil bill (April 1953), extending the excess-profits tax (July 1953), raising the personal income tax exemption by $100 (March 1954), the general tax revision with dividend relief (March 1954), the combined postal rate and pay raise bill (July 1954), and increasing veterans' pensions (June 1956).

"Nay" votes were cast by Murray on a proposal to cut the TVA's appropriation by $14,000,000 (March 1952), private power development at Niagara Falls (July 1953), the atomic energy act revision (July 1954), raising Congressional salaries (February 1955), the 8.3 per cent (as opposed to the 7.6 per cent) postal pay raise (April 1955), raising the minimum wage to $1 an hour (July 1955), the natural gas act (July 1955), and a $1.6 billion authorization for school construction (July 1956).

Of the "big, gray-haired" Tennessee legislator, the New York *Times* (January 5, 1955) noted that as a committee chairman he "can be relied upon to pursue an independent course" and that he "likes to debate at the top of his formidable voice." Murray is a bachelor. His fraternity is the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and his service organizations are the American Legion (he is a past commander of the John A. Deaver Post in Jackson and a past vice-commander for the state of Tennessee) and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

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MYERS, FRANCIS J(OHN) Dec. 18, 1901-July 5, 1956 Former U.S. Senator (Democrat) from Pennsylvania; served in the House of Representatives (1939-44); elected to the Senate (1944) and was Democratic whip (1949-51) at expiration of his term; prominent attorney and civic leader in Philadelphia; was chairman of the Philadelphia Redevelopment Authority at time of his death. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1949.

Obituary

N Y Times p21 Jl 6 '56

NESBITT, CATHLEEN (MARY) Nov. 24, 1889- British actress

Address: h. 135 Central Park West, New York 24

In a career that spans forty-six years on the British and American stage, Cathleen Nesbitt has played well over one hundred roles, ranging from ingenue to dowager. She has acted with the Old Vic, the Irish Players, and the Abbey Theatre, and she has made motion pictures in England and in the United States. She also frequently appears on American television.

Since 1950, when Miss Nesbitt appeared on the Broadway stage as Julia Shuttlethwaite in T. S. Eliot's *The Cocktail Party*, she has played regularly in every theatrical season in New York. During 1956 she portrayed the genteel mother of Professor Higgins in *My Fair Lady*, the musical adaptation of Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*. She portrays the Grand Duchess in Gilbert Miller's Broadway production of Terence Rattigan's play, *The Sleeping Prince*, which opened in the fall.

Cathleen Mary Nesbitt was born in Cheshire, England on November 24, 1889, the daughter of Captain Thomas H. Nesbitt, of the Royal Navy, and his wife, the former Mary Catherine Parry. Of her three brothers, one, Thomas Nesbitt, is an actor; the other two were killed in World War I.

Miss Nesbitt was educated in Ireland and in France. She earned her B.A. degree at Queen's University in Belfast, and also studied at Lisieux and at the Sorbonne in Paris. She trained for a stage career under Madame

Bender

CATHLEEN NESBITT

Rosina Filippi and received encouragement in her work from Sarah Bernhardt and the Irish playwright Lady Gregory. In 1910 she made her London stage debut as Angele in *The Cabinet Minister* and in 1911 she appeared in Ibsen's play *John Gabriel Bjorkman.*

Also in 1911, at the invitation of Lady Gregory, she joined the Irish Players, the distinguished repertory group which included such famous actors and actresses as Sara Allgood and J. M. Kerrigan. With the Irish Players, she visited New York in December 1911 to act the roles of Molly Byrne in *The Well of the Saints,* Honor Brady in *The Playboy of the Western World,* and Nora Burke in *The Shadow of the Glen.* She was a member of the cast of the American première of J. M. Synge's *Playboy,* in which an irate Irish audience rioted over what they considered an insulting picture of Irish life. They hurled fruit and vegetables at the actors, and the New York police had to be called to quell the riot. Miss Nesbitt was not injured in the fray.

Returning to Dublin, she appeared at the Abbey Theatre in 1912 in *The Family Failing* and later in the year in *The Workhouse Ward* in London. During 1913 she acted six leading roles on the London stage, including Dierdre in *Dierdre of the Sorrows* and Phoebe Throssell in *Quality Street.* She also visited Paris to play Viola in *Twelfth Night.* In October 1915 she acted on Broadway briefly as Mabel Dredge in *Quinneys.* One of her most successful roles was that of Ruth Honeywill in John Galsworthy's *Justice,* opposite John Barrymore.

During World War I Miss Nesbitt worked as a censor and as an interpreter as well as continuing her acting career. During 1917-1918 she acted in *The Queen's Enemies, Great Catherine, Magic,* and *The Very Minute* in New York and in *Cheating Cheaters* and *The Garden of Paradise* in Chicago. After touring the United States in *General Post,* she returned to New York in *The Saving Grace.*

Back in London in 1919, she portrayed Jessica in *The Merchant of Venice* and the title role in John Webster's tragedy *The Duchess of Malfi.* In the following years she played in *Marriage à la Mode, Venice Preserved,* and Cleopatra in *Antony and Cleopatra.*

She was the star in John Galsworthy's *Loyalties* in 1922 and in 1923 she played Jennifer Dubedat in Bernard Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma.* Among the many plays in which she appeared during the next decade were *Spring Cleaning* (1925) in which she played Mona (one of her favorite roles); *The Constant Nymph* (1926); and *Diversion* (1928).

In the years which followed Miss Nesbitt continued to appear regularly on the London stage. Some of her roles were Mother Goddam in *The Shanghai Gesture* (1929), Margaret Fairfield in *A Bill of Divorcement* (1929), Elizabeth in *Richard III,* Katherine in *The Taming of the Shrew* (1934), and Harriet in *The Two Mrs. Carrolls* (1936).

During 1939 Miss Nesbitt toured with the Old Vic on the Continent and in Egypt playing Queen Gertrude in *Hamlet* (opposite Alec Guinness), the Queen of France in *Henry V,* and Lady Loddon in *Libel.* In London she was Beatrice in *Much Ado About Nothing,* Dionyza in *Pericles,* and Goneril in *King Lear* at the Old Vic (1940). Throughout the next decade she was starred or had important feature roles in many plays including *Outward Bound* (1940); *On Approval, We Are the People* (1942); and *The Shop at Sly Corner* (a year's run in London, 1945).

After an absence of more than twenty years she returned to the New York stage in January 1950 in T. S. Eliot's verse drama *The Cocktail Party* in the role of Julia Shuttlethwaite, the mettlesome guest who ultimately plays an important spiritual part in the outcome of the play. She admitted to interviewers frankly that she "couldn't make head or tail of Julia," and had confessed that fact to T. S. Eliot himself. However, she added that she heartily enjoyed the role "as a technical exercise." Howard Barnes, in the New York *Herald Tribune* (January 23, 1950), called her "utterly delightful," and Brooks Atkinson wrote in the New York *Times* (January 23, 1950): "Cathleen Nesbitt is humorously animated as a garrulous busybody who flutters in and out of the play."

In the 1951-1952 theatrical season Miss Nesbitt shared honors with Audrey Hepburn in *Gigi,* a play adapted by Anita Loos from a novel by Colette. As the worldly and charming great-aunt of young Gigi, she acted with "real distinction" (Brooks Atkinson, New York *Times,* November 26, 1951). She was the Long Island society matron in the highly successful comedy *Sabrina Fair,* which co-starred Margaret Sullavan and Joseph Cotten. Brooks Atkinson wrote (New York *Times,* November 12, 1953): "Cathleen Nesbitt plays the rich mother of the Larrabee boys with a graciousness that is never formal and a humor that is kindly and urbane."

During the winter of 1954 she portrayed the sharp-tongued Countess Gemini in William Archibald's dramatization of Henry James's novel *Portrait of a Lady*. The play ran for only one week but Miss Nesbitt was singled out for special praise. Richard Watts Jr. wrote in the New York *Post* (December 22, 1954): "Whenever Miss Nesbitt . . . appeared, the play suddenly came to unexpected, though brief, life." Walter Kerr wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 22, 1954) that she was "the only performer to bring any sense of wit, or of pointed social meaning, to the well-intentioned venture."

In the summer of 1955 she replaced Eugenie Leontovich as the Dowager Empress of Russia in *Anastasia*. Early in 1956 she joined the cast of *My Fair Lady*, (starring Rex Harrison and Julie Andrews) the musical version of Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, which opened in New York to enthusiastic critical and public acclaim. "As Professor Higgins' sagacious mother," Brooks Atkinson noted, (New York *Times*, March 16, 1956), "Cathleen Nesbitt carries off her scenes with grace and elegance."

In between and during her theatrical engagements, she has made many appearances on television including productions of *Reunion in Vienna* and *The Women*. She was praised for her performances in two recent original plays —*The Primary Colors*, a play by Jack Paritz on the *Goodyear Playhouse*, June 5, 1956, and *Sister*, a play by William Templeton, on the *Alcoa* hour, July 22, 1956 with Gladys Cooper and Vincent Price.

Miss Nesbitt made her motion picture debut in 1932 in *The Case of the Frightened Lady*. Other films in which she has appeared are *The Lamp Still Burns, Men of Two Worlds, Jassy*, and *Nicholas Nickleby*. In 1954 she played the aristocratic Italian mother in the American film *Three Coins in the Fountain*.

Offstage Miss Nesbitt is the wife of Cecil Beresford Ramage, a lawyer whom she married in November 1922. They have a son Mark who is with the British Colonial office and a daughter Jennifer who writes radio plays and mystery stories under the pen name "Howard Mason." Miss Nesbitt herself has written a number of newspaper articles for the London *Evening Standard*. In a television interview with actress Lilli Palmer, Miss Nesbitt stated that she had been engaged to the British poet Rupert Brooke in 1915, the year of his death.

A trim and smartly-groomed woman, Miss Nesbitt is five feet four inches tall and weighs 107 pounds. Her eyes are brown and her hair is gray. An interviewer described her as having "an easy warmth of manner and . . . serene good looks."

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NEWTON, ERIC Apr. 28, 1893- British art critic

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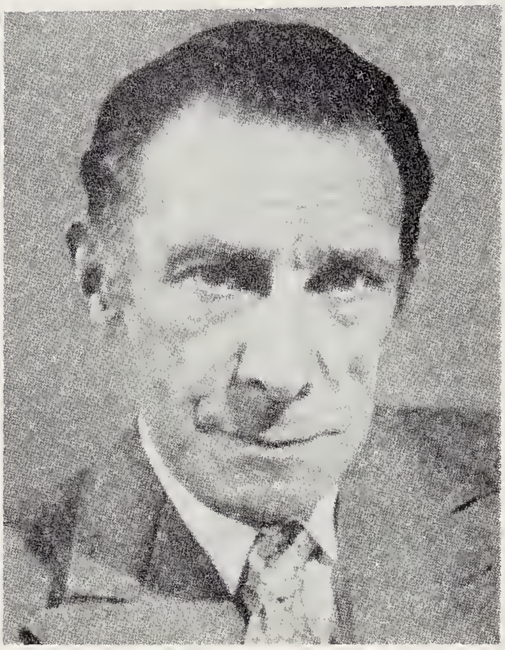
"The finest kind of painting is neither pure representation nor pure symbolism but a reconciliation of the two," wrote British art critic Eric Newton in *European Painting and Sculpture*. The twentieth century artist "continually finds himself forced to reconcile the conflicting claims of symbolism and realism, to compromise between the expression of his own experience and the demands of the cause he serves, between art as a reference-to-life and art as a thing-in-itself." Newton is known to the American public by his frequent articles in the Sunday art section of the New York *Times* and by his numerous books. He has made several lecture tours in the United States and Canada and has broadcast talks on art for the British Broadcasting Company. For over eighteen years he was art critic for the *Manchester Guardian* and for fifteen years also the art critic for the London *Sunday Times*. He now writes for *Time and Tide* and other British periodicals.

Eric Newton was born at Marple Bridge, Derbyshire, on April 28, 1893, as Eric Oppenheimer, son of L. J. Oppenheimer, mosaic designer, and his wife, the former Edith Newton, also an artist. (The critic changed his name to his mother's maiden name—Newton—in 1918 by the legal process of deed poll.) Completing his education at the University of Manchester, young Oppenheimer (as he then was) read honours classics for two years, but then transferred to the ordinary liberal arts course and was graduated in 1914 with the B.A. degree. (It was not until 1951 that he received the M.A. degree, having presented a thesis on "Tintoretto's Paintings in the Church and Scuola of San Rocco, Venice.") On graduation he spent the few months before the outbreak of World War I in the firm of L. Oppenheimer, Ltd., an assistant to his father, who was chief designer of this mosaic-making concern.

Newton had been a member of the Manchester University Officers' Training Corps, and in September 1914 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 29th Manchester Regiment (later promoted to lieutenant and then captain). He served on the Western Front in France for nearly four years, taking part in the fighting at Béthune, Passchendaele and the Somme, and working at various times with Regimental Intelligence and as a sniping officer. He was invalided home early in 1918 with trench fever and demobilized late in the year. His father also served in the war, as a lieutenant in the Artists' Rifles, and was killed by gas poisoning in 1917.

After demobilization Newton returned to the family business, but resigned around 1922 because of the predominantly commercial nature of the work involved. But he was keenly interested in designing mosaics for churches and kept up a private practice of this kind for a number of years. One of the tasks he esteems best is that which he did for the Royal Naval Hospital School Chapel at Holbrook, Suffolk.

(Continued next page)



ERIC NEWTON

Meanwhile, also about 1922, came his tentative first steps in art criticism. The *Manchester Guardian,* well known in England as a major intellectual influence, gathers round it a staff of high caliber. Among these able writers Newton had some acquaintance. He had always been interested both in the practice and in the theory and history of art, and it was A. S. Wallace of the *Manchester Guardian* who gave him his chance to "stand in" on some local exhibitions while the regular critic was away.

He succeeded to the post of art critic for the *Manchester Guardian* in Manchester and continued the connection when he moved to London, about 1936, to be nearer the principal exhibitions. He also contributed dramatic criticisms to this paper and to the London *Observer* and for a short time worked for the London *Evening Standard.* He continued to work for the *Manchester Guardian* up to 1947 and concurrently did shows for the London *Sunday Times* from 1937 to 1951. Newton's work was also published occasionally in the *Morning Post,* and in the *Daily Telegraph* of London, which absorbed that paper in 1937.

Newton has varied his routine whenever he could by painting for his own pleasure and by foreign travel, chiefly in France and Italy. He was an early enthusiast for the sculptor Henry Moore (see *C.B.,* February 1954). He was in large degree responsible in drawing critical attention to the Manchester artist, L. S. Lowry, whose paintings of dreary Northern industrial scenes, peopled by thin, awkward mannikins, constitute a criticism of the ugliness that industrialism has left in its train. Asked which exhibition, during his long critical career, most moved and impressed him, Newton replied that it was the big Van Gogh show held in Manchester in October 1932.

Probably Newton's most widely read book is the Pelican edition of *European Painting and Sculpture,* first published in 1941, which has had several editions. Other books include *Introduction to European Painting* (Longmans, 1949), *In My View* (Longmans, 1950), *Tintoretto* (Longmans, 1952). Like the critic John Ruskin, whose writings he greatly admires, Newton is interested in aesthetic theory. In *The Meaning of Beauty* (Whittlesey, 1950) he expounded his theory that a work of visual art is made up of a series of "levels" (he takes the layers of an onion as the simile). The outermost level consists of ordinary appearances apprehensible by anyone. But, "the skin must be peeled off, and under the skin layer after layer must be peeled off in turn until, right in the centre of it, a hard core is discovered, a core that has something to do with the mysteries of the human soul."

For a time Newton edited a series called "Masters of Painting," published by the International Publishing Company, of Amsterdam; but the company eventually went into liquidation. He has been since 1949 president of the British section of the Association Internationale des Critiques d'Art. He also contributes a regular monthly article to *Britain To-day,* the magazine of the British Council, and writes frequently in *The Listener,* literary organ of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

For BBC he made two series of twelve talks —"The Artist and his Public" and "The Artist in the Witness Box" (1940), and has also taken part in the weekly symposium called *The Critics.* He has made two coast-to-coast lecture tours in Canada (1936 and 1953), both at the invitation of the National Gallery, Ottawa. In the United States he has likewise made two lecture tours, speaking mainly to university and museum audiences. During World War II he lectured a great deal for the University of Cambridge Extra-Mural Board, and he still often speaks to university students and to schools. His articles in the New York *Times* report current art exhibitions in London.

Discussing the "new talent" among British artists, Newton wrote on May 8, 1955 in the New York *Times*: "Abstract art, as such, has almost disappeared. Subject-matter has returned, but subject-matter disciplined by years of trial and error in the direction of abstraction. This new mathematical discipline gives to the whole show [250 pictures selected from some 6,000 entries by painters between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five] an air of beautiful and skillful manufacture. . . . But mathematics can be so remote from the amiable muddle of human experience that it banishes the more lovable side of life."

In a New York *Times* article (October 30, 1955) Newton wrote: "The history of art criticism is a story of the absurd errors in judgment made by critics of the past. Nothing is easier than to laugh at what was said about Courbet, Manet, Cezanne or Van Gogh by their contemporaries. It is not quite so easy to suspect one's self of coming to conclusions that will be equally laughable in the eyes of the next generation. Yet . . . one finds one's self revising, if not reversing, one's own earlier judgments. . . . Paul Gauguin is a case in point. I am not ashamed. I am even encouraged to find myself capable of development. Gauguin today is exactly what he was twenty years ago. It is I who have enlarged my range of sensitivity."

In "The Queen Sits for Her Portraits" (New York *Times Magazine*, February 27, 1955), Newton discusses royal portraiture, the formal "State Portrait" after the coronation, and the many others commissioned by official guilds and councils.

Newton is a member of the committee of the Contemporary Art Society and served for a time on the art panel of the Arts Council. In 1952 he served on the jury of award of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Newton was married in 1915 to Isabel Aileen Vinicombe, by whom he had two sons. In 1934 he married Stella Mary Pearce, who is a costume consultant at the National Gallery, London. She took part with her husband in his second Canadian tour, lecturing on costume and stage décor. Newton belongs to the Savile Club.

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NEY, HUBERT 1893- Premier of the Saar; lawyer

Address: b. Saarbrücken, Saarland; h. Saarlouis, Saarland

The new Premier of the Saar, Dr. Hubert Ney, who was chosen by the new parliament on January 2, 1956, heads a coalition Cabinet of three pro-German parties pledged to work for the annexation of the territory to the West German Republic. A lawyer by profession, he was elected chairman of the largely Roman Catholic Christian Democratic Union party (C.D.U.) in 1952 and a deputy from Saarlouis to the newly formed Saar diet (*Landtag*) in December 1955. Dr. Ney succeeded Heinrich Welsch, who was caretaker Premier from October to December 1955 following the resignation of pro-French Johannes Hoffman (see *C.B.*, April 1950) who resigned as Premier after the Saarlanders voted two to one in October 1955 against a French-West German plan for "Europeanization" of the territory.

The small (about four-fifths the size of Rhode Island) area with a population of about 980,000 or less than 2 per cent of either of its large neighbors, has nevertheless been the repeated cause of embittered relations between France and Germany. Coal mines and iron and steel works are the basis of the Saar economy, and almost one-third of the working population is employed in these industries. The French government, in return for control and management of the mines, pays the Saar government an annual sum based on the total annual production at the current price. This was in accordance with agreements signed on May 20, 1953.

In June 1956 an agreement between France and Germany was reached whereby the Saar is to remain within the French customs system until January 1, 1960 in order to make possible a planned and orderly transfer of the territory's finances from a franc to a mark basis. Under this arrangement, German law will be applied after January 1, 1957 when the Saar will be politically joined with West Germany. It is regarded as a unique settlement without diplomatic precedent whereby a territory passes from the political domination of one country to that of another, and yet the ceding country (France) remains in charge of the economy (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 11, 1956).

Hubert Ney was born in Saarlouis in 1893. He received his primary and secondary education in his native city and then studied to become a lawyer. He holds degrees from four universities of Germany—Freiburg, Munich, Bonn, and Heidelberg. In World War I he volunteered for military service and in 1918 in Finland was severely wounded with the result that he lost his right arm. He then returned to Saarlouis where he was engaged in the general practice of law until 1952.

Dr. Ney, who heads the C.D.U. (an offshoot of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's West German C.D.U. party) leans toward a moderate German nationalism with some regard for the economic interests of France, which largely run parallel with those of the Saar itself. The new Saar government was formed by a coalition of the three pro-German parties: the C.D.U., the Democratic party, and the Social Democrats.

His chief political rival is the head of the Democratic party, Dr. Heinrich Schneider, described by the New York *Times* as a "fiery former Nazi" (December 19, 1955). Because of Chancellor Adenauer's policy favoring European unification and a good understanding with France, Schneider could not enlist the powerful support of the Bonn republic as could Dr. Ney and in consequence he was defeated by Ney in the contest for the premiership. Schneider had tried to keep Ney ineffectual by giving him the position of president of the new *Landtag* but was unsuccessful and ironically enough he himself was given that post.

"The problem of the Saar," wrote Garold W. Thumm in *Current History* (April 1956), "is fundamentally the problem of the multiple frontier. . . . Ethnically, the Saar belongs with Germany. The Saarlanders are German—as German as the citizens of Hamburg, of Stuttgart, or of Berlin. . . . Economically, however, the Saar belongs with France rather than with Germany. Its coal, of which it produces about 15,000,000 metric tons per year, is far more vital to France than to West Germany." The Saarland provides the coal for the Lorraine iron and steel works.

It might become "an ugly focus of nationalism right in the heart of Western Europe," according to the New York *Times* (October 22, 1955). The 1947 Moscow accord of the Allies of World War II provided for territorial separation of the Saar from Germany and for its economic integration with France, whose industry is most vitally dependent on two-way economic links with the Saar. France's Premier at that time, Robert Schuman (see *C.B.*, January 1948), however, found himself compelled by the course of world politics to propose an autono-

Wide World

HUBERT NEY

mous, "Europeanized" status for the territory. In order not to be hopelessly overpowered by the revived, stronger German industry with its resources of coal, France, which in 1952 was expected to consent to Germany's renewed sovereignty and rearmament, required a French-German accord on the Saar as a condition without which the European Defense Community (EDC) treaty could not be signed. This treaty was rejected on August 30, 1954 by the French National Assembly. A statute was then drawn up by experts in France and Germany aimed at placing the Saar's foreign relations and defense under the aegis of the Western European Union.

On October 23, 1955, the day of the Saar plebiscite, the Saar's "European" Statute was rejected, by 423,434 against 207,975 on a 96.7 per cent voting turnout. "By their votes," wrote Alistair Horne in *Return to Power* (Praeger, 1956), "the Saarlanders made it quite clear that they still considered themselves Germans and wanted to return to the Fatherland. . . . The Saar referendum was a terrible defeat for French policy. Their vote meant that, once again, the French and the Germans would have to get together to prepare a new Saar agreement."

After the victorious campaign of the pro-German parties, who were morally as well as financially aided by West Germany, Johannes Hoffman, the Saar Premier, resigned. A caretaker Premier (Heinrich Welsch) was then appointed. In the *Landtag* elections held on December 18 the three pro-German parties won a dominating majority, but not the three-quarter majority needed for changes of the constitution. According to the Saar voting system the majority party in the parliament is entitled to name the Premier (who rules for four years). In this case the C.D.U. was the strongest single party.

Thus on January 2, 1956 Dr. Ney was named Premier and on January 10, 1956 was sworn into office. He took the oath of office on the Saar constitution in spite of his manifest aim to unite the Saar with Germany, saying that the preamble of that constitution (which declared the Saar independent of Germany) could still be changed.

The Bonn government would have preferred from the outset a coalition between the two Christian parties, that is C.D.U. and former Premier Hoffman's C.V.P. This, however, was resisted by Dr. Ney. When, in the May 1956 local elections in the Saar, the electorate gave favorable results to Hoffman's party, Bonn's appeal for a fusion of the two Christian parties or a coalition between them was renewed but again failed.

The New York *Times* (October 24, 1955) called Dr. Ney and Dr. Schneider the best of the speakers in behalf of the pro-German parties. Ney's oratory prior to the plebiscite did a lot to sway the masses in favor of rejecting the "European" Statute. It was reported that Ney offered lengthy proof to his audiences that he was a good Roman Catholic and had visited the Pope in 1952. The New York *Times* also reported his skill in arousing pro-German feeling in his listeners by making them share his indignation toward Professor Fernand de Housse, the Belgian chairman of the commission of the Western European Union overseeing the Saar referendum, whom Ney accused of having meddled in Saar affairs. Despite the bitter campaign waged by the pro-German and pro-French factions, the Saar election itself proved quiet and orderly.

The German parties polled a combined vote of 63.9 per cent compared to the 67.7 per cent cast against the Statute; this gave 33 seats to the coalition, 13 to the C.V.P. and 2 to the S.P.S. (Socialists) and 2 to the Communists (K.P.S.).

Following the rejection of the "European" Statute a French-German accord on the issues affecting the return of the Saar to Germany was reached in Luxembourg on June 4, 1956. Since a quick shift from French to German economic union would cause damage, the agreement allows three years for making this transition. The major issues which were settled give France some 90,000,000 tons of coal over the next twenty years; provide for the canalization of the Moselle River (linking it to the Rhine and thus cutting down on the cost of Ruhr coking coal in the French steel industry); and the redesigning by France of the Alsatian canal so as to reduce losses to farmers who need the water for their fields and Germany will pay the cost of these changes.

According to *U.S. News & World Report* (January 13, 1956) Ney "has a background that leads some Europeans to describe him as a 'weather vane' politician — one who shifts his course with each change in the political winds. At one time he fought against the rise of Adolf Hitler. Later, he reportedly worked to attach the Saar to Nazi Germany in the plebiscite of 1935. . . . Under the French occupation he vowed to become a loyal French citizen if the Saar were added to France. His attitude changed again in a very short time and he began working for a separate Saar identity, but with ties to France. Now, as chairman of the Saar C.D.U. party, he heads a pro-German coalition that seeks to make the border territory the tenth state on the Bonn republic."

When Otto Grotewohl (see *C.B.*, July 1950) Premier of East Germany in May 1956 demanded to be given the status of a participant in the negotiations between France and the Bonn republic over the Saar, Dr. Ney, speaking for the Saar, staunchly rebuffed the request. The New York *Herald Tribune* (May 7, 1956) quotes him as saying: "Our fatherland is called Germany, and this for us [Saarlanders] is the Federal Republic of Germany."

Ney has been described by observers as "balding," with "thinning gray hair, tall and sturdy," with "much stamina and ambition." The New York *Times* (December 19, 1955) referred to him as "polite" and "a fine orator."

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NOLAN, LLOYD Aug. 11, 1902- Actor

Address: b. c/o Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., 321 W. 44th St., New York 36

In the role of Lieutenant Commander Queeg in the stage production of *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial,* Lloyd Nolan won the unqualified recognition as a brilliant star that had eluded him during twenty years in Hollywood and six earlier years on Broadway. The highly praised drama by Herman Wouk opened in New York in January 1954, went on tour the following year, was seen on television in November 1955, and was presented in London, England during the summer of 1956.

Nolan's portrayal of Queeg brought him the Donaldson and New York Drama Critics awards as the outstanding stage actor in 1954 and a number of attractive television and motion picture offers. To his seventy or more previous screen appearances he has added starring or costarring parts in the forthcoming *The Last Hunt,* and the recently released *Santiago* and *Toward the Unknown.* On television he had the lead in the *Martin Kane, Private Eye* programs during 1951-52.

A native of California, Lloyd Nolan was born in San Francisco on August 11, 1902 to James Nolan, a shoe manufacturer, and Margaret Nolan. From his mother, who had earlier wanted to be an actress, he acquired some of his love for the stage, and as a student at the Santa Clara Preparatory School and later at Stanford University, he was active in dramatics. In 1927, after three years at Stanford, where he had changed his major subject from law to English, he left college to give his full attention to acting.

His first professional appearances on the stage were in plays of Shakespeare and Ibsen produced by the Pasadena Playhouse. He then joined a road company of *The Front Page* for a thirty-two-week engagement in Chicago. Still unable to get a part in a Broadway play, Nolan took a job as a stagehand at the Dennis Theatre on Cape Cod. Because he had "the heaviest tan on the beach," he recalls, he was cast as a pirate in *Cape Cod Follies,* and in 1929 he made his Broadway debut in the chorus of that musical comedy, which had a brief run in New York.

Following out-of-town engagements in the Christopher Morley-Cleon Throckmorton production of *The Blue and the Gray, or War is Hell* and in *High Hat,* he returned to New York in the part of an office boy in *Sweet Stranger* (1931). Other Broadway plays in which he appeared included *Reunion in Vienna* (1931-32), with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, and *The Third Americana Revue* (1932). His best role was Biff Grimes in *One Sunday Afternoon,* which opened in New York on February 15, 1933 and had 322·performances.

"I was a hit in that show," Nolan remembers. "If I could have followed it up with another good part I think I would have been made" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* June 6, 1954). His next plays, however, were the short-lived *Ragged Army* and *Gentlewoman,* and in 1934 he left Broadway for Hollywood under contract to Paramount Pictures.

For the next twenty years, beginning with *Stolen Harmony* in 1934, Nolan appeared in some seventy or more motion pictures for several major studios. Many of them were "B" pictures in which he was cast simply as a character on either the right or wrong side of the law and was seldom given top billing. Gradually, however, critics found that he could be depended upon for a competent performance whatever role he played and in time he reportedly received $50,000 for each picture.

During the early 1940's Nolan had featured parts in two well-received war films—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's *Bataan* (1943) and Twentieth Century-Fox's *Guadalcanal Diary* (1943). When he was seen in Twentieth Century-Fox's *The House on 92d Street* (1945), a reviewer for the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 23, 1945) noted, "To date the actor has been a detective, a policeman, inspector or self-appointed sleuth in *G-Men, Dressed to Kill, The Magnificent Fraud, Michael Shayne, Private Detective, Gangs of Chicago, The Man Who Wouldn't Talk, A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* and many other pictures. But for *The House on 92d Street,* a news drama based on an actual case taken from the files of the FBI, Nolan went to school to learn how the men who aren't acting like detectives but who have to make a career of it, work." In the role of Inspector Briggs of the FBI, Nolan was acclaimed for his "restrained and unimposing" performance.

Among other films in which Nolan's dramatic talent was given critical attention were Twentieth Century-Fox's *Captain Eddie* (1945) and *Somewhere in the Night* (1946), MGM's *Lady in the Lake* (1947) and *Two Smart People* (1947). Paramount Pictures' *Wild Harvest* (1947), Twentieth Century-Fox's *Green Grass of Wyoming* (1948) and *The*

Warner Bros.

LLOYD NOLAN

Street With No Name (1948), Allied Artists' *Bad Boy* (1949), MGM's *The Sun Comes Up* (1949), RKO Radio Pictures' *Easy Living* (1949) and Paramount's *The Lemon Drop Kid* (1951).

Nolan returned to the stage in 1950 to tour in the Theatre Guild's comedy *The Silver Whistle,* and the following season accepted a singing role as leading man in the James Russo-Michael Ellis musical comedy *Courtin' Time.* During tryouts of the play in Philadelphia in May 1951 he had to drop out of the cast because of a throat infection.

While under contract to the National Broadcasting Company, he was named to replace William Gargan as star in the radio and television version of *Martin Kane, Private Eye,* at a salary of $250,000 a year. The program, which had its première in the summer of 1951, was seen weekly "live" on TV in thirty-eight cities and by kinescope in twenty-three cities. The following year Nolan, who had been commuting almost weekly between New York and his California home and who had been forced to reject tempting film offers, obtained release from his NBC contract.

Back again in Hollywood he costarred in two 1953 pictures—as the pilot Stutz in Warner Brothers' *Island in the Sky* and as Win Brockmeyer, a high school coach, in *Crazylegs, All-American,* produced by Hall Bartlett and based on the career of athlete Elroy Hirsch.

In July 1953 producer Paul Gregory asked Nolan to take the part of Philip Queeg in *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial,* a drama by Herman Wouk adapted from his novel *The Caine Mutiny* (1951). The play, under the direction of Charles Laughton, opened in Santa Barbara, California in October, had tryouts in sixty-four cities in fourteen weeks, and on January 20, 1954 began its New York run of about a year at the Plymouth Theatre.

As Queeg, Nolan played the captain of a World War II destroyer in the South Pacific who was relieved of his command by one of his officers during a typhoon and who later loses his control on the witness stand and instead of proving his competency, exposes himself as unstable. Broadway critics acclaimed his performance as "masterly," unforgettable," and "tremendous." Brooks Atkinson wrote in the New York *Times* (January 21, 1954), "Nolan's portrait of fear, desperation and panic is a stunning piece of work, principally because he has every detail of it under control."

In an equally laudable tribute Walter F. Kerr pointed out that Nolan "has tried to salvage nothing of himself, nothing of his prior work," in which moviegoers had known him as a "pleasant but casual acquaintance." Kerr further commented, "When it is time for Queeg to surrender to his demon, to let go of his pretense and of his manhood itself, Nolan holds back nothing. . . . Yet there is no excess in the actor. Though the character is wildly out of control, the actor continues to shape—and make meaningful—all his exhausting effects. Then the craftsmanship is sturdy; the scale is tremendous" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 2, 1954).

Besides winning the Donaldson Award and the New York Drama Critics Award as the outstanding actor of the 1953-54 season, Nolan received in March 1956 the "Emmy" award of the Television Academy of Arts and Sciences for his single performance in the televised *The Caine Mutiny Court Martial,* presented on November 19, 1955 over the Columbia Broadcasting System. He repeated his triumph in London, where he directed and starred in the play during a limited run at the Hippodrome Theatre beginning June 13, 1956.

Before leaving for London, Nolan had completed work in three films—for MGM *The Last Hunt,* costarring with Robert Taylor, and for Warner Brothers *Santiago,* with Alan Ladd, and *Toward the Unknown,* with William Holden, in which he played an Air Force officer engaged in testing jet and rocket-propelled aircraft. In January 1956 he made a pilot film for a projected television series, *Father Duffy of Hell's Kitchen.*

In June 1954 Nolan was elected as one of ten members to serve for five years on the council of Actors Equity Association. He is interested in theatrical direction and production and has tentative plans to form his own company. His nonprofessional activities are horseback riding, swimming, and golfing. "I also write occasionally," he has said (New York *Sunday News,* December 26, 1954). "In fact, I've been told I write well. The only trouble is, I'm so lazy."

When Lloyd Nolan was acting in *Sweet Stranger* in 1931, he met actress Mell Efird, who had a part in the same play. "Mell and I were in the first and third acts of that show," he relates, "and it gave us the second act to romance in" (*Cue,* February 20, 1954). They were married on May 23, 1933 and have a daughter, Melinda Joyce, and a son, Jay. Their home is in the Brentwood section of West Los Angeles. The actor also owns an apartment house in Beverly Hills and a ranch near Camarillo, California. He has brown eyes and gray-brown hair, is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 163 pounds.

Off stage, Nolan has a calm, easy-going manner and speaks slowly and deliberately. Emory Lewis described him in *Cue* (February 20, 1954) as "a frank man with a distaste for arty nonsense about the theatre."

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NORDHOFF, HEINZ Jan. 6, 1899- Business executive; engineer

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Among the most dramatic international success stories of the postwar business and industrial world is that of the Volkswagen, the small "people's car" of German manufacture which today outsells all other automobiles in Europe and is leading all other foreign-made cars in sales in the United States. Headquarters of the Volkswagen enterprise is at Wolfsburg in Lower Saxony in the Federal Republic of Germany where on August 6, 1955 the one millionth car rolled off a mile-long assembly line.

The remarkable success of the Volkswagen, it is generally agreed, has been largely due to the sales and production methods initiated by the engineer-executive Heinz Nordhoff, who was first named president and managing director of the enterprise by British Occupation authorities in January 1948. Prior to World War II he was a director of the Adam Opel Automobile Company in Rüsselsheim, Germany.

Heinz Nordhoff, the second of the three sons of Johannes, a banker, and Ottilie (Lauenstein) Nordhoff, was born on January 6, 1899 at Hildesheim, Germany and was christened Heinrich. (He now uses the variant, Heinz.) He attended Hildesheim schools until the family moved to Berlin where he completed his secondary education at a Berlin Gymnasium. He served as a German private and was severely wounded during the latter part of World War I. Subsequently Nordhoff entered the Berlin-Charlottenburg Technische Hochschule, where he received the diploma in engineering in 1927. For the next two years Nordhoff served an industrial apprenticeship at the Bayerische Motoren-Werke in Munich, working on airplane engine designs; but he "soon decided that an American company was a better place for a young automotive engineer to learn his trade" (*Time*, February 15, 1954).

Accordingly, in 1929, he applied for employment with the Adam Opel Automobile Company of Rüsselsheim (control of which had recently passed to the General Motors Corporation); and was assigned to the writing of service manuals. Placed in charge of Opel's customers' service organization in 1930, and subsequently appointed technical consultant to the sales department, Nordhoff traveled to the United States to study American production and sales methods. Promoted in 1936 to a directorship, he was active in the management of the Rüsselsheim plant.

In 1938 Chancellor Adolf Hitler laid the cornerstone of a new automobile factory on Luneberg Heath. Title to this plant, erected for the production of the Volkswagen, a compact four-cylinder, five-passenger "people's car" designed by Ferdinand Porsche, was vested in the Nazi German Labor Front, which collected some $112,000,000 in advance payment for cars, only 210 of which were actually manufactured before the outbreak of World II, when the Wolfsburg plant was converted to war needs.

In 1942, after the United States had entered the war, the Opel plant at Brandenburg (then the largest truck factory in Europe) was also converted to military production, with Nordhoff as its managing director. The factory turned out between 3,000 and 4,000 trucks a month for the German army during the war. Nordhoff himself had never joined the Nazi party and had even, it was said, "used his position" to protect Jewish associates (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 27, 1949), but was after hostilities classed by the U.S. as a Nazi-affiliated industrialist and therefore "unemployable." Jobless and destitute, he moved to Hamburg, in the British occupation zone, where, until January 1948, he found work as a consulting engineer.

Allied bombing raids during World War II destroyed more than half of the former Volkswagen factory, leaving Wolfsburg at the war's end a veritable "ghost town" where jobless inhabitants "lived in wooden barracks, sometimes as many as ten to a room" (*Reader's Digest*, February 1954). Yet within several months a "comeback" for the Volkswagen had commenced, as "some of its workers secretly brought the old pre-war dies out of storage, and used a surviving heavy press to make two complete cars before the British, who controlled the occupation zone, were aware of it" (*Time*, August 25, 1952).

Although a British colonel thought "the little Porsche vehicle . . . too ugly, too noisy, too tinny" to be marketable (New York *Times Magazine*, October 2, 1955) the British nevertheless "approved more production, and were amazed when part of the factory's 6,000 workers were able to turn out 713 cars the first year, while the rest cleared away the rubble" (*Time*, August 25, 1952). With the abandonment in 1948 of the policy of de-industrializing Germany, the British occupation authorities turned to Heinz Nordhoff to take charge, as president and managing director of the rehabilitation of the Volkswagen factory.

(Continued next page)

von Reinhold Lessmann

HEINZ NORDHOFF

In January 1948, Nordhoff set up a cot in the Volkswagen factory at Wolfsburg and immediately set about creating an effective sales force. Improvements in the car were initiated; the horsepower of the engine was increased from twenty-five to thirty and its noise reduced, and hydraulic brakes and shock absorbers were added. Production rates rose to 1,800 vehicles a month and by the end of 1948 a further increase had warranted a 10 per cent raise in the employees' pay. Workers started to build new homes, a loan to the Wolfsburg town council speeded completion of an apartment house development, and the present industrial city of Wolfsburg began to take shape. By the end of 1949, when authority over the Wolfsburg enterprise was turned over to the new Federal Republic of Germany, production of the Volkswagen had reached 4,500 cars a month and the annual earnings (before taxes) were about $7,500,000.

The Volkswagen sales force had increased to 729 agents in Germany and 600 abroad by 1952. Despite reduction of the price of the car to about $1,000 in Germany (and $1,455 and up in New York), two 4 per cent dividends were declared and employees received a $714,000 Christmas bonus. "Production lines in the mile-long plant were clipping out 135,000 units a year . . ." stated *Newsweek* (February 2, 1953). "Nearly 47,000 were exported in 1952 to forty-three countries." By 1956 the number had increased to 100 countries.

During the early 1950's Volkswagen assembly plants were established in Brazil, South Africa, and Eire, but in North America expansion was cautious, pending the setting up of servicing facilities. In 1952, the first year in which the Volkswagen appeared on the U.S. market, only about 600 were sold; in 1953, however, 1,237 were purchased and in 1954 sales totaled 6,343, as distributors increased and American drivers became aware of the Volkswagen's economical gas consumption (thirty-two miles to the gallon) and its durability.

"In 1950 Nordhoff offered a watch to any Volkswagen owner whose car had been driven 60,000 miles without a repair. The offer has cost him more than 20,000 watches" (New York *Times,* September 25, 1955.)

A milestone in Volkswagen history was passed on August 6, 1955, when the one millionth "people's car" came off the assembly line at Wolfsburg, and the 35,000 inhabitants including about 20,000 factory workers participated in a gala celebration. At the same time the domestic price of the Volkswagen was reduced (it now costs about $900), and plans were announced for expanding the plant's area and its daily production. A plan to produce Volkswagen automobiles at the former Studebaker-Packard plant in New Brunswick, New Jersey (United States) was canceled after high production costs were encountered in 1955.

Volkswagenwerk reported a record output of 329,893 cars for 1955, and the Federal Republic of Germany was claiming the title of the world's number two auto maker (after the United States). Net profits for the year (1955) totaled about $1,500,000.

When the Bonn government was established in 1949 the Volkswagen business was operated under the authority of West Germany's finance and economics ministers (the former as trustee for the dissolved Nazi German Labor Front) and they in turn jointly appointed an eighteen-member advisory board of directors to assist Nordhoff and his staff. After several years of litigation over the question of the actual ownership of Volkswagen, the German Federal Supreme Court, at the end of 1954 finally ruled that the pre-war investors (those customers who had paid the "Labor Front" for cars which were never delivered) had no claim against the present Volkswagen company. (Previously the company's dividends had been annually set aside.)

In July 1956 a motion was presented to the Bundestag of the Bonn government to return the Volkswagen works to private ownership. The motion proposes the issue of shares, half of them restricted, which cannot be resold without the consent of the board of directors. The West German Minister of Finance, Fritz Schäffer, recently said that the "Volkswagen shares must never be allowed to go abroad or to fall into the hands of other auto manufacturers" (New York *Times,* July 6, 1956).

Academic honors conferred on Heinz Nordhoff include the honorary Doctor of Engineering degree from the Brunswick *Technische Hochschule* in July 1950, and an honorary professorship by the Brunswick institution in May 1955. In August 1955 he was decorated with a medal which is the highest distinction of the German Republic by President Theodor Heuss (see *C.B.,* November 1949).

In commenting on the campaign to reduce the German workweek from forty-eight to forty hours, Nordhoff stated: "No doubt a Saturday off would for many be a nice gift, but for many others a curse. Most people live anyway only to escape from themselves. For them another weekday without work would only increase the emptiness . . . caused by the idling away of spare time" (*Return to Power* by Alistair Horne).

Nordhoff, who is also a director of banks in Hamburg and Brunswick, is known as a strong believer in profit-sharing, as a "radical advocate . . . of competition and free enterprise," and as "the only important personality in business who had refused to join the powerful German Association of Employers" (New York *Times Magazine,* October 2, 1955).

He stands at five feet ten and a half inches and weighs around 165 pounds. He has been described as having "the courtly manners of a diplomat" (*Time,* February 15, 1954). Nordhoff is a connoisseur of modern art and fine wines, and has spent at least one vacation on a big-game safari in Africa. He was married on August 12, 1930 to his childhood sweetheart Charlotte Fassunge. The Nordhoffs have two daughters, Barbara and Elisabeth. His faith is the Roman Catholic. He is a member of the World Brotherhood (New York) Club and the Rotary (Braunschweig).

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O'GORMAN, JUAN (wän) July 7, 1905- Mexican architect; painter

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With the completion in 1952 of a unique mosaic mural on the outside walls of the University of Mexico library in Mexico, Juan O'Gorman, Mexican artist, established his name as innovator of a new mural technique. The "magnificent, windowless" library of which he was also the architect, is one of a group of ultra-modern buildings that comprise the new $50,000,000 campus of University City, on the southern outskirts of Mexico's Federal District.

O'Gorman's work, observed *Time* (February 23, 1953), represents "a happy blending of Indian, Spanish Colonial and modern cultures . . . his rich mosaic murals and the clean, straight lines of modern architecture . . . are boldly integrated."

Another of O'Gorman's mosaic murals which adorns the new Federal Department of Communications and Public Works building in Mexico City was completed in 1954. His latest commission is to do a mosaic mural, ninety-eight by twenty-three feet, at the Mission Hotel in Taxco. It will depict the life of Cuauhtemoc, (nephew of Montezuma) and last of the Aztec Indian rulers. In the field of fine arts O'Gorman has been recognized by a one-man show at the National Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City in 1950, by representation at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and at the Mexican Exhibit in Paris.

Juan O'Gorman comes by his Irish name in double heritage, as his mother's name was also O'Gorman. She and her parents were born in Mexico, although she was a second cousin to Juan's father, Cecil C. O'Gorman, who left Ireland to work in the gold and silver mines of Guanajuato, Mexico. There, he met Encarnación O'Gorman and married her. They moved to Coyoacán, a suburb of Mexico City, where Juan was born on July 7, 1905. Juan has two brothers, Edmundo and Tomas, and a sister, Margaret O'Gorman von Waberer.

Juan's schooling, until college years, was in Jesuit schools. He attended the National Medical School for six months, in compliance with his father's wishes, but having an aversion to medicine and "not wishing to waste the good Jesuit education and grounding in mathematics that I loved," he chose to become an architect. He entered the National University in 1922, was graduated in 1927 and received his degree ten years later.

O'Gorman began his architectural career as draftsman for other architects. From 1932 to 1949 he taught at the Polytechnic Institute School of Architecture and at the same time worked for the government Department of Education, designing and constructing schools throughout the Republic. For the year 1937-1938 he was advisor at the Instituto Conséjo de la Educación Superior e Investigación Scientífica.

In the 1920's he introduced into Mexico the ideas of the Bauhaus School (of Weimar, Germany) of Architecture, founded by Walter Gropius which became known as the "concrete-pipe-and-plate-glass school of architectural modernism," known as the "International style." Later, O'Gorman abandoned this style and became a crusader for regional designs, scorning European influences, concentrating on Mexican materials and forms (*Time,* July 12, 1954).

"It has been our luck," said O'Gorman (*Arts and Architecture,* March 1955), "in Mexico to initiate the movement to again incorporate painting and sculpture on a large scale into architecture." For his feeling of the Mexican landscape, he expresses a debt to José Maria Velasco, a nineteenth century Mexican landscape painter, about whom O'Gorman wrote an article: "Velasco: Painter of Time and Space" (*Magazine of Art,* October, 1943).

It took O'Gorman six months to paint the Mexican City Airport murals, of tempera on a gesso ground, and their unveiling in 1937 drew particular protests from the Italian and German embassies. Two of his frescoes, with their caustic outcry against dictators, were destroyed. The third, representing the history of aviation, remained on the walls of Mexico City's outmoded airport, now replaced by a larger and more functional building. Of all his murals, O'Gorman's favorite is in the library at Patzcuaro, in the state of Michoacan. Painted in 1940, it depicts the history of that state.

(Continued next page)

Muriel Reger

JUAN O'GORMAN

An uncompleted mural project was begun by O'Gorman in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but his designs, commissioned by the late Edgar J. Kaufman, were rejected by other trustees of the Jewish youth center there because of the artist's critical portrayal of U.S. charities and settlement houses.

Since the 1920's the Mexican mural has rarely been purely decorative. Stress has been primarily on its message. "When we muralists turned to the walls," O'Gorman said (*American Artist,* June 1953), "thinking we could use them as canvases to teach and to crystallize the feelings of our people, we didn't realize that our medium of communication misfired. Our works were destined for tourists because we put them in government buildings and palaces. The Mexican farmer and worker will not enter such a building any quicker than he'll visit an art gallery."

The solution was to take the murals out-of-doors. The late José Clemente Orozco initiated this change with his unfinished mural at the Multifamiliares housing project in Mexico City; Diego Rivera also moved outside with his mosaic bas-relief at the Lerma waterworks. Beginning in 1950, O'Gorman worked with two assistants, Juan Martínez de Velásco and Gustávo Saavedra, to depict in mosaics the history of Mexico's three culture periods (prehistoric, colonial, and contemporary-dating from the Independence).

Describing some of his techniques, O'Gorman wrote in *Arts and Architecture,* March 1955, "I searched through Mexico for various colored stones to be used in my mosaics, and had them tested by the Geological Institute for durability and color. I decided finally upon ten colors: Indian red, Sienna ochre yellow, dark green, light green, violet, white, obsidian black, dark rose, light salmon rose and gray volcanic lava. The cerulean blue I use is glass."

In describing the University of Mexico library mosaic mural, James Norman wrote (*American Artist,* Summer, 1953). "Its size alone staggers the imagination. It extends over 4,400 square yards of building surface and is composed of millions of tiny natural colored stones. . . . Of all recent Mexican murals it has most successfully integrated the elements of plastic art, architectural form, and content."

In *Latin American Architecture Since 1945* Henry-Russell Hitchcock described the library's exterior: "O'Gorman has used the blank walls of his stack-tower, unbroken except for tiny stair windows, like the pages of an illustrated codex. The colors of the mosaic, executed with rough lumps of natural minerals rather than with glass tesserae, are remarkably soft and rich, while the scale and texture is definitely architectural."

The library is described in the American Library Association *Bulletin* (November 1952) by Robert B. Downs in "Mission in Mexico." "Bookstacks rise ten floors over the reading rooms, offices, and workrooms," he wrote, "each stack level with a capacity of 120,000 volumes, or 1,200,000 volumes altogether. No natural light reaches the stacks, which . . . have fluorescent illumination, air conditioning, and humidity control."

O'Gorman's largest exhibit and one-man show was seen at the National Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, in 1950. "His easel work," wrote James Norman (*American Artist,* June 1953), displays a rich baroque linear quality fused with a precise sense of spatiality. His palette speaks with vivid subtlety in fanciful, crowded designs somewhat remindful of Hieronymus Bosch." His work is in private collections in the United States and in the Philadelphia Museum and the Museum of Modern Art, New York City. His book, *El Arte Util y El Arte Artistico* (Useful Art and Artistic Art) appeared in 1932 in Mexico and is now out of print.

According to Esther McCoy in *Arts and Architecture* (March, 1955), the first modern house in Mexico was built by O'Gorman in 1928 for his father. "There followed a series of reinforced concrete houses, which, because of their handsome proportions, fine use of glass areas and inter-relationship between house and garden, are architectural landmarks today." In his own house, O'Gorman has used the startling feature of a natural cave for his living room.

O'Gorman has brown eyes and dark brown hair, is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. In appearance and mannerism, O'Gorman has been described as less ponderous and less outspoken than Diego Rivera, one of his closest friends. At the time of the 1952 Pan American Congress of Architects, held in Mexico City, he parried all invitations to address the delegates, rejected an opportunity for personal publicity. Instead, he slipped off to give a lecture to a small group of Mexican students of architecture.

In 1940 he married his fourth wife, Helen Fowler, an American sculptress who exhibited under the name of Helen Lanpher. She is also a botanist and is well known for her extensive research and exacting illustrations of Mexican plants and flowers. He has no religious affiliation. He enjoys playing tennis and badminton. He prefers poetry to other reading and particularly that of Luis de Gongora, who, he says, wrote "poetic algebra."

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OÏSTRAKH, DAVID (FYODOROVICH)

(oi'strŏk) 1908- Violinist

Address: b. c/o Columbia Artists Management Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. Moscow, U.S.S.R.

During the last two months of 1955 concert audiences in the United States were able to hear in person for the first time one of the world's greatest violinists—the Soviet Union's David Oïstrakh. Until the Geneva conference of July 1955, political considerations had kept him from this country, but his fame had preceded him for many years. His American tour, both in popular reception and critical acclaim, was a triumph. He had earlier performed in many European cities and in Japan. His recordings have had a wide sale in the United States.

David Fyodorovich Oïstrakh was born in 1908, the son of a poor Jewish bookkeeper in Odessa, Russia. He has surmised that his name may derive from the German *Österreich*—for Austria—where his ancestors may have lived before moving to the Ukraine. His father was often without work, and Oïstrakh's mother helped to support the family by singing in the Odessa opera chorus. The elder Oïstrakh, an enthusiastic amateur violinist, started his son on a musical career at the age of five. At first the child played with a one-eighth size violin and then by stages graduated to a full-size instrument. His first public appearance was at the age of twelve, playing Beethoven's Concerto in D major before an audience that included Serge Prokofiev.

At the Odessa Musical-Dramatic Institute Oïstrakh studied under Stoliarsky, the successor to the celebrated Leopold Auer. In 1926 he was graduated from the institute and immediately took up the career of a traveling musician, playing his violin with orchestras from Leningrad to Siberia and supporting his family with his earnings. "I played in big cities and little cities, with good conductors and bad," he has said, "but it was all a great school for me" (*Time,* November 28, 1955). In 1930 he took first place in a Ukrainian violin competition held in Kharkov, U.S.S.R.

Oïstrakh became a lecturer at the Moscow Conservatory in 1934 and the following year won national recognition when he was awarded first prize in an all-union music competition in Leningrad. Later that year he traveled to Warsaw, Poland to take part in his first international competition, the famed Wieniawski violin *concours.* There he finished second, losing first place to a fifteen-year-old girl, Ginette Neveu—a budding genius who was killed in 1949 in an airplane crash.

International recognition came in 1937 when he took first prize in the Eugène Ysaye competition in Brussels, Belgium. Two years later he became a full professor at the Moscow Conservatory and in 1942 he won the highest recognition the Soviet Union offers its citizens—the Stalin Prize. It was in the same year that he became a member of the Communist party.

Since the war Oïstrakh has divided his time between teaching at the Moscow Conservatory, editing violin music, and appearing in concerts both in the Soviet Union and abroad. Among his pupils who have won distinction in the Soviet Union are his son, Igor Davidovich Oïstrakh, and O. V. Kaverzneva, O. M. Parkhomenko and V. A. Pikaizen. His concert appearances have been in England, Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Rumania, France, Sweden and many other countries.

American violinist Yehudi Menuhin became friendly with Oïstrakh when Menuhin appeared in Moscow in 1945. They continued the friendship two years later when they met again in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Menuhin came to regard Oïstrakh as "one of the two or three greatest living fiddlers of our age" (New York *Times,* April 26, 1953).

Gradually recordings made in Moscow by Oïstrakh found their way to the United States, and his fame spread here. In 1948, when the Mercury Record Corporation released his performance of Khachaturian's Concerto for Violin, Irving Kolodin, the music critic, wrote his "violinistic skill is in the true line of such Slavic fiddlers as Heifetz and Elman" (*Saturday Review,* July 31, 1948). In 1951 Oïstrakh played at the Florence, Italy music festival, where Soviet musicians surprised the world with their polished virtuosity.

Within two years, when he came to appear at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, he was officially described as his country's greatest violinist. The theatre was filled to capacity, and after he had finished the audience applauded without pause for a quarter of an hour. An American critic who heard him there wrote that "his emotional interpretation seemed universal as well as particular; his musicianship serious, learned, and positive; and his technique a matter of almost luxurious ease, but used unobtrusively and without the counterfeit of tricks" (*New Yorker,* July 11, 1953).

In February 1954 Oïstrakh was one of four outstanding Soviet musicians selected to perform at the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin for the Foreign Ministers Conference. The following November, Menuhin and Oïstrakh met in London and Menuhin suggested that the two violinists exchange visits to their respective countries. The idea was broached to an official in the U. S. State Department, who replied that the matter would be taken under consideration.

(Continued next page)

DAVID OÏSTRAKH

Oïstrakh went to Japan in February 1955, the first Soviet musician to visit that country since the end of World War II. In a twenty-five day tour sponsored by *Yomiuri,* one of Japan's biggest newspapers, he played eleven concerts. In April he made a tour of Germany, appearing in Cologne, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Munich, Bielefeld, and other cities. He had been invited to appear also in West Berlin, but the government there vetoed the plan.

While serving as members of the jury for the Queen Elizabeth Violin Contest, Oïstrakh and Menuhin met again in Brussels in May 1955. Oïstrakh said at the time that the Soviet government was not quite ready to permit him to come to the United States. Early in July the New York *Times* called for more cultural exchanges between this country and the Soviet Union, and asserted that "If David Oïstrakh, the Soviet violin virtuoso, were to perform in Carnegie Hall there would be no lack of eager listeners."

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper in Moscow, immediately welcomed this "sensible statement," but wondered whether the State Department would require Oïstrakh to be fingerprinted—an allusion to a requirement of the Federal immigration law. Columbia Artists Management in New York immediately took up the idea and began negotiations with the State Department and the Soviet Union to bring Oïstrakh here. The State Department agreed to admit him as an official visitor, avoiding the requirement of fingerprinting, and late in October arrangements were completed.

It was planned that he would make his debut on November 13 in New York at Carnegie Hall as a soloist with the London Philharmonia Orchestra, which had a regularly scheduled concert on that date. This would be followed by two recitals at Carnegie Hall on November 20 and 23, and then a tour of the United States.

Over 7,000 persons lined up at Carnegie Hall at 8 A.M. on October 31, two hours before tickets for the recitals went on sale. All 5,520 of the tickets were gone in two and a half hours—with each customer limited to two tickets for each recital. Carnegie Hall officials said it was the greatest rush for tickets since the last appearance of the pianist Vladimir Horowitz.

Illness forced Oïstrakh to delay his departure for the United States and he was unable to appear with the London Philharmonia as scheduled. He arrived in New York on November 16, however, and made his debut at the recital on November 20. He was accompanied on the piano by Vladimir Yampolsky.

The critics were unanimous in their praise of his performance. Howard Taubman of the New York *Times* declared that Oïstrakh had "quickly proved that he belongs with the best anywhere." Paul Henry Lang of the New York *Herald Tribune* hailed him as "one of the truly great of our time," while Louis Biancolli of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* said, "Oïstrakh has few equals among living violinists and no superiors." *Time* (November 28, 1955) wrote, "No doubt about it: no violinist anywhere is David Oïstrakh's master."

On his concert tour Oïstrakh visited Boston (Massachusetts), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Chicago (Illinois), and many other U.S. cities. However, a request that he appear in Rochester, New York was rejected because Federal regulations have put that city off limits to all Soviet citizens. On December 21, 1955 he played a return engagement at Carnegie Hall in New York with the New York Philharmonic Symphony at a benefit concert for that orchestra. Louis Biancolli commented on the performance: "He [Oïstrakh] was again the facile master and searching artist last night" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*). Howard Taubman wrote: "He is a master fiddler by any standards, technical or interpretative" (New York *Times,* December 22, 1955).

The Soviet government extended Oïstrakh's stay in the United States, enabling him to give three more concerts with the New York Philharmonic Symphony on December 29, 30 and January 1. He was the soloist in the American première of Shostakovich's Violin Concerto in A minor on December 29, 1955. During his visit Oïstrakh made his first American recordings for RCA Victor and Columbia Records. The works recorded by the Russian artist include the new Shostakovich violin concerto, Prokofiev's First Sonata in F minor, and Pietro Locatelli's Sonata in F minor.

After completing his U.S. concert tour Oïstrakh called for "broad and systematic cultural exchange" between the United States and the U.S.S.R. He said it was "especially regrettable" that there has been so little contact between American and Soviet musicians.

Oïstrakh is five feet six inches tall, of stocky build and has thinning brown hair. He and his wife live in a six-room apartment in Moscow. In his leisure time he plays chess or tennis, and his summer vacations are spent at a small town in Estonia. His unfulfilled desire is to be an orchestra conductor.

The U.S.S.R. regards him as a great "propagandist of the creations of Soviet composers," many of whom have dedicated works to him. (The new Shostakovich violin concerto was written for him.) Besides the Stalin Prize, he has been awarded the Order of Lenin and two other orders and medals. For the past ten years he has been using a priceless Stradivarius violin from the Soviet state collection.

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ORVILLE, HOWARD T(HOMAS) June 16, 1901- Meteorologist; aerologist

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A scientific study of the feasibility of "man-made rain" induced by cloud "seeding" was made by the Advisory Committee on Weather Control of which Captain Howard T. Orville, U.S. Navy (Ret.) is chairman. The results of the appraisal were announced on February 9, 1956 and indicate that rainfall may be increased by 9 to 17 per cent. Experiments revealed that it is also feasible to "inhibit" lightning, "modify" tornadoes and "control" hail storms. Captain Orville, who was appointed to this post by President Eisenhower on December 9, 1953, as one of his meteorological achievements installed a global weather network for the U.S. Navy during World War II.

His committee has recommended to the President that its research be continued for another two years to study some "unevaluated statistics" which may show a rainfall increase of even more than 17 per cent by the technique of releasing into the atmosphere silver iodide smoke from ground generators. Captain Orville pointed out that his committee found no convincing evidence as yet that cloud "seeding" will suppress or reduce rain, nor would it prevent hurricanes. Its main result is to increase rain, and this, he emphasized, "could be very important to the water economy of the nation . . . since today we may be facing one of the greatest droughts in history" (New York *Times*, February 17, 1955).

Captain Orville, who is also a technical consultant to Bendix Aviation Corporation's Friez Instrument Division, has had an active career in meteorology which included being adviser to the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Fleet on operational weather matters during World War II and helping to develop the Navy's wartime aerological organization. He charted the weather for the famous (Jimmy) Doolittle raid on Tokyo in 1942; and at a later date he served as one of the principal weather advisers for the North African and Normandy invasions.

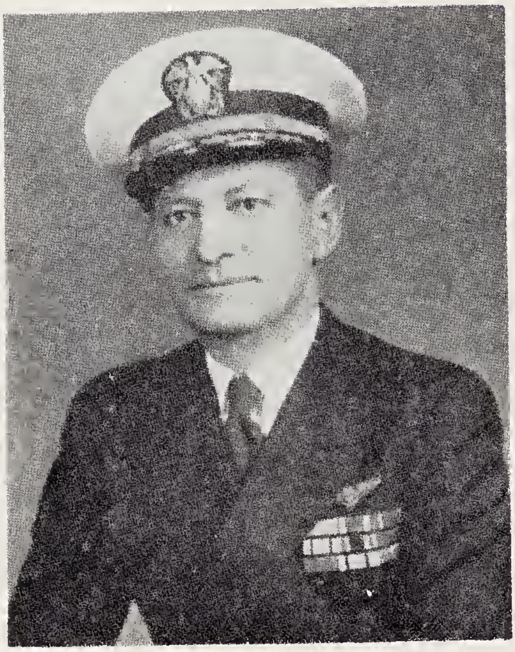
Howard Thomas Orville was born on June 16, 1901, in Saratoga, Wyoming. His father, William Orville, was a Wyoming pioneer, who as a stagecoach driver had often driven William Cody (Buffalo Bill). His mother, the former Lucy D. Wiant, taught school in a one-room school house. Howard's brother is Harold C. Orville of Santa Monica, California. Howard attended Saratoga High School in Wyoming and was graduated in 1916. He worked in a Rawlins, Wyoming bank for two years following his graduation, and was subsequently encouraged by Senator Francis E. Warren to enter the United States Naval Academy. Admitted to the Naval Academy in 1921, he rose to the rank of midshipman battalion commander. He was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree and commissioned an ensign in 1925.

Following his graduation from Annapolis, Orville was first assigned to the battleship *New York*, where he served in the engineering department; later he was transferred to the destroyer U.S.S. *Lamson*. During frequent trips between Norfolk, Virginia and Guantanamo, Cuba, the *Lamson* encountered many storms, one of them a tropical hurricane. Captain Orville, who was subject to seasickness, became interested in storms and their causes and later requested training in naval aerology. He devoted one year to graduate study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received the Master of Science degree in aerological engineering in 1930.

A flight in the dirigible *Los Angeles* led him to request "lighter-than-air" training, which he received at the Lakehurst Naval Air Station for two years. He became a "lighter-than-air" pilot, participating in free balloon races and winning the National Balloon Race in 1934. In the same year and in 1935 he competed in the International Balloon Races held in Warsaw, Poland as a member of the team entered by the United States Navy.

In 1930 Captain Orville was assigned to the Aerographers' School, Lakehurst, New Jersey, where he served as officer-in-charge. Here he prepared the first *Aerographer's Manual* and conducted research on the location of thunder storms through spherics equipment. Later attached to the U.S.S. *Langley*, he helped to initiate procedures for furnishing ballistic data to all types of ships. From 1933 until 1940 he served in various units of the Navy, working on control of weather information, expansion of training facilities, and the preparation of codes and ciphers for war-time use.

While assigned to the war plans section of the office of the Chief of Naval Operations in 1941, he helped to plan the establishment of weather stations in Greenland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. He made survey trips to select bases for aircraft operations and procured and assembled equipment for overseas bases. He established the Navy Weather Central at Washington, D.C., to support increased Atlantic Fleet operations. And in cooperation with the Weather Bureau and the Army Air Force, Captain Orville established a long-range forecasting unit to furnish daily operational weather infor-



Harris & Ewing

CAPT. HOWARD T. ORVILLE (RET.)

mation, including reports during the historic Atlantic Charter Conferences in the North Atlantic. In 1942 Captain Orville served as technical advisor to the Walt Disney Productions, who were producing instructional films for the training of war-time pilots.

As a result of agreements at the Potsdam Conference, two Weather Centrals were established under guidance of Captain Orville at Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk, Eastern Siberia. He superintended the establishment of two weather reconnaissance squadrons operating from these bases. The bases were terminated December 1945 at the request of the Soviet Government. In 1946 Captain Orville took part in the aerological planning for Operation Crossroads and for Operation Highjump to the Antarctic.

Besides working in the field itself, Captain Orville taught aerology at the Naval War College, the Air War College, the National War College, and Columbia University. In March 1950 he was relieved as head of the Naval Aerological Service and in July of the same year was retired (voluntarily) after twenty-nine years of naval service. He then accepted the position of technical consultant to the Friez Instrument Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation in Baltimore, Maryland.

Captain Orville has many meteorological achievements to his credit. He is regarded as one of the pioneers in the development of the equipment and instruments for obtaining information from the upper atmosphere. For the dual purpose of testing instruments as well as accumulating meteorological data on hazardous aircraft conditions, he made many flights in and around thunderstorms, experiencing severe icing and turbulences in various types of aircraft. He was closely associated with the development of radiosonde equipment; and he supplied the technical guidance and conducted extensive tests on the radiosonde equipment produced at the Bureau of Standards for the Navy. He also helped to improve the instruments and ground equipment needed to meet the requirements of guided missiles, atomic weapons, and jet propelled aircraft.

Captain Orville is credited with being one of the first to recognize the importance of radar for obtaining weather data to combat the effect of destructive storms. It is due largely to his efforts that the Navy developed methods for locating and tracking tropical hurricanes with the use of radar equipped aircraft.

Weather, according to Captain Orville, may become a military weapon in the foreseeable future. "Droughts or storms against a distant enemy are possibilities of weather control," he stated in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 13, 1953).

Following his appointment in December 1953 as chairman of the Advisory Committee on Weather Control (created by Congress under Public Law 256), Captain Orville assigned researchers to observe cloud "seeding" in five Pacific states, where the technique has been practiced on a commercial basis for some years. At that time (and subsequently) some scientists felt that the commercial rain-makers were overseeding clouds in drought areas in their zeal to produce rain and might even be preventing precipitation which perhaps might have fallen naturally. (The cloud-seeder tries to duplicate a process of nature by dropping dry-ice particles to earth from airplanes or by sending aloft by ground generators silver iodide particles. In nature these particles may be dust from the earth or salt from the ocean.)

The Advisory Committee on Weather Control has eleven members, five civilians and six officials of Government representing the Department of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education and Welfare, and the director of the National Science Foundation.

In the fall of 1955 the Committee began Operation Overseed, field tests at the foot of Mount Washington, highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The committee's scientists, using ten ground generators (as described by Alvin Shuster in the New York *Times,* May 2, 1955) planned to disperse silver iodide crystals up the mountain into clouds engulfing Mount Washington Observatory. From this "laboratory in the clouds" they would make extensive tests of "rain-making" techniques. Captain Orville noted that the techniques among the cloud "seeders" were extremely varied. Most of them use silver iodide but the amounts greatly differ, and they use different types of generators. The data obtained from Operation Overseed (at a cost of approximately $60,000) indicated a 9 to 17 per cent increase in precipitation by cloud "seeding." The committee recommended further research and Captain Orville urged that other agencies devote much more scientific study to weather control.

Speaking at a meeting of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers in Chicago on February 15, 1955, Captain Orville confirmed David E. Lilienthal's statement that the nation's most urgent problem was a growing water shortage. "New reports are received daily from all over the nation," Captain Orville said. "Drought conditions are reported in 944 counties in eighteen states." The committee's findings, he said later, constitute a "breakthrough" from guesswork on weather control and show future possibilities of "amazing" proportions (New York *Times,* February 9, 1956).

For his valuable contributions to the science of aerology and to the welfare of his country, Captain Orville has been officially commended. He holds the Legion of Merit award (for outstanding services as the head of the aerology section of the Bureau of Aeronautics), the Commendation Ribbon, the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal ceiving the Office of the Military Order of the and the World War II Victory Medal. He has also been decorated by foreign governments, re- British Empire, and the Chinese Cravate Blue of Yun Hwei. He is a member of the American Meteorological Society and was elected president for a two-year term of office on January 29, 1948. He is also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Geophysical Union, the Military Order of World Wars, the Naval Academy Alumni Association, and the Towson Kiwanis Club.

In 1926 he married Lillian Lenore Duvall, a school teacher. They have three sons, Howard Thomas, Jr., Richard Edmonds, and Harold Duvall, whom he likes to call "Tom, Dick and Harry." The Orvilles live on a farm in Long Green, Maryland. The Captain is an Episcopalian and a Republican. Although he now lists horseback riding, gardening, reading, and writing as his recreations, when editors of his Class Book asked him to name his hobby, he replied, "Work, work and more work."

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OWENS, JAMES CLEVELAND *See* Owens, Jesse

OWENS, JESSE Sept. 12, 1913- American athlete; organization official; sales executive

Address: b. c/o Illinois Youth Commission, 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Now engaged in business in Chicago and active as a member of the Illinois Youth Commission, the former Ohio State University athlete Jesse Owens was named in sportswriters' polls conducted in 1949 and 1950 as one of the "ten greatest Negro athletes of all time and the world's "top track performer since 1900." In 1933 he shattered inter-collegiate records for the 200-yard dash, the 220-yard low hurdles and the broad jump. He went on to establish new world records in the 100-metre run, the 200-metre run and the running broad jump at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, and to win four gold medals. He was the first American athlete to jump over 26 feet. In 1955 Jesse Owens made a "good will" tour of India for the U.S. Department of State.

Jesse Owens was born on September 12, 1913 on a tenant farm in northern Alabama; one of the seven children of Henry and Emma (Alexander) Owens, he was baptized James Cleveland Owens. As a child he worked in the cotton fields before moving to Cleveland, Ohio. Entering a local grade school and asked his name, he answered "J. C. Owens." The teacher understood the "J. C." as "Jesse," the name by which he came to be known.

His exceptional athletic prowess was noted at the Fairview Junior High School in Cleveland when he tried out for track. He astounded Coach Charles Riley by doing the 100-yard dash in ten seconds flat, thereby establishing a new junior high school record. Riley continued as the boy's sports mentor when he went on to the East Technical High School in the Ohio city, and coached him for the 1933 National Interscholastic Championships meet at the University of Chicago, where he scored what Joseph M. Sheehan of the New York *Times* characterized as "an unprecedented triple." As a member of the East Technical team Jesse not only won the 100-yard dash in 9.4 seconds, but the 200-yard dash in 20.7 seconds and the broad jump with an astonishing leap of 24 feet 9⅝ inches.

During his freshman year at Ohio State University in Columbus Owens paid his way by working the gasoline pumps at a filling station; later a Negro member of the Ohio Legislature procured him a job as a page in the state House of Representatives. Under the tutelage of Larry Snyder, to whom he reported for track practice in 1934, Jesse went on to new and greater track and broad jump triumphs. Soon known by such nicknames as "Brown Bombshell" and "Buckeye Bullet," he broke three world records and tied for a fourth at the National Collegiate track and field championships meet at the University of Michigan in 1935. "There are many to insist that the greatest day in track history was May 25, 1935," New York *Times* columnist Arthur Daley observed, "It's difficult to argue with them. . . . Jesse equaled the 100-yard record of 9.4 seconds. He smashed the 220-yard record with 20.3 seconds. He shattered the 220-yard low hurdles with 22.6 seconds. And he blasted the broad jump standard out of sight with a leap of 26 feet, 8¼ inches, a record that still stands" (New York *Times*, July 6, 1954).

As an Ohio State undergraduate, Jesse Owens was known as a student with a particular interest in ceramics and the ambition, not to be realized, of eventually teaching in a Negro college. A Cleveland doctor who examined him declared that "if Owens had an advantage" as an athlete "he had attained it

Wide World

JESSE OWENS

by superior training and outstanding courage" (Gay Talese in the New York *Times,* August 28, 1956).

"Owens was so matchless in his sheer grace and speed that his like may never be seen again," Arthur Daley commented on his remarkable record as a member of the United States contingent at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, where the Nazi press echoed Chancellor Adolf Hitler's claims of Aryan supremacy and Dr. Paul Goebbels called Owens a "black American auxiliary." Owens won his first two Olympics medals by establishing new records of 10 3/10 and 20 7/10 seconds respectively in the 100- and 200-metre sprints. Although the German champion, Lutz Long established a new Olympics record in the broad jump with a leap of 25 feet 9 27/32 inches, Owens "catapulted himself for the record distance of (8.06 metres) 26 feet 5 5/16 inches" and his third Olympics medal.

Subsequently the American team consisting of Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Floyd Draper, and Frank Wycoff set a new world record of 39.8 seconds in the 400-metre relay. While Hitler waited in his box to congratulate Lutz Long on his long-jump effort, the onlookers were treated to the "unforgettable sight" of "the blond Aryan . . . strolling along with his arm draped across Owens' shoulders." Fifteen years later, when Owen revisited Berlin, he paid public tribute to the sportsmanship of his German rival. "It was ironic," commented Arthur Dalcy in *The Story of the Olympic Games,* (by John Kieran and Arthur Daley), "to find Der Fuehrer lavishing praise on a home hero for the great feat of finishing second to an alien Negro."

Owens was given a "hero's welcome" on his return to the United States, but by that time his career as an amateur was over. Exhausted by his Olympics efforts he had, with the concurrence of Larry Snyder, passed up a scheduled tour of Sweden, and for this had been suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union. In 1936, or a year before he received his A.B. degree from Ohio State, the announcement was made that Owens would become a "professional entertainer," and shortly afterwards he began a series of appearances in a tap-dancing act with Bill ("Bojangles") Robinson (see C.B. February 1941). Also in 1936 he made political speeches on behalf of the Republican Presidential candidate, Alf Landon. By the end of the year Owens had earned enough to present a new eleven-room house in Cleveland to his parents.

During the three years following his return from Berlin, Owens led a swing orchestra, appeared as a detective in a Hollywood film, ran and won a sprint against a race horse in Havana, served as a WPA official with the Cleveland Park Department, established his own dry-cleaning business, and became a salesman for a distilling corporation.

Misfortune overtook Owens in May 1939 when the failure of his dry-cleaning business, coupled with the loss of over $40,000 on the stock market, forced him into bankruptcy. From 1940 to 1942 Owens was employed in the Office of Civilian Defense in Philadelphia as national director of physical education for Negroes, and from 1942 to 1946 he worked for the Ford Motor Company as director of Negro personnel. (He was "on leave" for military service for several months beginning in 1944). In 1946 Owens became the director of sports and sales for the Leo Rose sporting goods company at Detroit; he became in addition the part-owner of a Negro baseball club in Portland, Oregon, while the leadership of a Negro basketball touring team gave him "a chance to make personal appearance talks on tolerance" (Steve Snider in *PM,* January 7, 1947).

In July 1949 Owens topped the magazine *Ebony's* sportwriters poll for the "ten greatest Negro athletes of all time," and at the poll of sportswriters conducted by the Associated Press in January 1950 he was picked as the world's "top track performer since 1900." Jim Thorpe was second and Paavo Nurmi of Finland was third.

After moving from Detroit to Chicago, Owens continued in his occupation as a sales executive and in 1950 joined the board of directors of the South Side Boys Club. At the invitation of the U.S. High Commissioner and the Army he revisited Berlin in 1951 with the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team. Addressing some 70,000 Germans in the Olympic Stadium he urged his audience to "stand fast with us for freedom and democracy".

Appointed secretary of the Illinois Athletic Commission in 1952, he held this post until the fall of 1955 when he resigned to undertake a three-weeks "good will" tour of India for the State Department. "Owens was a practically perfect envoy in a country which has violently exaggerated ideas about the treatment of Negroes in the United States," *Life* commented (October 31, 1955). "He coached Indian athletes, spoke at schools and generally charmed everybody in sight." A gift of 5,000 rupees (about $1,100) from a commercial firm for the use of his name in advertising was turned over by Owens to the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association to be used for equipment and for the coaching of promising young athletes.

Today an active member of the Illinois Youth Commission which is "dedicated to keeping youngsters active in sports and out of mischief," Jesse Owens organized early in August, 1956 a "junior-size Olympic games" for 1,800 youngsters between the ages of twelve and seventeen. He called it the Junior Sports Jamboree, and awarded prizes to the winners in track, field and swimming. He says he has kept the youngsters so busy that they have no time to organize gangs or trouble-making "clubs." Eighteen Jamboree sports clinics for junior athletes were scheduled to open in Illinois in the fall, with "name" athletes as instructors. "The top athletes can keep the kids interested and out of trouble," Owens said. "They inspire kids, just as I was inspired by athletes when I was younger" (Gay Talese, New York *Times,* August 28, 1956).

Although now in comfortable circumstances, Owens is not wealthy and has said that he has no desire ever to be rich again. "My concern is my family and my respectability," he has stated. Mrs. Owens is the former Ruth Solomon of Locust Grove, Georgia; the couple, who were married in 1931, have three daughters, Gloria, Beverly and Marlene. Jesse Owens is a Baptist, an Elk and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. The smiling, soft-spoken athlete is now "somewhat bald and heavier than he was . . . but not fat," according to Gay Talese (New York *Times*).

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PAGNOL, MARCEL (PAUL) (på-nyôl')

Feb. 25, 1895- Film producer; playwright

Address: b. 53 av. Georges V, Paris 8^e, France; h. Villa la Lestra, Monte Carlo, Monaco

A quarter of a century after Marcel Pagnol created the characters of his Marseille trilogy *Marius, Fanny* and *César,* they were revived on Broadway in the successful musical production *Fanny* (1954). He first won fame as a playwright with the presentation in Paris of *Topaze* (1928), *Marius* (1929) and *Fanny* (1931). In the early 1930's he turned from playwriting to film-producing which, he believed, had "inherited the dramatic tradition." Among the cinema successes which he has produced are *Harvest, The Baker's Wife,* and *The Well-Digger's Daughter.* His works have been performed in many countries, bringing him renown as a "master of comedy."

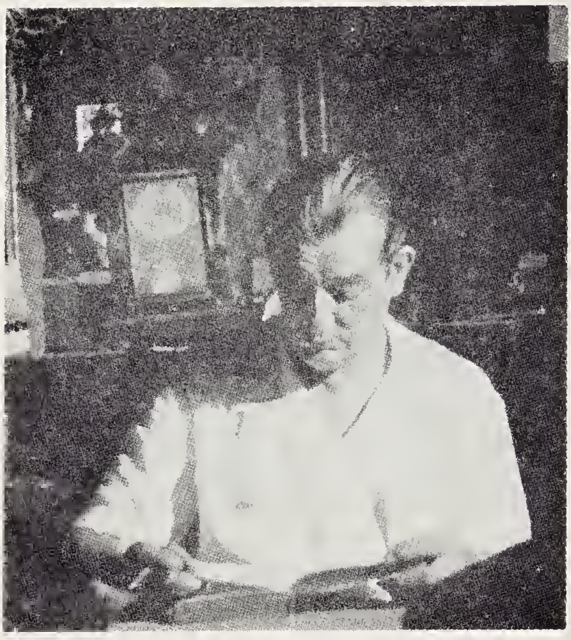
For his achievements as a dramatist and cinematographer Pagnol was elected in 1946 to the French Academy, the first film-maker to be so honored. Since 1931 he has headed his own moving picture company, in which he has served as producer, director, writer and even cameraman. Recent Pagnol films include *Manon des Sources* (1952) and *Letters from My Windmill* (1954), released in December 1955 in the United States.

Commenting on *Letters from My Windmill* in the *Saturday Review* (December 24, 1955), Hollis Alpert wrote: "For nearly twenty-five years this Frenchman [Pagnol] has regarded the cinema as a highly legitimate form and has given us movies of warmth, dignity, depth, humor, and extraordinary charm. . . . He blandly seems to ignore opportunities for angled camera shots, doesn't bother with laboratory and cutting-room tricks, seems to regard plain black-and-white photography as quite good enough, goes in for no ponderous set constructions or any of the dazzle and glitter used, most of the time, to fill up vacuums. Pagnol instead gives us memorable people, for his special genius lies in characterization."

Marcel Paul Pagnol's forefathers fled from Toledo, Spain during the Inquisition and settled in the south of France, where they worked as swordsmiths. Marcel, son of Joseph and Augustine (Lansot) Pagnol, was born on February 25, 1895 in Aubagne, a suburb of Marseille. Like his father, who was superintendent of the town's school, Marcel was trained for a teaching career. He studied at the lycée Thiers in Marseille and obtained his teacher's diploma from the faculty of letters of the University of Montpellier.

At sixteen the young man and a group of friends founded a literary magazine, *Fortunio,* in which were published some of Pagnol's poems and a novel, *La Petite Fille aux Yeux Sombres.* (The magazine was later called *Les Cahiers du Sud.*) At seventeen Pagnol began teaching English at a school in Tarascon. Later he taught in Pamiers sur Ariège and at lycée Saint-Charles in Marseille. Meanwhile, he continued to write, producing a four-act play in verse, *Catulle,* which he submitted to the Théâtre Française. It was rejected, but *Fortunio* published it.

After World War I, during which Pagnol served with the French Army Infantry from 1914 through 1917, he resumed his writing. His *Ulysse chez les Phéniciens,* written with Arno-Charles Brun, appeared in 1918. In 1919 Pagnol wrote a novel, *Pirouettes,* published in 1922. His play *Tonton* was presented at a Marseille theatre, without success. Hoping to see his plays produced in Paris, Pagnol took a position there as professor at the lycée Condorcet in 1922. Three years later, *Les Marchands de Gloire,* written by Pagnol with Paul Nivoix, was presented. Although it received high critical praise, its subject, war profiteering, did not have popular appeal and the play closed after



MARCEL PAGNOL

seventeen performances. (Later it was performed with success in Germany, America and Russia.)

The next year Pagnol and Nivoix saw their second play, *Direct au Coeur,* open and quickly close. It was followed in November 1926 by Pagnol's *Jazz,* the story of an old teacher who recognizes too late that he has missed the real meaning of life. It was both a critical and popular success.

With *Topaze,* produced in October 1928, Pagnol achieved recognition as a major French playwright. Dealing with the corruptive power of money, the play was "less ambitious artistically" than *Jazz,* but had "superb stage technique." It ran for two years in Paris, was adapted for the Broadway stage (1930) and was filmed in Hollywood (1933).

"Topaze satisfies our sense of justice and amuses us," wrote Marcel Achard, but the characters in *Marius, Fanny* and *César* are "our friends for life." *Marius,* written in 1928 and produced in 1929, was an immediate success and gave Pagnol enough self-confidence to resign from the lycée Condorcet and devote full time to the theater. *Fanny,* a sequel to *Marius,* was presented in 1931. *César,* the third play in the trilogy, appeared as a film in 1936.

These three plays deal with the lives of a Marseille fish-monger, Fanny, her lover, Marius, who goes off to sea, his father, César, a waterfront bar-tender, and his well-to-do friend, Panisse. The sounds, smells and tastes of the old port at Marseille were captured by Pagnol in his drama, as well as the flavorful language of the people. Masterfully played in the film by Raimu (César), Pierre Fresnay (Marius), Charpin (Panisse) and Orane Demazis (Fanny), these characters have proved universally appealing, as has the "gusto and understanding of Pagnol's rich comedy." (On the Broadway stage Ezio Pinza played the role of César and Walter Slezak portrayed Panisse.)

At the height of his success as a playwright in 1930, Pagnol witnessed his first talking movie and decided to devote himself to film-making. Declaring that "what we see on the stage today are relics of another age," he created his own film company in 1931 and founded a magazine, *Les Cahiers du Film,* in which to express his ideas on cinematography. Calling for an overthrow of methods used in silent films, he emphasized the importance of dialogue and of simplicity of action.

Pagnol learned his new craft thoroughly, studying direction, camera technique, laboratory technique, even publicity and distribution. In 1931 he wrote scenarios and dialogue for a film version of *Marius* which Alexander Korda directed. (The film was also produced in Germany, Sweden and Hollywood.) In 1932 Pagnol wrote the film version of *Fanny,* which was directed by Marc Allégret. That same year *Topaze* was made into a film, with Louis Jouvet as star. All three films still appear frequently in Paris movie houses.

Not satisfied with only writing, Pagnol became a director and producer, and in 1933 he opened his own movie studio, the Films of Marcel Pagnol. To prove that talking pictures could be "theater films," he engaged actors from the Comédie Française and chose plays written for the stage, such as *Le Gendre de M. Poirier* by Augier, *Le Voyage de M. Perrichon* by Labiche, *Léopold le Bien-Aimé* by Jean Sarment, and his own *Direct au Coeur* He directed the films himself, using cameramen trained in his methods. The results pleased Pagnol, but not the public.

The success of *Marius* and *Fanny* made Pagnol decide to do a series of films based on life in Provence. Collaborating with Jean Giono, who had written extensively about Southern France, Pagnol in 1934 produced *Angèle* in the large modern studio he had built near Marseille. *Jofroi,* based on a Giono story, and showing a Provençal peasant's love of the land, appeared in 1934. (In 1950 it was shown in New York as part of *Ways of Love,* three separate short films, directed by Marcel Pagnol, Jean Renoir and Roberto Rossellini.)

Merlusse and *Cigalon,* two short films derived from novels by Pagnol, appeared in 1935. The next year Pagnol brought out *César,* which Boslev Crowther, New York *Times* film critic, thought to be "rather slow, diffuse and neglectful of the more amusing reactions of César," even though it contained many touching and amusing scenes. *Harvest,* winner of the New York Film Critics' award as the best foreign film of 1939, was produced by Pagnol from the story *Regain* by Giono. Its stars were Fernandel and Orane Demazis. *Le Schpountz* with Fernandel and *The Baker's Wife,* starring Raimu, appeared in 1938. The latter found receptive audiences throughout the world. Another popular Pagnol film, *The Well-Digger's Daughter,* with Raimu and Fernandel, was produced in 1940. According to *Le Monde,* the film was considered Pagnol's masterpiece.

War virtually stopped Pagnol's film production from 1940 to 1945; he fought at the front along with some of his leading actors. His first production in 1945 was *Naïs,* adapted from Emile Zola's novel, the story of a hunchback (played by Fernandel) who falls hopelessly in love with a pretty young girl. Seymour Peck, reviewing it in *PM,* found it "a heavy humorless film," but Archer Winsten in the New York *Post* commented: "Pagnol, in that quiet bucolic manner of his, is again exploring the heartaches that can torture unattractive, simple people. He persistently widens the areas of sympathy and human understanding." The part of the young girl in the film was played by Jacqueline Bouvier, to whom Pagnol was married on October 6, 1945.

The Miller's Daughter, produced in Roux color in 1948 and based on the life of Franz Schubert, starred Jacqueline Pagnol. That same year Pagnol wrote the scenario for *First Love,* a film dealing with the evolution of love in prehistoric times. In 1950 he remade *Topaze* and wrote the dialogue for *Le Rosier de Madame Husson,* based on a novel by Guy de Maupassant. In 1952 he wrote, directed and produced *Manon des Sources,* starring Jacqueline Pagnol as the beautiful sorceress who cuts off the water supply of a small village in Provence until justice is done her. *Carnaval,* with Fernandel in the leading role, appeared in 1953. Returning to the theater, Pagnol in 1953 wrote *Judas,* which was produced on the Paris stage in 1955. The film *Letters from My Mill,* based on three stories by Alphonse Daudet, was produced by Pagnol in 1954 and reached New York in December under the title *Letters From My Windmill.*

The musical adaptation of *Fanny,* produced by David Merrick and Joshua Logan, opened on Broadway on November 4, 1954. Maurice Zolotow of *Theatre Arts* found the production "disappointing," but Brooks Atkinson of the New York *Times* praised it as "a thoroughly absorbing theatre experience." The public liked the show. In June 1955 it was "grossing about $65,000 a week, and Pagnol's royalties came to $2,600" (New York *Times,* June 5, 1955).

Pagnol was appointed to the chair of Maurice Donnay in the French Academy on April 4, 1946. He was the first film-maker to be chosen for this honor. Since his dramatic works are famous for their slang and local dialect, his election to the Academy, which is dedicated to the preservation of purity of the French language, was considered "a victory for more liberal tendencies." His official inauguration took place March 27, 1947.

From 1944 to 1946 Pagnol was president of the Society of French Dramatic Authors and Composers. In an article in the New York *Times* (November 21, 1948) he recommended better treatment of authors by Hollywood producers. He has written extensively on film-making and is the author of *Cinématurgie de Paris.* Besides his numerous plays and films, he has written a translation of Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Marcel and Jacqueline Pagnol have two sons. His biographers describe Pagnol as handsome, with graying dark hair and lively brown eyes. He "generates energy, geniality and charm" and "retains a disarming youthful enthusiasm." Reading and translating the classics is a favorite pastime; his sports are rabbit hunting and bowling. He likes windmills and owns several. "Pagnol resembles his characters," wrote Jean Manduit in *Le Cooperateur de France* (June 12, 1954). Pagnol is an Officer of the Légion d'Honneur. For a number of years he has served as consul for Portugal in Monaco, where he lives part of each year.

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PANTALEONI, MRS. GUIDO See Pantaleoni, Helenka

PANTALEONI, HELENKA (TRADEUSA ADAMOWSKI) Nov. 22, 1900-

Organization official

Address: b. United States Committee for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, 405 E. 42d St., New York 17; h. 535 E. 72d St., New York

The United Nations' "best-known, best-loved social agency" is UNICEF, of which Mrs. Helenka Pantaleoni heads the United States Committee. The organization, officially named the United States International Children's Emergency Fund, distributes food, clothing, and medical goods to millions of children and mothers throughout the world. Fifty nations have pledged or paid $15,936,776 to support this welfare project during 1956.

Mrs. Pantaleoni, elected president of the U.S. Committee on February 17, 1955, has been actively interested in the welfare of children since 1928, when she began seven years of service with the Association of Junior Leagues of America, first as director of its Children's Theatre Bureau and then as secretary of the Children's Theatre Department and editor of this section in the Association's magazine.

She joined the United States Committee for UNICEF in 1949, and in 1951 was sent to the Paris meeting of the U.N. General Assembly as consultant to UNICEF. She served as chairman of the Committee from 1953 until her election as president in 1955.

Helenka Tradeusa Adamowski was born in Brookline, Massachusetts on November 22, 1900, the daughter of two Polish musical artists, Joseph Adamowski and Antoinette (Szumowska) Adamowski. Both parents were born in Poland and studied at the Warsaw Conservatory of Music. Her father, a cellist, was a soloist in Russia and Germany, before he came to the United States and joined the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He also taught at the New England Conservatory of Music. Helenka's

Blackstone Studios

HELENKA PANTALEONI

mother, a pianist, appeared on the concert stage in Warsaw at the age of eighteen, and later played with major symphony orchestras in the principal cities of Europe. She became a faculty member at the New England Conservatory of Music, soon after she came to the United States. As members of the Adamowski Trio with Timothée Adamowski, they gave concerts throughout the world, while Helenka was educated in private schools in Boston. She attended Miss Pierce's School, the Buckingham School and Miss Winsor's. In the latter school, she was captain of the varsity basketball team. She was graduated in 1917 and entered Boston University for courses in economics and philosophy.

While a student, Helenka combined volunteer social work in Boston's South End (Charlestown) in 1915-16, then spent two years as a volunteer worker in the out-patient department of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. In 1918, during the influenza epidemic, she served as a nurse's aide in an emergency hospital set up in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In 1921 she translated an American history into Polish for the U.S. Bureau of Immigration. In the same year, she enrolled in Mme. Alberti's School of the Theatre in New York, where she won a second-year scholarship and was graduated in 1923.

Her stage career covered the period from 1921 to 1928, when she appeared in about fourteen productions and played three leading roles. She was the Duchess of Portsmont in *Sweet Nell of Old Drury,* Nedda in *Sparkling Burgundy,* produced by Dwight Dere Wiman, and had the role opposite Fredric March in *The Half Caste.*

She worked for an advertising agency in 1922, and from 1923 to 1925 engaged in interior decoration for the firm, De Frise, Inc. She appeared in two motion pictures for Frank Tuttle's Film Guild, playing the role of Anne Hutchinson in one film, and acting with Mary Astor and Glenn Hunter in another. Her interest in the theatre continued and for the next seven years, between 1928-35, Helenka was active in the Children's Theatre Bureau of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, first as director, then as secretary of the children's theatre department and editor of its section in the organization's magazine.

With her marriage on October 26, 1935 to Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a senior partner in the New York City law firm of Hodges, Reavis, McGrath, Pantaleoni and Downey, she withdrew from her theatre activities and concentrated on volunteer work. She helped to found the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., established in 1941 as an American tribute to the late pianist, and assumed the post of executive vice chairman, serving until 1943.

During World War II Mrs. Pantaleoni engaged in American Red Cross activities in New York City in 1943, and in 1944 was librarian's assistant in New York Hospital, Manhattan. Her connection with the United Nations began in 1946, when she was made accredited observer for the National Council of Women of the U.S.A. In 1946 also, she was one of the founders of Women United for the United Nations, a citizen's group composed of accredited observers to the U.N. from approximately fifty women's national organizations, whose purpose is to follow closely and report the work of the U.N. She has been on the steering committee of this organization since 1946, and was vice chairman (1948-51).

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., was made president of the Women's Committee to Support the United Nations in 1950, a post she has held since that time. The work involves handling the business activities of the Women United for the United Nations. During 1952 and 1953 she was treasurer of the Citizens' Committee for UNICEF.

In 1949 she first became a member of the United States Committee for UNICEF of which Maurice Pate (see C.B. June 1951) is the executive director. Since 1953 she has been a member of the board of directors, and during 1953-55 was chairman of the Committee, a post comparable to what is now called president. On February 17, 1955 she was given the title of president, during the organization's election of officers. Her position is similar to that of the heads of national UNICEF committees in other countries. Some sixty civic leaders comprising the United States Committee seek the advancement of public support in this country for the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Committee is affiliated closely with state and community programs, and with schools, forums, civic, religious and other groups.

"Everywhere self-help is stressed," declares Mrs. Pantaleoni in discussing the work of the Fund in aiding underdeveloped countries to protect the health of mothers and children (New York *Times,* April 27, 1952). In frequent letters to the New York *Times,* she has urged continued United States support of the Fund as well as the United Nations. "A United States contribution," she wrote on April 24, 1956, "of $12,000,000 will cost only 7½ cents per capita and will result in enlarged health and feeding facilities for more than 30,000,000 children."

Her letter to the *Times* dated January 29, 1952 advised that "of the funds invested in the United Nations Children's Fund. . . . $63,000,000 has been spent right here in the United States" (New York *Times,* February 2, 1952). While chairman of the United States Committee of UNICEF in 1954, she protested, in a letter to the *Times,* a recommendation before the U.S. Congress to reduce the annual contribution of the country nearly $1,000,000 below that of 1953.

Financial support for the Fund in 1955 was the highest for any year since 1951. UNICEF's income from all sources was approximately $17,500,000, which was $2,400,000 more than for 1954, largely due to an increase of almost $2,000,000 in government contributions and $325,000 in private gifts. Due to improved techniques and experience of governments in program organization, it is expected that 38,300,000 children and mothers will participate in UNICEF-aided activities during 1956, and that the 1956 income from all sources will reach nearly $19,000,000 (*United Nations Review,* April 1956).

Mrs. Pantaleoni has one brother, Thadeus. She has two sons, Michael and Anthony, and three stepchildren, Guido III, Nina and Hewitt. Because of her Polish ancestry and her husband's Italian, English, Irish and American inheritance, and an Armenian son-in-law, her family is known as "that little United Nations," she says. Mrs. Pantaleoni has blond hair and blue eyes and associates describe her as "tall" and "vivacious."

She is an independent voter and designates her church affiliation as "Christian." Speaking of the need for "the American people, their Administration and their Congress" to support UNICEF, she states "the triteness of saying that the future depends on the children does not make it less true" (New York *Times,* May 4, 1953).

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N Y Times p27 Ap 28 '41; p2 F 18 '55

PARKER, COLA G(ODDEN) July 1, 1890- Organization official; industrialist; lawyer

Address: b. c/o National Association of Manufacturers, 2 E. 48th St., New York 17; W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah, Wis.; h. 365 Lake Rd., Menasha, Wis.

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers is Cola G. Parker, who was elected in December 1955 for a one-year term. He recently retired as chairman of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Wisconsin, manufacturers of paper and cellulose goods, after eighteen years of association during which its annual sales had increased from $27,000,000 to over $175,000,000. Earlier in his career he was a New York City corporation lawyer, after having practiced law in Chicago for five years.

The NAM, which has some 20,000 member firms representing about 85 per cent of the manufacturing output of the United States, aims to "foster domestic and foreign commerce," to "protect the individual rights and liberty of employer and employee," to "support legislation which furthers" its principles, and to "oppose legislation in derogation" of those principles. Inasmuch as two-thirds of its member firms are employers of fewer than 500 persons, the NAM, which was founded in 1895 and has its present headquarters in New York City, is widely regarded as the "voice" of small as well as big business.

Cola Godden Parker is of Anglo-Saxon extraction although his first name derives from Nicola, of Italian origin. A paternal ancestor settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1635 and his mother's parents came to the Midwest from England in 1856. The son of George Sumner and Ella Mary (Godden) Parker, he was born on July 1, 1890 at Monroe, Wisconsin where his father was superintendent of schools.

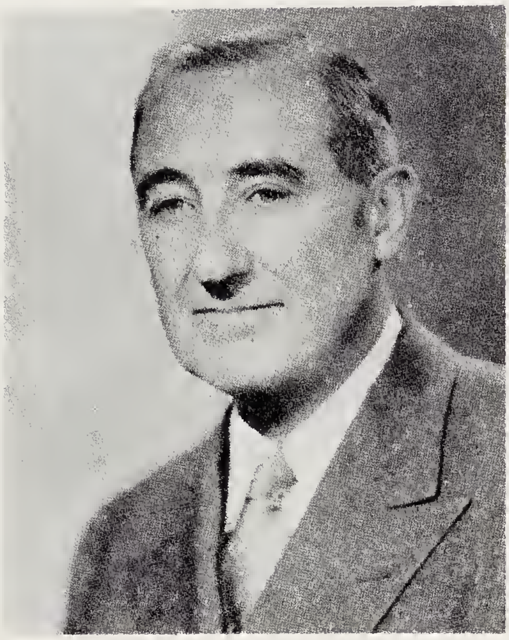
The greater part of his boyhood was passed in Andersonville, Indiana, where the elder Parker entered the strawboard business in 1893 and subsequently engaged also in banking and politics. Cola's first summer job was as an office boy in a corrugated box and carton factory. He attended Andersonville High School, from which he was graduated in 1906.

At the University of Chicago, where he received his Ph.B. degree in 1911, Parker is remembered as a "hard working student who liked water polo" (*Newsweek,* June 1, 1953). Choosing the law as a career, he received his J.D. degree from the University of Chicago Law School in 1912. Admitted to the Illinois and Indiana bars, he established in Chicago a law practice which lasted until the entrance of the United States into World War I.

He enlisted for officer's training and was commissioned a first lieutenant in November 1917. Assigned to Camp Lee, Virginia, he was executive officer to Major Henry A. Wise, a New York lawyer in civilian life. Discharged as a captain in March 1919, Parker entered the New York law office of Whitney and Wise.

In 1920, after being admitted to the New York bar, he formed with Major Wise, Carl E. Whitney and Byrd D. Wise the partnership of Wise, Whitney and Parker. The firm numbered among its clients various paper manufacturing companies and trade organizations such as the American Pulp and Paper Association, and the first case argued by Cola Parker involved the Kimberly-Clark enterprise which he was later to head. For a period just prior to 1935 Parker also served in Washington as head of the National Recovery Administration's book and paper manufacturers' group.

The Kimberly-Clark company since 1872 had manufactured paper and paper products at Neenah, Wisconsin and elsewhere. In the 1930's it was "emerging . . . from a family enterprise into a publicly owned corporation" (*Business Week,* December 24, 1949). The need was felt



COLA G. PARKER

for legal counsel in the firm, and in 1937 Cola Parker accepted the position of financial vice-president along with a directorship and a place on the executive committee.

The company at that time had about $37,000,000 in invested capital, and sales of about $27,000,000. Five years later (1942), when Kimberley-Clark's second president, F. J. Sensenbrenner, resigned, and Cola Parker became the third president (J. A. Kimberly, one of the founders, had been the first) the sales had risen to $41,000,000. In addition to pulp, fine coated printing paper, and insulation and packing materials, Kimberly-Clark manufactures the cellulose wadding from which its products Kotex and Kleenex are derived, and which today account for more than one-half of its business. Parker is credited with adding to the output "items like creped wadding wipes, vacuum cleaner bags and new intaglio-printed wallpapers" (*Forbes,* January 1, 1955).

The labor relations of Kimberly-Clark, which maintains its own non-contributory pension plan, were on the whole cordial, and during Parker's presidency (1942-1953) the corporation suffered only one three-day work stoppage, brought about by a "wildcat" strike. Through component companies and subsidiaries the corporation controls one-half million acres of forest in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and additional acreage in Canada; operates plants in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Manitoba, Australia, South Africa and England; and has about 8,600 employees.

When Cola Parker moved up to the chairmanship of the Kimberly-Clark board in 1953, he had already served two one-year terms (1948 and 1949) as president of the American Pulp and Paper Association; was a director of three Wisconsin banks, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, and the Carrier Corporation; and had begun the third of his four years as a trustee of Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, the home town of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (who enjoys Parker's friendship and political support). In 1952 Parker favored the late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Parker had also been active in the National Industrial Conference Board, serving successively as vice-chairman and chairman of the trustees. In May 1953 he began the first of two years as chairman of the board, which has been described as "an independent, scientific research organization whose studies in the field of economics, business management and human relations are supported by 3,300 business, labor and national leaders" *(Newsweek).*

In August 1953, Parker was named by President Eisenhower to the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy; he was again the president of the American Pulp and Paper Association in 1954 and in that year also became chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago. For ten weeks during the winter of 1954-55 he was in Geneva, Switzerland, as an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the Renegotiation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); he thinks today that tariffs "gradually can be lowered," but does not believe that "this country can operate properly" without a tariff system.

On July 1, 1955, having reached the mandatory retirement age, Parker yielded the chairmanship of Kimberly-Clark to John R. Kimberly but he remains a director. For the last year of his chairmanship the corporation reported invested capital of $122,000,000, sales of $176,000,000 and a net profit of nearly $13,000,000.

A director of the Wisconsin and Canadian Manufacturers Associations, he had also long been active in the NAM, having served on its taxation and resolutions committee and as a director. He was elected a national vice-president in December 1954 and in June 1955 was nominated to succeed the incumbent president, Henry G. Riter (see *C.B.* Oct. 1955) for the one-year term beginning January, 1956. He was elected on December 8, 1955 at the NAM's sixtieth annual convention in New York City.

Cola Parker made "Where Do We Stand on Freedom?" the subject of his convention speech and was highly critical of Federal Government "meddling" in business, agriculture and education, and infringement on the rights of local governments and individuals. On December 9 Parker stated his belief that balancing the budget was "an essential in this inflation picture," and that he favored a return to the gold standard. Asked if he would support Senator McCarthy as a Presidential candidate, Parker doubted whether his fellow Wisconsin's "experience is as yet sufficient to justify that."

"America has grown big," Parker said. "Big in population and material wealth, and even bigger in taxation . . . from 1913 to 1954 our taxes were multiplied forty-five times! Uncle Sam's 'bite' widened from 33 per cent to 75."

Newsmen wanted to know if the new NAM president was going to discuss any "formula for cooperation" with President George Meany of the recently merged AFL and CIO; he replied that he was not, and called attention to addresses to be made that noon by Meany and Charles R. Sligh, the chairman of the NAM executive committee, on what labor and industry expected of each other. (Sligh and Meany clashed on the open-shop issue.)

Parker expressed his view that discussing with labor a means of "getting along" was "a matter for individual companies to do with their own men," that the Taft-Hartley Law was "basically sound," and that the recent union merger had "implications of very great danger for the American people."

Parker hailed the union of New York locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for taking a stand against Federal development of the Niagara River power project. The NAM commendation was published in the form of an advertisement in the New York *Times* on July 8, 1956.

In his first important public statement after taking office, Parker predicted that American industry would "produce from 3 to 5 per cent more goods and services" in 1956 than in 1955, but warned against "artificial stimuation" of high growth, and against excessive wage increases and taxation (New York *Times,* February 24, 1956). In a radio address he opposed Federal aid to education on the ground that "education has always been a matter for the localities and the states" (*Christian Science Monitor,* January 17, 1956).

On May 31, 1956 the NAM called for consideration of Federal income tax cuts, and stressed its five-year plan—five annual cuts that would finally put a 35 per cent top on individual and corporate tax rates. The Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, held that the Federal budget surplus should be applied to reduce the national debt.

Cola G. Parker and Martha Fraser were married on November 14, 1925; Mrs. Parker is a member of the Society of Friends and their four children, Barbara Jeannette (Mrs. George W. Pearson), Martha (Mrs. William H. Brooks III), Sumner, and Valentine Fraser were brought up in the Quaker faith. He is a Mason, a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity and the Newcomen Society. He says that fishing is his "number one" hobby, and hunting the second ("I used to play golf," he adds. "I think that's behind me"). *Newsweek* has noted that bridge and poker are among his favorite games, that he is unassuming and lives quietly; and that he rolls his own cigarettes. Parker is five feet nine inches in height and about 170 pounds in weight. His eyes are blue-gray.

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PARNIS, MOLLIE Mar. 18, 1905- Dress designer

Address: b. Parnis & Livingston, Inc., 530 Seventh Ave., New York 18; h. 812 Park Ave., New York 21

Wearable, distinctively American clothes are the hallmark of New York designer Mollie Parnis. The wide appeal of her models was demonstrated by a social contretemps in 1954, when both Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower and another guest at a Washington reception appeared in similar Parnis dresses—an attractive design of such versatility that varying types of women had also purchased it.

Without any specialized training, Miss Parnis became a dress designer. With the encouragement of her husband, Leon J. Livingston, their own wholesale firm, Parnis-Livingston, Inc., was started in 1933, and has achieved success and renown. Her clothes range in price from $90 to $150 retail.

The roster of her customers includes Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Margaret Truman, and Sarah Churchill, as well as a number of stage and screen stars. She designed a gray and red uniform for the United States Cadet Nurses Corps.

Daughter of Abraham and Sara (Rosen) Parnis, Mollie Parnis was born on March 18, 1905 in New York City. Reared in that city, she attended school there, completing her academic training at Wadleigh High School. Within a short time after her graduation from Wadleigh in 1923, she found a position as an assistant saleswoman in the showroom of a blouse manufacturer and gave up the idea of studying law. "What happened to me could happen to any young person with something to contribute in the field of fashion," Miss Parnis has recalled. "I got into the habit of stepping into the designing rooms and making a suggestion . . . adding a jabot to a blouse or changing a sleeve. Before long, I was asked if I'd like to try my hand at designing."

Her two sisters, Jerry and Peggy, followed Mollie into the fashion world. Jerry Parnis, in collaboration with her husband, Ben Cahane, is head of Jerry Parnis, Inc., (dresses retail for from $40 to $75) and Peggy Parnis (Mrs. Sol) Hochman, is now a designer of lingerie for Chevette, Inc., her husband's company.

Mollie Parnis was invited to join the dress firm of David Westheim, with which she remained for the following year and a half. After her marriage on June 26, 1930 to Leon Livingston, a textile specialist, she retired from business for three years.

It was in July 1933, at the most acute point of the depression and against the counsel of friends, that Molly Parnis and Leon Livingston established their own firm. To the astonishment of those who had predicted failure, the young couple were almost immediately successful. They divided authority clearly, with Miss Parnis devoting herself completely to design, and Mr. Livingston to the labor relations and technical end of the business. Aware that success in fashion design stems chiefly from specialization, Miss Parnis limited the production of Parnis-

MOLLIE PARNIS

Livingston, Inc., to dresses alone. She has studied the problem of endowing mass-production clothes with a "custom-made allure."

Observers of the fashion industry have frequently commented on Miss Parnis's inability to draw or sew: her assistants catch her general conception from the small sketches she makes and from the muslin constructions she turns out. "She has an architect's eye for proportion," it has been said, "and today her work is chiefly originating ideas for a staff of designers, then editing their finished creations."

Voicing the philosophy of design that has animated both her work and her sisters, Mollie Parnis told Marilyn Hoffman of the *Christian Science Monitor,* "Good fashion doesn't mean a dress is supposed to knock people backward at first glance. We are not in favor of the idea that to be daring is to be fashionable. We believe that good fashion is understated, and that a woman can be unselfconscious in it."

Presentation of Mollie Parnis' summer collection at De Pinna's in New York during April 1954 brought an enthusiastic response from the New York *Herald Tribune*'s fashion reporter. With four other American designers, Mollie Parnis was represented in a May fashion showing at Bonwit Teller's, where her "trim little cotton suits with stiff linen collars, which have such a well bred, spic and span look" were singled out for mention by the New York *Times.* The same New York specialty shop showed her fall 1954 clothes, notable for their extremely feminine silhouette—"Long fitted waistlines were accented by soft, full skirts."

A Parnis dress made nation-wide headlines in April 1955, when the green-and-blue silk taffeta print worn by Mrs. Eisenhower at a Washington party was the duplicate (except for a neckline bow) of one worn by a woman in the reception line. The coincidence was explained by Miss Parnis: "I do not sell directly to any wearer. Nor do I usually make one of a kind; that is what makes this country a great democracy" (New York *Times,* April 1, 1955). She discovered that she was able to cut just 165 dresses from 1,000 yards of blue-green printed silk taffeta and sold them to department stores throughout the country.

Life (April 25, 1955) photographed a number of women who had invested about $90 in Parnis model 448. A wry comment on the impossibility of securing a totally exclusive model was added by Miss Parnis herself: "The only time I ever splurged $900 on a custom-made suit from Dior in Paris, I met another woman wearing the identical suit at a luncheon, the first time I wore it."

One reason for the popularity of Parnis-designed clothes was explained by the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 15, 1955) after the showing of her spring and summer designs: "They could be favorites of any woman who likes smart, wearable dresses. . . . The safari silhouette is the name Miss Parnis had given her two-piece dress with the top cut like a jungle jacket, bloused and cinched with a wide belt." A departure from her usual design was noted by the New York *World-Telegram and Sun.* "Known best for her simple full-skirted dresses," it commented, "Mollie Parnis adds sheaths this season." With the presentation in July of her silhouette along natural lines Mollie Paris declared, "There's no 'h', no 'a' in it. I've skipped the alphabet soup and gone back to nature."

The practicality of a Parnis dress was demonstrated in those shown at her fall 1955 collection at De Pinna's in New York for a number of the designs were buttoned or zipped down the front, in order to be stepped into instead of pulled over the head. Chiefly narrow in silhouette, the ones itemized in the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 14, 1955) included "a mannerly dress of black wool . . . the collar and cuff daintily piped in black faille in a tiny scallop . . . the kind of a dress to wear and wear."

To women selecting a wardrobe, Miss Parnis has counseled: "Avoid fads when you are selecting your clothes. Above all, don't try to look like the girls on magazine covers. Even the models themselves don't affect such extremes of dress when they go about their daily lives." In conceiving her designs, she said, "I keep in mind the type of clothes I like to wear and . . . those I enjoy seeing the people I know in, for we lead an average, active American life."

Herself possessed of a "petite mannequin's figure," brown-eyed Mollie Parnis Livingston is overshadowed by her tall "strapping son," Robert Livingston. The Livingston family has two residences—a country home, with a swimming pool, at Katonah, New York, and a Park Avenue apartment. When their city home was televised by Edward R. Murrow on the CBS-TV Person to Person show in September 1955, viewers were able to glimpse the collection of black Wedgwood and other rare china pieces assembled by the designer.

Miss Parnis is a member of the couture group of the New York Dress Institute. With her sisters she has traveled throughout the United

States and she agrees with them that American women have fundamental good taste, that they are aware of fashion trends, and that there is no time lag between New York and the rest of the nation. "If it is a good fashion it catches on simultaneously all over the country. . . . Sure, we have an American look and we should be proud of it" (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 15, 1953).

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PEALE, MUNDY I(NGALLS) June 15, 1906- Aircraft corporation executive

Address: b. Republic Aviation Corp., Conklin St., Farmingdale, New York; h. 34 Hilton Ave., Garden City, New York

The president of the Republic Aviation Corporation, Mundy I. Peale, is confident of the aeronautical future. He predicts that the thermal barrier will be cracked (*Forbes,* December 15, 1955), and that American planes will achieve speeds of 2,500 miles per hour or more within the next ten years (New York *Times,* April 24, 1953). He is also confident that "advances in air technology will do more to preserve peace than any H-bomb ever made."

When Peale became president of the Republic Aviation Corporation in January 1947, the company was suffering from the drastic reduction of military orders following the end of World War II and from an unsuccessful attempt to become a producer of commercial aircraft. Peale turned the company back to military production exclusively with the result that by 1953 Republic had become the largest single industrial employer in the entire metropolitan New York area, with an annual payroll in excess of $100,000,000 (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 6, 1953). By the end of 1955 net sales more than doubled the 1945 mark of $222,000,000, and net profits were at a new peak. The twenty-five-year-old company introduced on January 25 a new type of muffler to reduce the sounds of jet engines being tested. One of its new military aircraft, the F-84F Thunderstreak (an atomic-bomb-carrying jet) set a transcontinental speed record of 652 miles an hour and is now in volume production.

A strike of members of the International Association of Machinists against Republic begun on February 18, 1956, with the union's demand for a package increase of 19½ cents an hour in wages, welfare payments and other benefits, tied up the company's four Long Island plants where the union represents some 12,000 production workers. The company and the union agreed to meet with state and Federal mediators to settle the dispute.

The strike was settled in June 1956 after four months with an agreement giving I.A.M. members a 17½ cent-an-hour package increase.

Mundy Ingalls Peale was born on June 15, 1906 on a farm near Joliet, Illinois, one of the four children of George Peale, a banker, and Myra (Ingalls) Peale. On their farm ten lost planes (World War I "Jennies") landed when Mundy Peale was only twelve, arousing his first interest in aviation.

At the high school in Hinsdale, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1924, and during the following year at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, Peale was on the track teams and ran the school dance orchestras. He continued these extracurricular activities while a student at the University of Chicago. During summer vacations, he worked as a village inspector and as a senior counselor at a boys' camp.

After receiving his Ph.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1929, Peale began his business career as a bond and stock salesman, specializing in aviation stocks. He soon gave this up to enroll at the Boeing School of Aeronautics in Oakland, California where he took a master pilot's course to become thoroughly grounded in flying, maintenance and certain aspects of engineering.

He was graduated in 1930 as a transport pilot, and soon afterward became a salesman-pilot for United Aircraft Corporation in Chicago. From this position he went to the Hamilton Standard Propeller Division of United Aircraft in Hartford, Connecticut as a service representative. His next move was to the Sikorsky Division of United Aircraft, where he became quality manager in 1936.

It was from Sikorsky that he came to Republic in 1939 (which had been formed in 1931 as the Seversky Aircraft Corporation) as assistant director of exports. In 1940, he became assistant director of military contracts. When Ralph S. Damon, later president of Trans World Airlines, took over production of Republic's P-47 Thunderbolts, he made Peale second in command of the sales department. In 1942, when Republic was urged by the U.S. Government to expand its production facilities, Peale was assigned to Republic's new Evansville, Indiana plant as sales manager and assistant general manager. With the sudden death of the plant's general manager, Peale took over that position.

Although ground for the new plant was broken about Easter 1942, Peale had the first P-47 completed by Labor Day. Within a year, the Indiana plant was producing 300 planes a month. Under Peale's direction, the plant turned out more than 6,000 P-47 Thunderbolt fighter planes during World War II. In 1944, Peale was made vice-president and general sales manager of Republic.

In January 1947 Peale replaced Alfred Marchev as president of Republic. The condition of the company was described by *Forbes* magazine as "tottering" (December 15, 1955). With the sudden cessation of military orders at the end of World War II, it was thought that mass production of a popular-priced seaplane for business and professional people would augment diminishing orders. The result was a loss of almost $12,000,000. Republic's efforts to get orders for a fast, efficient new airliner, the Rainbow, also failed. On becoming Republic's fifth president Peale decided to return to the manufacture of military aircraft exclusively.

(Continued next page)

MUNDY I. PEALE

He streamlined the Republic organization and pushed development of the F-84 Thunderjet fighter-bomber.

Just before the Korean War, Republic production was down to about ten planes a month (*Time,* December 15, 1952). Employment had fallen from a wartime peak of 25,000 to only about 5,000. When news of the emergency reached him, Peale canceled vacations, started hiring men at the rate of 100 a day and told his purchasing department to prepare orders for $100,000,000 worth of equipment and materials. Because of Peale's foresight, Republic was ready when, a few weeks later, the U.S. Government's orders came in. By the end of 1952, Republic had delivered more than 3,000 Thunderjets to the U.S. Air Force and to eight nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and production was up to ten planes a day. *Time* described the Thunderjet as the "top fighter-bomber in Korea and a mainstay of the NATO air force."

During 1952 there were two other milestones in Republic history. Its XF-91 became the first American combat plane to fly through the sound barrier in level flight, and its first production model of the F-84F Thunderstreak, an advanced, swept-wing version of the F-84 Thunderjet was introduced. A production bottleneck in 1954 owing to engine shortages resulted in the lay-off of 7,000 employees but the company eventually remedied the difficulties.

At the end of 1955 Republic had a backlog of $650,000,000 worth of orders for the F-84F Thunderstreak and for the RF-84F Thunderflash, a photo-reconnaissance adaptation of the F-84F. In addition, Republic was developing three promising new planes: the F-105A, a fighter-bomber which has greatly impressed Air Force observers, the RF-105A, a photo-reconnaissance version of the F-105A, and the XF-103, still a closely guarded secret, but known to be a radically different experimental interceptor (*Forbes,* December 15, 1955).

Much of Peale's success can be attributed to his constant attention to production efficiency and to research and development for the future. Republic, for example, was quick to make use of a new press that produces an entire wing spar at a single stroke, saving labor costs and production time. Increased use of plastics in place of metal parts saved an average of 65 per cent on such parts.

In October 1955 the company announced a two-year, $12,000,000 expansion and development program. Plans included a new wind tunnel capable of testing planes at four times the speed of sound and a concentrated assault on the problem of the thermal barrier (the point at which the heat generated by air friction in high-speed flight causes most of the currently available alloys to weaken and wear out rapidly). Recently, Republic engaged the Systems Research Corporation, a newly formed research group, to conduct studies on advanced weapons and guided missiles systems, and also to assist in various engineering activities at Farmingdale.

When the U.S. Government urged American manufacturers to make their production methods available to West European companies so that these companies could provide spare parts for NATO military equipment, American companies balked at setting up potential competitors without any sort of return. "After all," Peale said, "when we give away what's in our heads —our know-how—we're giving away our most valuable business asset" (*Business Week,* July 11, 1953). Peale's solution was to set up a new subsidiary, Republic Aviation International, in Lugano, Switzerland. As a foreign corporation, Republic International qualified for an initial $50,000,000 prime contract with the U.S. Air Force in Europe for spare parts for Republic fighter planes stationed in NATO countries. All production was then farmed out to European manufacturers who operate under Republic supervision.

Peale has always been keenly aware of the need to stabilize the aircraft production industry. He has urged development of long-range programs so that "we could plan better and hurt fewer people" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 6, 1953). He has pointed out, too, that the nation's airplane bill would have been $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 less since the Korean War began if production and development had not been allowed to fall off so radically after World War II (New York *Times,* April 24, 1953).

Peale has participated in a number of outside activities. During World War II, he was a consultant to the War Production Board. He later served on the Hoover Commission's committee on procurement and was chairman of the aircraft industry consulting committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He is also a director of the American Can Company. He has helped his community by acting as chairman of the 1953 hospital fund-raising drive in Nassau and Suffolk counties, New York. The same year he was chairman of the board of governors of the Aircraft

Industries Association. In 1954 he was made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, and received a citation naming him an outstanding alumnus of the University of Chicago.

Peale is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. He has brown hair and blue eyes. For recreation, he prefers golf, fishing, shooting and photography. He is a member of the Wings Club in New York, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the Quiet Birdmen, the Cherry Valley Country Club, the Garden City Golf Club, the Angler Club of Key Largo, Florida, the Lawrence Beach Club, and the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. He and his wife, the former Betsey Farwell, were married in 1930. They have four children: Mundy, Jr., Georgia Dick, Sandra Farwell, and Betsey Belle.

On receiving the honorary D.Eng. degree from Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York in 1954 Peale urged the graduates to rate opportunity ahead of security. He expressed the conviction that this country's greatness would diminish if security became the primary goal of the jobholder. "Many business leaders are genuinely concerned," he said "with the very heavy emphasis that younger men are now placing on the matter of security. . . . Their concern is not for what an individual may get, but what an unbalanced reliance upon security may do to the individual himself" (*Fortune,* July 1954).

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PERVUKHIN, MIKHAIL G(EORGIEVICH) (pĕr-vo͞o-kēn′ myĭ-kŭ-ēl′) Oct. 14, 1904- U.S.S.R. government official; Communist party leader; engineer

Address: b. U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

With his appointment as a First Deputy Premier of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on March 1, 1955, Mikhail Georgievich Pervukhin became one of the highest ranking industrial officials in that country. He is also the youngest member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

Pervukhin, an engineer, belongs to that group of technical experts who rose to prominence as industrial managers during the forced industrialization of the U.S.S.R.'s early five year plans. They were what the Communist party called the "new Soviet technical intelligentsia" (or technocrats) which rapidly displaced the political bureaucracy in the management of industry.

Pervukhin and Anastas I. Mikoyan, another Presidium member, addressed workers' meetings in Moscow concerning the party's campaign against Stalin and the "cult of personality" (New York *Times,* March 20, 1956).

Mikhail Georgievich Pervukhin was born on October 14, 1904 in the factory village of Yuryuzan. "I am from the Urals, the heart of the industrial life of the Soviet Union, and my father was a blacksmith," he told former U. S. Senator William Benton (who interviewed him for the *Christian Science Monitor,* November 18, 1955). Pervukhin joined the Communist party in 1919, when he was fifteen. He later became an associate, and then principal editorial secretary of the newspaper *Proletarskaya Mysl* (Proletarian Thought) in Zlatoust, where he also took an active part in the city and district committees of the Komsomol (Communist Union of Youth).

He studied at the Moscow Institute of the National Economy in 1922 and 1923 and was graduated in 1923 with the title of electrical engineer. Pervukhin worked as a shop chief in the Barrikada factory in 1930 and was promoted in 1933 to head mechanic. For the next five years he was an engineer, deputy manager of the Mosenergo (Moscow Electrical Administration) and head of the Glavenergo (Chief Electrical Administration). He first achieved national prominence in 1938, when he was first vice-commissar of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry, headed by Lazar M. Kaganovich (see *C.B.,* October 1955), and also the chief of the electrical industry administration within that commissariat.

In January 1939 the Commissariat of Heavy Industry was divided into six commissariats, and Pervukhin was named Commissar of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry. Two months later he attended the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union as a delegate from Moscow, and was elected a full member of the party's Central Committee.

The Council of People's Commissars was reorganized on April 17, 1940 to establish six economic boards, each under the direction of a deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and each in charge of a group of commissariats. Pervukhin became a deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and chairman of the Board of Fuel and Electricity. Under his direction were the Commissariats of the Electrical Industry and Electric Power Stations, as well as the Commissariats of the Coal and Oil Industries.

At that time the chemical industry was placed under the board directed by Nikolai A. Bulganin. But on February 28, 1942, after Bulganin had moved into military assignments, Pervukhin was named People's Commissar of the Chemical Industry, while still continuing as a deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. In 1944, for his wartime services to the state as an industrial leader, he was awarded the Order of Lenin.

In the postwar reorganization that transformed the Council of People's Commissars into the Council of Ministers, the number of deputy chairmen was reduced and Pervukhin was one of those who relinquished the title. He continued, however, as the Minister of the Chemical Industry.

The development of atomic research at that time apparently fell within the purview of his ministry. For in an article for the *Soviet*

Wide World

MIKHAIL G. PERVUKHIN

Information Bulletin, published by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., he stated: "We shall not neglect such a leading problem of the chemical industry as intra-atom processes. It goes without saying that the chemistry of natural and artificial elements and the study of isotopes will occupy a prominent place in our research program."

Pervukhin was again promoted to the rank of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers on January 17, 1950 when Sergei Tikhomirov, the present Minister of the Chemical Industry, replaced him in that ministry. As a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pervukhin continued to exercise important authority in the chemical, and possibly other, fields.

At the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union in October 1952 Pervukhin was again elected to the party's Central Committee. He was named one of the twenty-five members of the new Presidium of the Central Committee that replaced the former Politburo. A month later he was chosen to deliver the chief address at the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution—an honor reserved to only the very highest leaders of the party.

Part of his speech was a warning, to what he called "American aggressors," that an attack on the Soviet Union would mean the downfall of capitalism. The Soviet Army, he said, was equipped with the "most modern weapons and equipment and was invested with the finest fighting qualities." And he warned that "such an army is unconquerable" (New York *Times,* November 7, 1952).

After the death of Stalin on March 5, 1953, the ministries of electric power stations, electrical equipment industry, and communications equipment industry were merged. Pervukhin stepped down from the post of Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers to head the combined Ministry of Electric Power Stations and the Electrical Industry. He was again named a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, however, on December 21, 1953.

In his report on the activities of the electric power industry to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which met in April 1954, Pervukhin did not directly mention atomic energy. He did say that the future generation of electric power must be obtained, in order, by hydroelectric power, the combined production of electric power and heat from thermal stations run by coal or other fuels, and the introduction at thermal stations of boilers operating under high pressures and high temperatures. A thermal plant for the production of electric power from atomic energy began operation in the Soviet Union in the summer of 1954, according to *Pravda* (January 23, 1955).

At the close of the Supreme Soviet session on April 27, 1954 the Soviet government was again reorganized and Pervukhin's ministry was divided into three parts: the Ministry of Power Stations headed by Alexi Sergeyevich Pavlenko, the Ministry of the Electric Industry headed by Ivan Skidanenko and the Ministry of the Radio Industry headed by Valery D. Kalmykov. Pervukhin remained as a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers apparently supervising these and other ministries.

On Pervukhin's fiftieth birthday, October 14, 1954, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. awarded him a second Order of Lenin, and the leaders of the party and the government hailed him as "an eminent figure of the Communist party and the Soviet State."

After the resignation of Georgi M. Malenkov as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on February 8, 1955, Pervukhin became one of three new First Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers and as such a member of the Presidium of that council.

During a discussion of American business in Moscow on November 18, 1955 Pervukhin, who is coordinator of all ministries dealing with electricity and electric power, as well as Deputy Premier, told former U. S. Senator William Benton (now chairman of the board of Encyclopædia Britannica) that his position was equivalent to that of the president of the General Electric Company in the United States. He predicted that the two great industrial fields in the Soviet Union in the future would be electricity (which includes automation, he said) and chemicals.

Benton described Pervukhin as "athletic-looking with a full head of blond hair, bright blue eyes [he wears thick glasses] and no lines in his face." He has been awarded the Order of Lenin three times and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

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PHILLIPS, THOMAS HAL Oct. 11, 1922-
Author

Address: b. c/o Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33d St., New York 16; h. Box 124, Kossuth, Miss.

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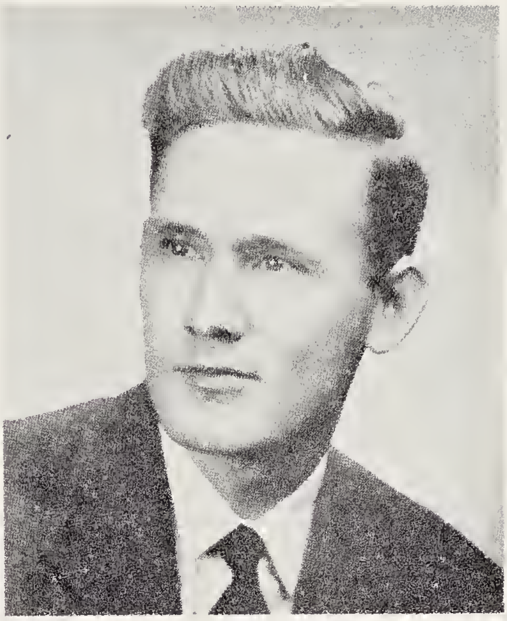
One more of a steadily growing and impressive list of young Southern writers is the novelist Thomas Hal Phillips, a Mississippian. "Southern" writer, however, is a restrictive epithet to which Phillips himself strongly objects: "It's too limiting, let alone being incorrect." It is more accurate, perhaps, to say simply that his novels are set in the South. His characters and their problems are basic to all regions and to all kinds of people.

Thomas Hal Phillips was born on October 11, 1922 on a farm near Corinth, Mississippi. His father, W. T. Phillips, of English descent, was a farmer; his mother, Ollie (Fare) Phillips, of Scotch-Irish descent, was a schoolteacher. Young Thomas, one of six children, was raised on the farm. He attended Alcorn Agricultural High School in the nearby village of Kossuth. In high school he played football, joined the debating team, and edited the school paper. He worked his way through Mississippi State College in State College; "dried 77,000,000 dishes during freshman and sophomore years," he recalls; and had a job at the Y.M.C.A. during his junior and senior years. He majored in social science, was on the college debating team, and took a B.S. degree in 1943.

Phillips graduated from college directly into the United States Navy, in which he served as a lieutenant (j.g.) with the amphibious forces in North Africa, Italy, and southern France. When the war ended, he enrolled in the creative writing department of the University of Alabama. There, studying under Hudson Strode, Phillips wrote his first novel, "The Bitterweed Path," as his M.A. thesis. From 1948 to 1950 he taught creative writing at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas.

In 1947 Phillips won a Rosenwald fellowship in fiction, the first of several grants which have enabled him to devote most of his time to writing—the Eugene F. Saxton Award in 1948, a Fulbright fellowship for study in France in 1950, and a Guggenheim fellowship in 1953. Since 1950 he has published five novels (one of these, *Kangaroo Hollow*, was published by W. H. Allen in England in 1954) and several short stories. One of his short stories, "The Shadow of an Arm," appeared in the *O. Henry Prize Stories of 1951*.

With the publication of his first novel, *The Bitterweed Path* (Rinehart, 1950), Phillips won immediate recognition as a writer of unusual sensitivity and skill. The story of the emotional attachment of two young boys, a sharecropper's son and the son of the owner of a cotton plantation, the novel was written with delicacy and restraint. August Derleth wrote in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (July 23, 1950): "If portions of it remain unconvincing, the motivation of the novel in itself is solid and good, and it is credibly done. The intelligent reader will find much in its pages to appreciate."


THOMAS HAL PHILLIPS

The Golden Lie (Rinehart, 1951), a story of a young boy growing up in a small Mississippi town, of his love for his parents and his friendship with a Negro boy, was judged even more successful in its quiet rendering of family life in the South, although less complex and intense than the first novel. Coleman Rosenberger, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (April 29, 1951), called it "a rewarding book," and observed that it displayed "the same sure ability of narration, the careful craftsmanship, the luminous prose which characterized his first book."

Phillips' most admired novel to date is *Search for a Hero* (Rinehart, 1952). Like the earlier books, it is concerned primarily with a young boy's search for self-knowledge—his childhood, his family, his falling in love, his wartime service in the Navy, his return to his home in Mississippi. It reflected a considerable advance in technique, and the reviewers found it a solid and substantial work, expertly constructed. Robert Lowry wrote in the New York *Times* (February 17, 1952): "A crafty sense of timing, a sure ear for dialogue, and a mastery of human motives fly like triple ensigns from the mast of Phillips' fine novel."

The Loved and the Unloved (Harper, 1955), although highly praised by some reviewers, was generally considered an uneven performance. It is the story of a young man, a sharecropper's son, who is awaiting execution for murder. The scene is again Mississippi; the characters sharecroppers and the landowners for whom they work. "This unhappy tale is told in the first person," *Time* (September 12, 1955) wrote, "a technique that fails because the author predicts a low intellectual ceiling yet a high level of sensibility for Max Harper [the central character], and systematically violates both." As a picture of Southern farm life, however, the book is revealing and believable. "This is a matured achievement, a fine, beautiful, and

PHILLIPS, THOMAS HAL—*Continued*

moving novel out of the South," Edmund Fuller wrote in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (September 11, 1955).

Not surprisingly, Phillips' favorite author is Eudora Welty and his favorite book Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward, Angel.* He owns a pack of thirty-eight fine beagles, trained for his favorite sport of deer hunting. Phillips lives in Kossuth, about three miles from the farm where he was born. The study of his home, he told an interviewer in August 1955, overlooks "a field of cotton, one of corn, a pasture for beef cattle, maybe eighty acres all told, two tenant houses, all seen from a knoll in rolling country."

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PIERCE, LORNE (ALBERT) August 3, 1890- Editor, author

Address: b. c/o The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto 2-B, Ontario, Canada; h. "South Ridge," 49 Glen Elm Ave., Toronto 7, Ontario, Canada

For more than thirty-five years Lorne Pierce has been the editor-in-chief of the oldest and most active publishing house in Canada, The Ryerson Press. An author in his own right, he has contributed largely to the development and enrichment of Canadian literature by publishing the works of Canadians and by writing and compiling histories and anthologies of Canadian literature.

LORNE PIERCE

Pierce has been called "the Grand Old Man of Canadian Letters." The University of Alberta's citation in presenting him the National Award in Letters in 1955 reads in part: "He has striven tirelessly to place before the public the merits of Canada's great literary and historical figures, to spread throughout the nation the capacity to prize and enjoy the offerings of literature and the arts, and to make it possible for Canadians to find and cleave to an essential basis of national unity." Pierce writes of himself: "A Canadian of the fourth generation, I have been devoted to all that concerns my country—and have dedicated myself to Canada with an affection which some have thought bordered on fanaticism."

Lorne Albert Pierce was born in Delta, Ontario on August 3, 1890 to Edward Albert and Harriet Louise (Singleton) Pierce, third generation Canadians of Irish descent. His father was a successful hardware merchant, active in community welfare and Methodist church work; his mother, whose interests included art, music, and literature, was also active in the church, teaching Bible classes, playing the organ, and leading the choir.

Young Pierce attended the local primary school and went on to high school at Athens, Ontario, from which he was graduated in 1907. At Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, he majored in English literature, won a history prize, and received his B.A. degree in 1912. While attending college he taught school for two summers in Saskatchewan to help finance his education.

Planning a career in the church, Pierce returned to Saskatchewan after his graduation and worked for two summers as a home missionary. He began formal study in theology at Victoria College in Toronto in 1914, won a scholarship to the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and in 1916 received his B.D. degree from the latter institution. While in New York, Pierce also took work at Columbia University and studied ethics and metaphysics at New York University from which, also in 1916, he received an M.A. degree. In 1917 he completed the requirements for the B.D. degree at Victoria College.

Back in Canada, Pierce completed his Th.D. at United Theological College (an affiliate of McGill University) in Montreal in 1920. His thesis subject was "The Contribution of Russian Literature to Religious Experience." In the same year he was chosen as annual lecturer of the Theological Union of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church and based his address upon his thesis.

Dr. Pierce's speech impressed Methodist Church officials so favorably that they invited him to take over direction of the Methodist Book and Publishing House in Toronto. Established in 1829 by Egerton Ryerson, the house, known generally as The Ryerson Press, published some secular works as well as religious ones, but it was predominantly a religious organization. Under Dr. Pierce's direction it has continued to publish religious books, but it has also enlarged its scope to include a large and diverse body of general Canadian literature.

Dr. Pierce assumed his editorial duties on July 1, 1920. He brought to his new position an enthusiasm for native Canadian literature which was rare at that time. "Once we cringed and fawned before the British and American Lords of the Press; once we bore the colonial stigma with complacency—but not again," he has stated.

It was to Canadian poetry that Dr. Pierce turned first in his new editorship. One of the earliest books published under his direction was *Newfoundland Verse,* by the now well-known Canadian poet E. J. Pratt. In 1925 he began publishing the Ryerson Poetry Chap-Books, of which some 164 have since appeared. A personal friend of most of the leading Canadian poets, he published Marjorie Pickthall, Bliss Carman, Sir Charles G. D. Roberts, and many others.

Dr. Pierce also initiated the publication of a series of biographies, "Makers of Canadian Literature," the first of which appeared in 1923. Each book contains a selection of the author's work, a biographical and critical study, and a bibliography. Dr. Pierce himself is the author of a number of articles, books, and pamphlets on Canadian literature. He has contributed to the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography,* the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* and the *Encyclopedia of Canada.* He has written extensively on Marjorie Pickthall (*Marjorie Pickthall: A Book of Remembrance,* 1925, and a pamphlet on her published in 1943) and Bliss Carman. His *Outline of Canadian Literature,* first published in 1927, was the first history of Canadian literature to include both English and French writers. He has also edited *Our Canadian Literature* (1922, revised fourth edition published in 1954 as *Canadian Poetry in English*); *The Complete Poems of Francis Sherman* (1935), *The Selected Poems of Bliss Carman* (1954), and *The Selected Poems of Marjorie Pickthall* (1956).

The Ryerson Press, under Dr. Pierce's direction, has published extensively in the much-neglected field of Canadian history. The Ryerson History Readers series, covering the whole field of Canadian history, began appearing in 1925; the Canadian Historical Studies was launched in 1928. Ryerson also became the Canadian publisher of the Canadian-American Relations Series (the United States publisher is Yale University Press), the first volume of which appeared in 1936.

The Ryerson list ranges widely. It includes The Ryerson Shakespeare, edited by Dr. Pierce—ten volumes of plays commonly used in high schools; a series on Canadian art; numerous textbooks ranging from kindergarten to university level; and the *Canadian Cook Book* (1923), now in its twenty-first edition. In 1922 Dr. Pierce began publication of "The Ryerson Essays," books on religious and current affairs written by both ministers and laymen.

The list of Dr. Pierce's own writings includes. in addition to those mentioned above, *Fifty Years of Public Service: A Life of James L. Hughes* (1924), *In Conference with the Best Minds* (1927), *William Kirby: The Portrait of a Tory Loyalist* (1929), *A Canadian People* (1945), *E. Grace Coombs, Artist* (1949), *The House of Ryerson, 1829-1954* (1954).

Dr. Pierce originated the annual Ryerson Fiction Award of $1,000 in 1942. He has taken a personal interest in the publication of many new authors and has been instrumental in placing many manuscripts for publication outside Canada as well as within the country. In 1926 Pierce founded a gold medal which is awarded annually by the Royal Society of Canada for outstanding contribution to Canadian letters.

On September 19, 1916, Pierce married Edith Georgina Chown, who died in 1954. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Louise, and a son, Lorne Bruce. Mrs. Pierce was the author of a book on *Canadian Glass,* published in 1954. The Edith and Lorne Pierce collection of Canadiana, containing thousands of books, manuscripts, and letters, is housed in the library of Queen's University.

Dr. Pierce lost his hearing at the age of twenty-nine. "My deafness," he writes, "was the turning point of my life," turning him from a career in public life to an equally active career in publishing. He has received honorary degrees from Queen's University (LL.D., 1928), Laval University (D. ès L., 1932); University of New Brunswick (LL.D., 1933), University of Montreal (D. ès L., 1954), and United College Winnipeg (University of Manitoba) (D.D., 1954).

He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1926), received a Coronation Medal upon the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, and in 1955 received the National Award in Letters from the University of Alberta. He is a member of the United Church of Canada and is a Freemason (Scottish Rite).

Pierce served in World War I in the Queen's Field Ambulance and was in charge of the Ongwanada Military Hospital in Kingston, Ontario. In World War II he was chairman of the Canadian War Services Library Council. He is a member of many civic, academic, religious and educational groups; has given much time to the Canadian Hearing Society; and is honorary president of the Canadian Writers' Foundation.

The 125th anniversary of The Ryerson Press was celebrated in 1954. On that occasion the Governor-General of Canada, Vincent Massey, said: "Since 1920 the post of book editor has been held by Dr. Lorne Pierce, and all of us who have concern for Canadian authorship and Canadian letters and for the making of books distinguished alike in content and in form should be grateful to Dr. Pierce for his creative work as your editor. . . ."

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Saturday Night p24+ N 26 '55 por
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PINEAU, CHRISTIAN (PAUL FRANCIS) Oct. 14, 1904- French Minister of Foreign Affairs; author

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As Minister of Foreign Affairs in the French government formed on February 1, 1956, Christian Pineau has sought speedy solutions to the colonial problems besetting his country. He has also tried to bring an end to the "Cold War" between the Western powers and Russia and to find a solution to the question of Germany's

French Embassy Press & Inf. Division

CHRISTIAN PINEAU

reunification. He directed his country's foreign policy during the Suez Canal crisis which prompted Anglo-French intervention in the Middle East in the fall of 1956.

A former banker and labor union official, Pineau was an active leader in the Resistance. Since 1945 he has been Deputy from the Sarthe and has served as Minister of Public Works and Transportation in a number of postwar Cabinets. A leader in the Socialist party, he is also vice-chairman of the parliamentary group for friendship between the United States and France. In his spare time, he writes children's stories.

Christian Paul Francis Pineau was born on October 14, 1904 in Chaumont-en-Bassigny (Haute-Marne), the son of Colonel Paul and Suzanne (Boland) Pineau. He was educated in Alsatian schools and then attended the Faculty of Law in Paris and the School of Political Science. He has a diploma in political science, a licentiate in law and a Litt.D. degree.

Taking first place in competitive examinations given by the Bank of France, he worked for the bank from 1926 to 1928. Afterward he was employed for a time by the Society of Scientific Research. In 1931 he returned to banking, working for the Bank of Paris in the Netherlands until 1938. Always interested in labor problems, Pineau in 1936 became secretary of the Federation of White Collar Workers of the General Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.). He also founded a magazine called *Banque et Bourse* (Banking and Stock Exchange), which he directed from 1937 to 1939. Upon his dismissal from the bank because of his union activities, Pineau became secretary in 1938 of the Economic Council of the C.G.T. and editor of the labor publications *Peuple* and *A Messidor*. He was also attached in 1939 to the office of his step-father, French playwright Jean Giraudoux, who was then Commissioner of Information.

After the Nazi occupation he founded an underground newspaper, *Libération*, organized the "Libération-Nord" group and headed the "Phalaux" underground network. Returning from a liaison mission to General Charles de Gaulle in London, Pineau was arrested, later escaped, and was again arrested in May 1943. Narrowly escaping the firing squad, he was sent to Buchenwald prison camp, where he remained from December 1943 to April 1945 when American troops liberated him. General de Gaulle appointed him Minister of Food in the French provisional government and from May until November 1945 he dealt with problems of famine, food rationing and black marketing. In July 1945 he visited the United States to arrange for food aid for France.

Pineau was elected Socialist Deputy from the Sarthe to the first Constituent Assembly on October 21, 1945. Re-elected to the second Assembly, he served as *rapporteur général* on budget and then as chairman of the Finance Committee, retaining this chairmanship in the First National Assembly to which he was elected in November 1946. A member of the Socialist party's executive committee, he became vice-chairman of the Socialist group in the National Assembly and also of the parliamentary group for friendship between France and the United States.

He was appointed Minister of Public Works and Transportation in the first Robert Schuman Cabinet (November 1947-July 1948) and in the André Marie Cabinet (July-September 1948). When railway workers went on strike in November 1947, he charged Communists with instigating the strike to disrupt public order. Appointed Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs in the second Schuman Cabinet (September 1948), Pineau was re-appointed Minister of Public Works in the Cabinets of Henri Queuille and Georges Bidault, serving from September 1948 to February 1950. During that period he established a National Tourist Agency and attempted to stop tourist black market dealings. When railway workers hindered shipments of North Atlantic Defense material in January 1950, Pineau threatened to discharge them.

On June 17, 1951 Pineau was re-elected Socialist Deputy from the Sarthe. He was asked to form a Cabinet in January 1952 after his party withdrew support from René Pleven's government, but was unable to command a majority. As a member of the Finance Committee, he criticized the government's loan plan in May 1952 and later served on a committee in charge of controlling the use of credits for national defense. He also served on a committee on Indo-Chinese problems and made a voyage to Indo-China in November 1954 as head of a parliamentary inquiry group. *La Presse d'Extrême Orient* viewed Pineau as "a kind of Ambassador of Socialist ideas," while *Le Monde* praised his report of the mission for its "competence and impartiality."

When Pineau was asked to form a government in February 1955, after the fall of the Pierre Mendès-France Cabinet, he said his program would include: reduction in taxes on consumer goods, defense of the principle of separation of church and state, more money for retraining unemployed workers, and heavier taxation of large companies. Intending to serve as Foreign Minister as well as Premier, Pineau called for ratification of the Paris agreements on West German armaments, a halt to the policy of repression in Algeria, and examination of the question of the Sultanate in Morocco.

However, Pineau was unsuccessful in his bid for the Premiership, and Edgar Faure, leader of the Center-Right bloc, subsequently formed a Cabinet. In October 1955 Pineau entered a "no confidence" motion against Faure's regime on the question of plans for financing heavy army costs in North Africa. To prevent the immediate fall of his government, Faure proposed that general elections be held in December, six months ahead of schedule.

At these elections, held January 1, 1956, Pineau was re-elected Deputy from the Sarthe. The results of the vote showed increases in the strength of Communists on the left and Poujadists on the right. After remaining in the opposition for six years, the Socialist party formed a coalition Cabinet in February, with Guy Mollet as Premier, and Mendès-France, a Radical-Socialist as Vice-Premier. Although Mendès-France had expected to be Foreign Minister, Pineau was named to this post since he was known to be more sympathetic toward moves for greater European integration, a position long supported by Mollet.

During his first month in office Pineau began discussions with representatives of Tunisia and Morocco on the question of their independence. He wrote to Soviet Foreign Minister Vîacheslav M. Molotov, expressing a desire for "collaboration to strengthen peace in Europe," and shortly thereafter received an invitation to Moscow for Mollet and himself. He announced that France would strive for general disarmament as a means of ending the deadlock between the United States and Britain on the one hand, and the Soviet Union on the other, especially as regards the issue of linking German reunification with a security system. He consulted with Hubert Ney, Premier of the Saar, on plans for bringing about a political union of the Saar with West Germany and economic links for it with France. He met with Foreign Ministers of the European Coal and Steel Community to discuss the question of a federal European nuclear pool.

Pineau opened his second month in office with the signing on March 2, 1956 of a joint declaration with Morocco ending the 1912 Treaty of Fez and granting the protectorate its independence. Speaking on March 2 to members of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris, he complained of the lack of a joint Anglo-French-American policy on such issues as North Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. He criticized Britain for signing the Baghdad Pact, thereby splitting the Arab world by alienating Egypt and opening the door to Soviet influence there. Expressing further his "profound disagreement" with the Western policy of emphasizing military security while Moscow emphasized peace, Pineau said France would seek to mediate between West and East (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 3, 1956).

Although viewed with alarm at first, his outspoken language "proved to be one of the most effective diplomatic coups for France in a long time," according to Volney Hurd (*Christian Science Monitor*, March 21, 1956). It brought a speedy pledge of British support for France in North Africa, as well as qualified support from the American Ambassador to France, C. Douglas Dillon.

On March 5 Pineau flew to Karachi, Pakistan to represent France at the conference of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). He urged the establishment of an East-West fund for helping underdeveloped countries, and the avoidance of economic war by a plan of joint aid realized within the United Nations. He also urged that a Middle Eastern conference be called to improve relations between nations of this area and the Western powers.

Directing his criticism toward the U.S.S.R. as well as toward the West, Pineau urged that the Iron Curtain be lifted, that Soviet controls over satellite countries be relaxed, and that "propaganda for freedom" be allowed to enter Communist countries. Finally, he pointed out that his criticism of SEATO and other pacts did not mean that France opposed them or was quitting them; he was rather seeking a shift in emphasis from military to economic goals. One result of Pineau's criticism was a pledge by President Eisenhower to oppose aggression in the Middle East.

In an attempt to resolve the Algerian problem, Pineau held informal conversations on March 14 with Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt to win his support for "free" elections in Algeria so that negotiations could be carried on by France with duly elected representatives. The conversations were also indirectly aimed at halting Egyptian arms supplies to Algerian rebels. On March 20 Pineau signed for France a pact with Tunisia by which the seventy-five-year-old protectorate virtually came to an end.

During the Foreign Ministers Conference of the principal members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization the New York *Times* (May 4, 1956) said that it was understood that Pineau had prepared a proposal that would channel economic aid away from NATO and through the United Nations.

His proposal was discussed with Soviet leaders on his visit to Moscow with Mollet in May. Pineau visited the U.S. in June.

Many honors and decorations have been given to the French Foreign Minister. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honor, Companion of the Libération, Commander du Mérite Maritime, Commander du Mérite Touristique, Commander du l'Ordre de Léopold and Commander of the British Empire. He has been given the Croix de Guerre (1939-45, with five citations), Rosette de la Résistance, Médaille de l'Aéronautique and Croix de Guerre Belge. He is a member of the Automobile Club of France. In

PINEAU, CHRISTIAN—*Continued*

May 1956 the American Legion bestowed its Gold Medal on Pineau for his wartime resistance work.

Pineau's marriage to Arlette Bonamour du Tartre took place in 1933. They are the parents of six children. In his spare time the political leader writes children's stories. His first volume, *Contes de Je Ne Sais Quand* (Tales from I Don't Know When) (1952), was dedicated to Jean Giraudoux. Genêt wrote in the *New Yorker* that the book contained "some enchanting concoctions full of dry, comical, semi-Socialistic comments, doubtless highly edifying to the nursery set." His second volume, *Plume et le Saumon* (Featherweight and the Salmon), appeared in 1954. Gabriel Venaissin of *Combat* wrote: "It is charming; better still, it is very well written; even better, it is in the tradition of old legends and fairy tales of yesterday. . . . The tales leave us feeling gentle, tender and smiling." Pineau's other writings include four plays, a book about French railroads, and articles in various journals.

He has been described as a man with a "jovial, smiling face," "personally likeable." It has been said of his parliamentary manner that "he speaks neatly, precisely, without superfluous rhetoric, so that he is always listened to with close attention." A report for *La Presse d'Extrême Orient*, after commenting on Pineau's strong personality and important role in Socialist councils, characterized him as "a man of efficiency, a perfect technician in financial, budgetary and economic matters. His action has always been directed toward progress and social justice, while at the same time taking a realistic attitude in a world built on the capitalist system."

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PINILLA, GUSTAVO ROJAS *See* Rojas Pinilla, Gustavo

PLUMMER, CHRISTOPHER December 13, 1929- Actor

Address: b. c/o Jane Broder, 40 East 49th St., New York 17

In a brief two years on the New York stage, Canadian-born Christopher Plummer has become recognized as one of the most promising of the younger actors in the theatre. In February 1955 he appeared with Katharine Cornell and Tyrone Power in *The Dark Is Light Enough* and in the 1955-56 season as the Earl of Warwick in Lillian Hellman's adaptation of Jean Anouilh's play, *The Lark*, starring Julie Harris.

In Canada, in stock companies and on radio, he has acted in a variety of parts ranging from young juveniles in contemporary plays to leading roles in Shakespearean tragedies. On American television he has been seen as Christian in *Cyrano de Bergerac*, with José Ferrer; in *Even the Weariest River*, and other plays. He was one of the company of distinguished actors who were sent to Paris in the early summer of 1955 to appear in ANTA's (American National Theatre and Academy) "Salute to France" program. Later that same season he played Marc Antony in *Julius Caesar* and Ferdinand in *The Tempest* in the American Shakespeare Festival Company at Stratford, Connecticut. He returned to Canada in the summer of 1956 to portray the title role in *Henry V* at the annual Shakespearean Festival in Stratford, Ontario.

Christopher Plummer was born in Toronto, Canada, on December 13, 1929. He grew up and was educated in Montreal. His family, long settled in Canada, was artistic and instilled in the boy, from early childhood, an interest in concerts and the theatre. He began his own theatrical career modestly enough helping backstage with the lights in dramatic productions at Montreal High School.

His first important acting role was that of D'Arcy in a high school production of *Pride and Prejudice*. This led to other amateur productions, many of them Shakespearean, and, when he was seventeen, to his first professional engagement with a visiting English repertory company in Montreal.

In all, Plummer played some seventy-five roles in Canadian repertory groups, an experience which he describes as "invaluable training for the future," adding, "I don't regret the hard, rather unfinished work that it required." He also acted in both French and English drama on the Canadian radio, moving from Shakespeare and Molière to Shaw and Christopher Fry. As a result of this varied background, Plummer has brought to his more recent roles a polish and command unusual in so young an actor. He told an interviewer in January 1956 that he believes an actor "should try to get inside his role, but without forgetting surface style and speech." Frances Herridge, writing in the New York *Post*, says of him: "He has been schooled neither in the conscious acting styles of the English theatre, nor in the modern method, highlighted by the Actors' Studio. The truth is, he hasn't been schooled. He has learned by doing."

Plummer's first acting experience outside Canada was in a repertory company in Bermuda. There he played leading and featured roles in a number of productions, appearing with Florence Reed in *The Royal Family*, Burgess Meredith in *The Playboy of the Western World*, Franchot Tone in *The Petrified Forest*, Edward Everett Horton in *Nina*, and Ruth Chatterton in *The Little Foxes* and *The Constant Wife*.

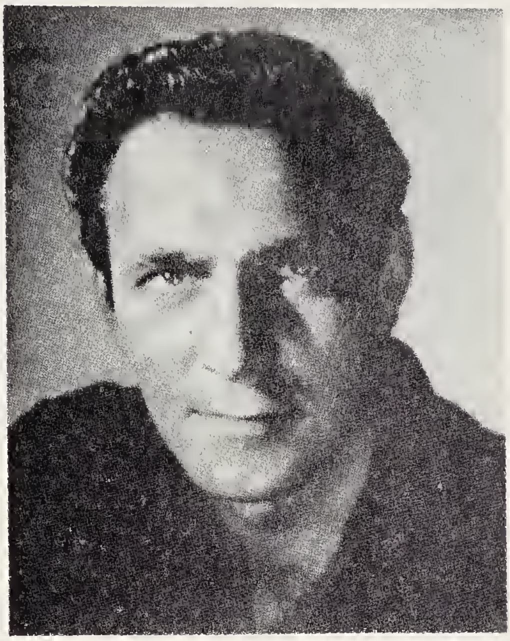
Invited by Edward Everett Horton to join the American touring company of *Nina*, in the part originally played by David Niven, Plummer came to America in 1953. In this country he met the theatrical producer Guthrie McClintic who engaged him as John Emery's understudy in the touring company of *The Constant Wife* which starred Katherine Cornell. In 1954 Plummer had roles in two Broadway plays which had very short runs. He played a young film director in *The Starcross Story*, in which Eva Le Gallienne starred, and a small-time Irish racketeer in the Theatre Guild's production of *Home Is the Hero*, a play written by the starring Walter Macken. Plummer was praised by the critics for his work in the latter play, Walter Kerr writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*: "Christopher Plummer does another skillful job of balancing contrasts, slowly turning his cocky no-good in a pin-striped suit into an honest and tough-minded Galahad."

Plummer's first substantial role in the Broadway theatre was that of Count Peter Zichy in Guthrie McClintic's production of Christopher Fry's verse drama *The Dark is Light Enough*, in which Katherine Cornell and Tyrone Power were starred. The opening of the play, scheduled for February 9, 1955, was delayed several weeks by the illness of Tyrone Power, who suffered an attack of infectious hepatitis during the pre-Broadway tryouts of the play. Plummer, who understudied Power in addition to playing his featured role, was also stricken with the disease. Both actors recovered in time for the Broadway première on February 23, 1955.

The Dark Is Light Enough ran for two months in New York, then toured other American cities. It was not a complete critical success, and the reviewers found the verse occasionally obscure and puzzling. They were agreed, however, in their praise of Miss Cornell, and they found that Plummer, in the role of her son-in-law, gave an intelligent and moving performance. Walter Kerr wrote that he "brings great strength and intensity to his extremely understanding husband," and William Hawkins observed, in the New York *World Telegram*: "Christopher Plummer has vigor and graceful speech as the . . . son-in-law."

During the run of this play, Guthrie McClintic invited Plummer to appear opposite Judith Anderson as Jason in the ANTA production of Robinson Jeffer's *Medea*, being given as part of the "Salute to France" program in Paris in June 1955. Plummer accepted, played the role, then hurried back to the United States to join the new American Shakespeare Festival Theatre in Stratford, Connecticut.

The Stratford Company opened in a newly built octagonal theatre on July 12, 1955 with a productoin of *Julius Caesar*, in which Raymond Massey played the role of Brutus, Jack Palance portrayed Cassius, and Plummer depicted Marcus Antonius (Antony). Henry Hewes praised Plummer's "technical mastery of voice and speech. . . . Not only does he look and sound the part, but he has had time left over to work on an interpretation of his character. His Antony emerges as a man sincere and passionate in his affection for Julius Caesar, rather than the usual villainous demagogue" (*Saturday Review*, August 13, 1955). Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune* (July 13, 1955) wrote that Plummer "is a fast-rising young leading man with a clear eye, a direct mien, and all the controlled intensity that a good Antony needs," and he had special praise for his delivery of the funeral oration—during much of it "his voice rings out over the amphitheatre with arresting clarity."



Helen Merrill

CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER

In the second offering of the Shakespeare Festival Company, *The Tempest*, Plummer played Ferdinand. "Of all the actors in *The Tempest*, Richard Watts Jr. wrote in the New York *Post*, "I think the ablest Shakespearean at the moment is Christopher Plummer, whose young lover is an admirable example of style and eloquence." Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (August 7, 1955) found that he made "a splendid hero," and Henry Hewes, in the *Saturday Review*, commented that his Ferdinand "adds a welcome edge of humor to the lovesick prince."

Plummer was scheduled to appear in the fall of 1955 in the Theatre Guild's production of *Child of Fortune*, a dramatization by Guy Bolton of Henry James's novel *The Wings of the Dove*. Plans for the play were abandoned temporarily, and Plummer then joined the cast of *The Lark*, Lillian Hellman's adaptation of Jean Anouilh's play about Joan of Arc that opened in November 1955. Playing in support of Julie Harris as Joan, the young actor gave his role of Warwick a subtle and skillful interpretation which won unanimous critical approval. As the worldly and cynical English nobleman, he gave what *Variety* described as "a stunning performance . . . suggesting star potential." Brooks Atkinson found his "easy, slight acid performance . . . not only excellent in itself . . . [but] also further proof of Mr. Plummer's extraordinary gifts as an actor." Richard Watts, Jr., called his Warwick "a brilliant portrait of a cynical politician won over by the appeal of human decency."

In January 1956 the Stratford (Ontario) Shakespearean Festival announced that Plummer would play the title role in *Henry V* at

PLUMMER, CHRISTOPHER—*Continued*

its 1956 summer festival and that he would appear with the company not only in Canada but also at the Edinburgh Festival in Scotland. His acting of King Henry was warmly praised by New York drama critics who went to Ontario for the opening performance.

Plummer has appeared in a number of television plays. He had the leading role in *Studio One*'s production of Kipling's *The Light That Failed,* and he has also acted in the *Kraft Theatre, The Web,* and the *General Electric Theatre.* On October 17, 1955 he played Christian in the television production of *Cyrano de Bergerac* which starred José Ferrer. As a result of drastic cuts for television, J. P. Shanley, reviewing the show for the New York *Times,* found the character static and hollow, but added: "The fault did not lie with Christopher Plummer, whose comprehension and projection of the role was impressive in the limited opportunity that was afforded him." He portrayed the falsely accused prisoner in *Even the Weariest River,* presented on the Alcoa Hour program on April 15, 1956 on NBC-TV.

Outside the theatre Plummer's main interests are skiing, tennis, and the piano. Of the latter he writes: "I play the piano, secretly nursing an old ambition to be a pianist and a part of that unchallenged most perfect art of all—music." He is about six feet tall, weighs 170 pounds, has light brown hair and blue eyes.

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N Y Post p28 Ja 16 '56 por

POLLOCK, JACKSON Jan. 28, 1912-

Artist

Address: b. c/o Sidney Janis Gallery, 15 E. 57th St., New York 22; h. Springs Rd., Easthampton, N.Y.

Bulletin: Jackson Pollock died on August 11, 1956.

The abstract paintings by Jackson Pollock have been described as "spectacular cat's cradles of interlaced color" or "multiple labyrinths like so many rhythmic snarls of yarn." He became known for his unorthodox painting technique of putting his canvas flat on the floor and dripping fluid paint onto it. Some critics have praised Pollock's paintings as "the most original art among the painters of his generation," while others dismiss his work as "unorganized explosions of random energy."

Although he was once a student of Thomas Hart Benton, Pollock turned away from his teacher's "American Scene" realism and developed his own abstract style. After his first one-man show in 1943, he had ten solo exhibitions in New York within eleven years, and won recognition in Europe as a leading abstract expressionist.

Jackson Pollock was born on his father's farm near Cody, Wyoming on January 28, 1912. He grew up in Wyoming, Arizona, and California. At the age of seventeen, he revealed an aptitude for painting and left the Los Angeles high school that he was attending to go to New York to study art. "I spent two years (1929-31) at the Art Students League," he told a *New Yorker* interviewer. "Thomas Benton was teaching there then, and he did a lot for me. He gave me the only formal instruction I ever had, he introduced me to Renaissance art, and he got me a job in the League cafeteria. . . . He drove his kind of realism at me so hard I bounced right into non-objective painting" (August 5, 1950).

Pollock's earliest work was in the style of Benton's American nationalistic realism, and he was said to have shown a "conventionally academic competence." Later he came under the influence of the Mexican muralist José Clemente Orozco. During the 1930's Pollock made twelve sketching trips across the country, riding on freight trains or driving an old Ford, and these trips reportedly developed in him "a keen awareness of vast landscape and open sky." From around 1938 to 1942 he worked on the WPA Federal Art Project in New York City. He participated in exhibitions at the Brooklyn Museum, the Mid-Western Exhibition in Kansas City, and in other group shows in the Middle and Far West.

Reacting against the naturalistic manner he had adopted in the 1930's, Pollock began painting in a semi-abstract, expressionist idiom. His work of this period (1943-47) was characterized by the use of totemic and symbolic motifs, with frequent references to human, animal, and bird forms; the canvases were usually painted in a heavy, dark impasto, and the surfaces were intricately patterned. Peggy Guggenheim, the director of the Art of This Century Gallery and one of Pollock's most enthusiastic supporters, gave him his first one-man show in New York at her gallery in November 1943.

In the foreword to the exhibition catalogue, James Johnson Sweeney described Pollock's talent as "lavish, explosive, and undisciplined," and said he offered "unusual promise in his exuberance, independence, and native sensibility." The New York *Times* reviewer found nearly all the fifteen oils "extravagantly, not to say savagely, romantic."

The next three showings of Pollock's work were also held at the Art of This Century Gallery—in March-April 1945, April 1946, and January 1947. Clement Greenberg (*Horizon*) declared that Pollock's superiority lay in his ability "to create a genuinely violent and extravagant art without losing stylistic control." Among the characteristic examples of this phase of Pollock's work were *The She-Wolf, The Guardians of the Secret, Male and Female in Search of a Symbol,* and *Wounded Animal* (1943); *There Were Seven in Eight, Totem Lesson,* Nos. 1 and 2, and *The Night Dancer* (1944-45).

By 1947 Pollock had evolved the unique method of applying paint that is typical of the second and best-known period of his work (1947-50). Abandoning the use of an easel, he tacked the unstretched canvas to the floor of his studio. "On the floor I am more at ease," he explained. "I feel nearer, more a part of the painting, since this way I can walk around it, work from four sides, and literally be *in* the painting." No preliminary sketches were made. In place of a brush, he preferred a stick or trowel. This was dipped in a can of ordinary household enamel (or aluminum radiator paint) and then held a few inches or feet above the canvas. The fluid paint was allowed to drip, trickle, or spatter onto its surface. By rapid movements of his wrist, arm, and body, Pollock wove the thin stream of paint back and forth over the canvas. After the paint had dried, he repeated the procedure with another color, and another, until the surface was covered with closely interwoven layers of different colored lines. The result was summed up by one critic as "a rhythmic, variegated, transparent labyrinth."

"My paintings do not have a center but depend on the same amount of interest throughout," Pollock has said. These pictures of his "dripped paint" period were exhibited at the Betty Parsons Gallery in January 1948, January-February 1949, November-December 1949, and November-December 1950. Many were painted in high-keyed colors and some were very large in size; all of them were completely non-objective. Pollock gave up the use of titles and simply numbered and dated each canvas when it was finished.

Certain critics maintained that the source of inspiration for these abstractions was to be found in landscapes, the flux of the tides, aerial topographical maps, the movement of the stars, or life fluids undergoing chemical changes. Analyzing the effect of viewing *No. 1, 1948,* Alfred H. Barr, Jr., stated in *Art News:* "It provides an energetic adventure for the eyes, a *luna park* full of fireworks, pitfalls, surprises, and delights. . . . The whirling vortex of lines develop a mysterious depth and glow of light, without however destroying the sense of picture surface" (June 1950). However, the art critic for the New York *Herald Tribune* felt the pictures made with the "drip" technique were "empty and pretentious wall decorations of varying degrees of tastefulness" (February 7, 1950).

The year 1951 marked a new phase in Pollock's development. He reduced his palette to blacks and browns, which were thinly applied in twisting lines across raw white canvas. From these dark webs emerged recognizable images of faces, heads, figures, and animal forms in ever-changing combinations—sometimes distinctly, sometimes only by suggestion. In his review of Pollock's exhibition at the Parsons Gallery in November-December 1951, James Fitzsimmons observed: ". . . his new paintings possess an additional level of meaning and so transmit a more complex kind of experience than did his earlier work. It would seem that Pollock has confounded those who insisted he was up a blind alley (*Art Digest,* December 15, 1951).

This exhibition was followed by a show at the Sidney Janis Gallery in November 1952, which included a number of these black-and-white figurative compositions, as well as three large, non-objective, "dripped mazes" (*Nos. 10, 11,* and *12*) that were said to exceed in brilliance of color anything the artist had yet attempted. When Pollock's work was shown at the Janis Gallery in February 1954 the critics called the exhibition "a recapitulation," "a new synthesis" of what Pollock had done in the past, but they agreed that the quality of the paintings represented a notable advance over his previous work. Among the pictures singled out for special praise were *Sleeping Effort, The Deep, Easter and the Totem, Ocean Grayness, Four Opposites, Greyed Rainbow,* and *Portrait with a Dream* (all 1953). Some of the canvases showed signs of brushstrokes rather than paint-pouring; others contained plainly indentifiable shapes; and the ten oils that made up the show were given titles instead of numbers. All of this indicated to Robert Coates (*New Yorker,* February 20, 1954) that Pollock was "in the midst of more or less sweeping changes in his whole artistic outlook."

Courtesy, Sidney Janis Gallery
JACKSON POLLOCK

A retrospective show covering fifteen years of Pollock's work opened at the Sidney Janis Gallery in November 1955. The exhibition comprised sixteen canvases representing Pollock's different artistic periods. The reviewer for the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 4, 1955) observed: "A tale of startling invention of progress and variation and final leveling off is narrated by the exhibition . . . whether or not you like Pollock's paintings . . . one must admit the potency of his process."

Pollock was selected as one of the seven painters to represent the United States at the 25th Venice Biennale International Exhibition in June 1950. The following month Peggy Guggenheim sponsored his first solo show in Europe at Le Tre Mani Gallery in Venice, and this exhibition was displayed at the Galleria d'Arte del Naviglio in Milan later that year. His initial one-man show in Paris opened at the Studio Paul Facchetti in March 1952. Paintings by Pollock are represented in

POLLOCK, JACKSON—*Continued*

the collections of the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam and the Gallerie d'Arte Moderna in Rome and in Venice.

In the United States, Pollock has participated in a number of group shows, including the Whitney Museum annuals, the Carnegie International Exhibition of 1952, and the "Abstract Painting and Sculpture in America" (1951) and "Fifteen Americans" (1952) exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art. It was at the recommendation of the Museum of Modern Art in 1948 that he received the annual bequest in memory of Eben Demarest. Outside New York, one-man shows of his work have been presented at the Arts Club of Chicago (1945, 1951) and the San Francisco Museum of Art (1945), and his first retrospective exhibition was held at Bennington (Vermont) College in November 1952. His paintings are represented in many leading American museums.

The artist is married to Lee Krasner, an established painter in her own right. For the last ten years they have been living in a remodeled Victorian house in the village of Springs, near Easthampton, Long Island, where Pollock has converted a nearby barn into a studio. Pollock has been described as a "lean, bald, rugged, somewhat puzzled-looking man" who speaks with reserve and to the point.

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POPE, LISTON, REV. DR. Sept. 6, 1909-
Educator; clergyman; sociologist

Address: b. Yale University Divinity School, 409 Prospect St., New Haven 11, Conn.; h. 80 Santa Fe Ave., Hamden 14, Conn.

The Yale University Divinity School, one of the leading interdenominational seminaries in the United States, has had as its dean since 1949 the Rev. Dr. Liston Pope, who is also Gilbert L. Stark Professor of Social Ethics and associate fellow of Yale's Saybrook College. In his present position, Pope, who was trained as a minister and sociologist, is concerned with the problems of training students for the ministry and its allied fields and of putting greater religious emphasis into modern American life.

He has been active on the national level as the Congregational delegate since 1949 to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, an organization representing over 35,000,000 church members, and as a member of various committees of the Congregational Christian Churches and the National Council. He is a firm believer in the ecumenical movement, the movement toward world-wide unity in the churches. Early in 1956 he left on a three-and-a-half-month tour of Asia and he planned to attend a meeting there as one of three American members of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches. This council is composed of 163 different denominations from forty-eight countries, representing about 180,000,000 people. He is also a member of the council's central committee.

Liston Pope was born in Thomasville, North Carolina on September 6, 1909, the son of Robie Lester and Dora (Younts) Pope. His father was a banker, who, according to Pope, "knew there were some things going on in the world of business, finance and industry which were hard to square with the New Testament" (*Time*, January 24, 1949). Young Pope attended Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, was president of the Duke University Young Men's Christian Association in his senior year, and was graduated in 1929. He received his B.D. degree there in 1932.

From 1932 to 1935 he was assistant pastor and director of religious education of Wesley Memorial Church at High Point, North Carolina. He was ordained in the Congregational Ministry on December 11, 1935 and moved north that year to New Haven, Connecticut, where he became minister of the Humphrey Street Congregational Church. For three years he was with this church and then in 1938 he was appointed a lecturer in social ethics at the Yale University Divinity School. He became an assistant professor in 1939, associate professor in 1944, and Gilbert L. Stark Professor of Social Ethics in 1947. During the war he held several interim pastorates in three different Congregational Churches in Connecticut.

Meanwhile, in 1940, he had earned his Ph.D. degree in sociology from Yale. His thesis, which received the John Addison Porter Prize from the university, was published under the title *Millhands & Preachers; A Study of Gastonia* by the Yale University Press in 1942. It is a study of a town in North Carolina named Gastonia and the relations there between the church and labor from about 1880 to 1940. An article on this general topic by Pope appeared in *Social Action* (September 15, 1941) under the title "Mill Village Churches."

According to *Time* (January 24, 1949), his interest in labor and social problems led him to lecture at Manhattan's Presbyterian Institute of Industrial Relations and he "arbitrated labor disputes, helped reorganize New Haven's Labor College, and grew to be well known for his unflagging opposition to Communism in labor unions." He has emphasized the need for "the study of society as it is, in relation to what it ought to be."

When Luther A. Weigle announced his retirement in 1949 after almost twenty years as dean of the Divinity School at Yale, Liston Pope was named to succeed him. A main purpose in the founding of Yale College in 1701 was to train young men for the Christian ministry; in 1822 a separate department was established which later became known as the Yale University Divinity School. At present a faculty of twenty-seven full-time and seventeen part-time teachers offers about 150 courses to approximately 450 students. Speaking of the need to have a high ratio of faculty to students, Pope once wrote: "Individual students deserve personal attention. The ministry is more nearly an art than a science or a trade; artists must be developed one by one" (*Christian Century*, April 26, 1950).

The students represent thirty-three different denominations; they come from forty-four states and dependencies and from sixteen foreign countries. There are forty women students and 175 married students, of whom seventy-seven have children. The School offers the degrees of Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Religious Education, and Master of Sacred Theology. The B.D. curriculum seeks to make available to the student a sound knowledge of the Christian Scriptures; an interpretation of the history and teachings of the Christian Church; a clear understanding of the people to whom he is to minister; and skill, through instruction and guided practice, as a competent workman in particular church vocations. Students may also work toward the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in religion and in Biblical languages and literature at the Graduate School

In December 1955 he announced a $6,500,000 "master plan," which will provide for the further expansion of the Yale Divinity School and which may ultimately lead to the establishment at Yale of an Institute of Advanced Theological Studies. The Sealantic Fund, Inc., of New York has given $1,500,000 toward the "master plan," under which the school will eventually build new dormitories and a Ministerial Center (to bring active ministers back to the seminary), increase student scholarship aid and faculty grants, establish new professorships, and purchase additional books for the school library.

After a 25,000-mile air tour in Africa in mid-1949 under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Pope said that he had found that many Africans "often look upon the missions as in the camp of the opposition, due to the white control of the mission program and arrangements whereby governments support mission schools [instead of providing universal free education to all their citizens]." He pointed out the need in modern Africa of a new type of missionary, who would "get back to the day-to-day life of the African again" and "relate Christian philosophy to the needs and aspirations of the people where they are." In an article for the March 1951 *Reader's Digest* Pope and Clarence W. Hall praised Emory Alvord, an American agricultural missionary, for his work in helping the Southern Rhodesians grow more food.

Yale News Bureau, Alburtus
REV. DR. LISTON POPE

Pope is known for his independent and provocative statements on problems confronting American or world society. At a joint session of two divisions of the National Council of Churches at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania in December 1951, Pope accused American religious organizations of preserving racial segregation patterns to a greater extent than commerce or industry. Less than one per cent of the Christian congregations in America have mixed racial membership, he pointed out, and added that by giving tacit approval to segregation, church organizations were indirectly making a "hypocrisy" of democratic ideals and aiding Russian propaganda (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 13, 1951). Pope's "Religion and the Class Structure" appeared in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (March 1948).

In a speech in March 1955 Pope criticized most existing religious radio and television programs. "Nearly all," he said, "falsify or ignore the gospel in one way or another. . . . Too many allegedly religious programs are either sentimental or emaciated or both. In the effort to be appealing they quickly become appalling from the viewpoint of sincere and well-founded and full-ranging Christian faith. . . . When shall we have programs that will take the focus off man and his petty neuroses and tell us again the message that once had power to remake the whole world?" (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 11, 1955).

Pope received an S.T.D. degree from Boston University in 1950, a D.D. degree from Duke University in 1951, and an L.H.D. degree in 1953 from Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was Alden Tuthill Lecturer at Chicago Theological Seminary in 1945, Merrick Lecturer at Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio in 1950, Wallace Lecturer at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1950, and Gray Lecturer at Duke University in 1952. He is a member of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, American Fed-

POPE, LISTON, REV. DR.—*Continued*

eration of Teachers, American Sociological Society, and American Association of Theology Schools. His Greek letter societies include Phi Delta Theta, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Sigma Upsilon.

He is a trustee of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and of Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York. From 1950 to 1952 he was chairman of the Congregational Council for Social Action and of the National Advisory Committee of the Student Y.M.C.A. He is a director of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowships Program and president of the board of directors of the Prospect Hill School for Girls in New Haven.

He was the editor of *Social Action*, the monthly magazine of the Congregational Council for Social Action, from 1944 to 1948, and served on the editorial board of *Christianity and Crisis.* He edited *Labor's Relation to Church & Community; A Series of Addresses* in 1947. He has contributed articles to many magazines and chapters to such books as *Moral Principles of Action; Man's Ethical Imperative* (Harper, 1952), edited by Ruth Nanda Anshen, and *Conflict of Loyalties; A Series of Addresses and Discussions* (Harper, 1952), edited by R. M. MacIver. His sermons were selected for *Best Sermons* (Harper) for 1949-50 and 1954-55 under the editorship of G. Paul Butler.

Liston Pope married Bennie Howell Purvis of Durham, North Carolina on February 3, 1934. They have three children: Mary Anna, Liston, Jr., and Bennie Alison. He reportedly dislikes spinach, travel and jazz, and someday hopes to have more time for deep-sea fishing, collecting stamps, and reading about Africa.

In a radio talk entitled "Christian World Moves toward Unity" on December 19, 1954, Dean Pope stated that about one third of the world's inhabitants now regard themselves as Christians, as members of about 200 separate Christian denominations. Nevertheless, he said, the churches in this century are "seeking to consolidate their organizations and to unite their efforts. The time is coming when even the split between the Roman Catholic and Protestant branches of Christendom will have to be reexamined boldly and honestly. I am not predicting that there will be only one Christian church someday—it might not be a good thing if there were. But I do believe that the feeling of unity among all the churches is growing rapidly now, and that it already is a powerful force in a divided world. Unity in the churches can help bring enduring peace on earth among the nations."

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POUJADE, PIERRE (po͞o-zhäd') Dec. 1, 1920- French political leader

Address: Ablon near Villeneuve-le-Roi, Seine-et-Oise, France; Saint Céré (Lot), France

Most predictions as to the probable outcome of the French national elections of January 1956 were upset by the unexpected force showed by the Poujadists—rebels against the French tax system known by the name of their leader, Pierre Poujade. "Lacking both program and philosophy, the bookseller's greatest appeal," stated *Newsweek*, "lay not in what he is for but in the things he is against. His alone seemed the authentic voice of the little man's just lament."

A war veteran who had turned to the ill-paying trade of bookselling after the liberation of France, Poujade had been the initiator of a refusal to pay onerous taxes in his community—a gesture which spread spontaneously within a short time throughout France. Appealing to the discontented in the lower middle class, the Poujadist movement is called the Union for the Defense of Tradesmen and Artisans and has disquieted some people by its reminiscence of "fascist techniques." Observers report that he has lost much of his popular appeal in recent months.

Pierre Poujade, the son of a rural architect, was born December 1, 1920, in Saint Céré (Lot), a 2,000-citizen town of France's Massif Central. The youngest of seven children, Poujade told reporters from *Enterprise*, "My father died when I was seven. I completed my studies up to the *baccalauréat* level." Upon leaving the College d'Aurillac, where he had been a student, Poujade took various jobs—as an apprentice typographer, a docker, a grape picker and a road digger—to help eke out his family's income.

Refuting accusations that he had early been a Fascist adherent of Jacques Doriot's Parti Populaire Français, Pierre Poujade has explained to the *Entreprise* interviewers: "They have been through all the police files to try to prove that I was some kind of a bandit, and that's how they made of me an agent of Doriot's P.P.F. A clarification is necessary. All that took place in 1934, when I was less than fourteen . . . [before] the beginning of the Spanish War. In point of fact I belonged to a group of hotheaded schoolboys who imagined they were participating in a great revolutionary adventure."

With France's entry into World War II, Poujade enlisted in the aviation wing of the French Army. Upon being discharged after the armistice of 1940, he enrolled in the Pétain-inspired Compagnons de France, a youth movement which found his particular type of oratory a distinct advantage, until the German occupation of the south of France curtailed his usefulness. He escaped from France to North Africa by way of Spain and was obliged to spend a period of hospitalization in Morocco for injuries sustained during his six-month internment in Spain. It was during this time that he made the acquaintance of his nurse, Yvette Céva, Algerian-born daughter of a

French colonist. Following their marriage in 1943, the Poujades made their way to England, where Pierre Poujade enlisted in the Royal Air Force.

In 1945 he returned to his home town and for a while made a living as a publisher's representative. Then after installing a lending library in his own house, he found himself in a position to raise the funds necessary to open a book and stationery store. He was elected to the municipal council in 1951 as a Mouvement Républicain Populaire (MRP) candidate. (Subsequently he was to be a Radical Socialist.)

In July 1953, when Poujade heard that small businessmen in his community were to be visited by squads of tax collectors, as was prescribed by French fiscal legislation, he joined forces with them to resist payment and suggested that they close up shop as a protest—a form of tax strike. He boasted to the municipal council, "I cheat on my taxes. I couldn't get by otherwise," an attitude endorsed by the council in a formal resolution (*Newsweek*, January 16, 1956).

Soon Poujade, who had restricted his activities to advising fellow merchants of Saint Céré, was called to other towns in southern France to organize would-be tax strikers. Groups in various regions were organized into the Union de Défense des Commerçants et des Artisans (Union for the Defense of Tradesmen and Artisans), with Poujade spokesman for the approximately 800,000 citizens who paid dues of 1,000 francs a year (about three dollars).

"Before long it was a rare tax inspector," wrote John Thorne in *Life* (January 16, 1956), "who did not have some sort of trouble with UDCA partisans barring the way when he tried to inspect a small businessman's books." *Newsweek* recalled that "so fast did *Poujadisme* grow that tax revenues fell 70 per cent in five south-central departments, 50 per cent in others. Reported a baffled revenue officer to the Ministry of Finance, 'South of the Loire, we no longer are in control of the situation.'" The forms of tax most objected to, according to the *Reporter* (March 10, 1955), were the personal income tax, the business income tax, the 5 per cent tax on employees' wages, the taxes on deposited legal instruments, and the taxes on accounts.

When Poujade held his first major mass meeting on the outskirts of Paris in January 1955, an audience of 100,000 persons, from all parts of France, had gathered to hear him. He urged revision of the tax system, with its two or three thousand varying scales of assessment, and recommended tax strikes. René Sédillot, analyzing the propensities of the movement for *La Vie Française* at that time, found nothing menacing or ominous in it, and described its leader as "simple, smiling, without airs."

The vague program Poujade repeated before his various audiences (as summarized in the March 15, 1955 issue of *Entreprise*) called for a fiscal amnesty for tax delinquents, fiscal equality among the different types of businessmen (French tax laws favored chain store

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PIERRE POUJADE

owners and larger businesses), revision of the social security laws and of the family allocations, and ultimately, a political role for his followers. Fines were imposed by some of the local French courts on certain of the tax strikers at this time, but this did not deter 50,000 Poujadists (according to the New York *Times*) from voting to strike.

Agitation by the Poujadists caused Premier Edgar Faure in March 1955 to initiate a drastic revision of the French commercial tax structure. Six motions for the removal of penalties were defeated in the National Assembly, on a day when Poujade and several of his adherents were present in the visitors' gallery. Poujade then summoned all the retail tradesmen of the nation to strike on March 28, the day scheduled for a formal tax debate in the Assembly. Faure's plan, reported *Business Week* was "to cut indirect taxes . . . and tighten up collection of direct levies on incomes and corporations."

After two days of debate, the Faure tax concessions were passed by a vote of 329 to 265. Besides abolishing the checkups by flying squads of government tax inspectors, "the bill agrees to the suppression of the present regulations governing penalties for resisting tax inspections, but new penalties are provided. The committee passed an amendment that provided limiting tax inspections to businesses doing more than 60,000,000 francs . . . worth of business annually" (New York *Times*, March 26, 1955).

Entering directly into the political arena in mid-April 1955, Poujade spoke against Faure in his home district of Jura, where the Prime Minister was seeking—and obtained—re-election to the departmental council. Over the summer, Poujade continued his speaking tours through small French hamlets, holding three meetings a day. In October he was indicted under a

POUJADE, PIERRE—*Continued*

clause of the tax code fining, or imprisoning, those who urged non-payment of taxes. An indication of the strength of Poujadism came in December, when the eight Poujadist candidates for posts directing the Paris Chamber of Commerce were elected unanimously—a trend which had already been observed in provincial Chamber of Commerce balloting.

Failure of Premier Faure to obtain a necessary vote of confidence in his ministry early in December 1955 led him to call for general elections on January 2, 1956, six months before the statutory date. Few competent observers expected the Poujadist candidates, allied with extreme rightist parties on 150 of the electoral lists in 90 departments of France, to obtain more than a negligible portion of the popular vote, or to return more than a few deputies to the new Assembly. Poujade himself was not a candidate, for, *France-Amérique* quoted him saying, "One cannot be at the same time judge and arbiter." A record 25,700,000 citizens registered, of whom more than 2,000,000 returned 52 Poujadist deputies to the Assembly, out of 595 seats available.

"Poujade and the Communists had a truce reminiscent of Nazi-Communist deals in Germany. Poujade drew into his ranks malcontents, Vichyites, former collaborators, neo-Fascists—plus pathetically poor tradesmen," reported Bill Richardson of the New York *Post* (January 22, 1956). Joan Thiriet of the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 4, 1956) noted, "The movement appears to be anti-Semitic as well as anti-Parliament, and to a minor extent, antichurch." Poujade was not sanguine about the future of the new Assembly, but indicated his willingness to have his deputies discuss any political alliances offered them. He warned, however, "If a government is organized which makes no move to reform, we shall call tax strikes and labor strikes and any other kind of strikes to put pressure on the government which betrays its mandate."

To formulate a definite political program for the movement, 20,000 Poujadists convened for a three-day congress in Paris in mid-January 1956, with Poujade reminding them that French domestic policy had priority over all foreign difficulties. A number of reporters have queried Poujade about charges of anti-Semitism in his organization. Poujade protested that he had attacked Jewish politicians as political figures, rather than as Jews, and averred that he had written an explanation of his attitude to the Grand Rabbi of Paris. According to the New York *Times* (January 18, 1956), Rabbi Jacob Kaplan denied receiving any such communication from Poujade.

Poujade's manifesto, *J'ai Choisi le Combat* (1956), was printed on his own presses at Saint Céré: other publications of the UDCA are its official organ, *Fraternité Française,* and the pamphlet *Fermons le Robinet.* Besides maintaining residence at Saint Céré which he shares with his wife and their four children, Poujade has a fifteen-room villa near Paris. He is tall, black-haired, blue-eyed and robust, and has a dynamic platform presence. His style of oratory is slangy, earthy, and impassioned. In explanation of his own refusal to run for deputy, he has said: "I've always wanted to be a town councilman. That's where you do real work and defend your friends."

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PRATT, FLETCHER Apr. 25, 1897-June 10, 1956 Historian; novelist; specialist on military affairs and naval history; author of more than fifty books ranging in subject matter from cryptography to science-fiction; among his books are *The Navy's War, Fleet Against Japan, The Monitor and the Merrimac, Preble's Boys, Fighting Ships of the U.S. Navy,* and *Sea Power and Today's War*; on staff of Bread Loaf Writers' Conference since 1938. See *Current Biography* (May) 1942 and *Twentieth Century Authors* (First Supplement, 1955).

Obituary

N Y Times p31 Je 11 '56

PRICE, VINCENT May 27, 1911- Actor
Address: b. c/o Actors Equity Assn., 45 W. 47th St., New York 36; h. 6320 Forsythe Rd., St. Louis, Mo.

Long known to motion picture and stage audiences as a versatile actor who can play both romantic and sinister roles, Vincent Price attained stardom on Broadway in 1935 by his portrayal of Prince Albert in *Victoria Regina,* opposite Helen Hayes. Among the most notable of his stage roles was that of the sinister Mr. Manningham in *Angel Street,* opposite Judith Evelyn, in 1941. His first starring role on the screen was as the homicidal Nicholas Van Ryn in *Dragonwyck* in 1946. In recent years he has also been seen in many television plays, and in June 1956 he revealed himself to nation-wide televiewers as an art expert.

Appearing on *The $64,000 Challenge,* he correctly answered a series of questions on art topics, identified both contemporary paintings and "Old Masters," and eventually was tied for the "jackpot" with contestant Billy Pearson. Enthusiastic about initiating young people into the enjoyment of art, Price is always willing to travel in order to lecture on the subject at colleges and schools, gladly relinquishing the time between his motion picture, television and theatre engagements for that purpose.

A descendant of Peregrine White, the first colonial child born in Massachusetts, and of Jean-Pierre Desnoyers, the first treasurer of the state of Michigan, Vincent Price is the fourth male in direct succession to bear that family name. Born on May 27, 1911, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Vincent Leonard and Margaret Cobb (Willcox) Price, Vincent is one of four children. He has one brother, James, and two sisters, Harriet and Laura Louise. His father was president of the National Candy Company, supplying sweets to the five-and-ten-cent stores of the nation. The boy attended the Community School in St. Louis and the St. Louis Country Day School. Matriculating in 1929 at Yale College, Vincent majored in fine arts, and spent his leisure hours swimming with the college team and rowing on the varsity crew.

Convinced since childhood that he wanted to become an actor, he tried unsuccessfully to secure theatre work in New York after graduation in 1933 with the B.A. degree. He had to content himself eventually with a job as apprentice teacher at the Riverdale Country Day School. With a $900 gift from his family, he left the following year to pursue further study in fine arts at London University, working in the archives of the British Museum and going to the theatre as often as possible. Actor friends helped him to secure the role of a policeman in *Chicago,* opening at the Gate Theatre in London on March 13, 1935. Within a month or two, he was hired for the London production of *Victoria Regina,* because of his resemblance to the late Prince Consort Albert, and was retained in that role when producer Gilbert Miller imported the play to the United States as a vehicle for Helen Hayes.

From December 1935 until June 1937, Vincent Price could be seen at Broadway's Broadhurst Theatre in the role of Prince Albert, a part that brought him the whole-hearted approval of the critics. They were less generous to his next Broadway role, that of Jean in *The Lady Has a Heart,* starring Elissa Landi in September 1937. After joining the Orson Welles-Mercury Theatre production of *The Shoemaker's Holiday* in January 1938, as Master Hammon, and their production of *Heartbreak House* that April as Hector Hushabye, Price accepted his first Hollywood offer to appear in *Service De Luxe* with Constance Bennett. He came back to Broadway in December to play the Reverend William Duke in *Outward Bound.* In the meantime he had enriched his stage experience by working in summer stock—playing in *What Every Woman Knows, Elizabeth the Queen, The Wild Duck, The Passing of the Third Floor Back,* and *Parnell,* among others.

During 1940 Price had little work, until he was summoned back to Broadway to play the sinister Mr. Manningham in *Angel Street,* opposite Judith Evelyn. "In his days in the theatre," wrote Richard Watts, Jr., of the New York *Herald Tribune* after the play opened at the Golden Theatre December 5, 1941, "Vincent Price has never been nearly so fine as the cold, sneering, implacable husband." (The same newspaper, on March 15, 1942, published Price's article on his development of the character.)

Seen on the screen in January 1944 as "the ultra-cynical Imperial Prosecutor" in the *Song of Bernadette,* Vincent Price was found by *PM*'s reviewer to be a "perfect symbolization of ruthless intellect." His subsequent part, wrote Price in the *Saturday Evening Post* (July 13, 1946), was his favorite: that of the alcoholic Southerner in Maxwell Anderson's *The Eve of Saint Mark.* When the film opened in June 1944, Irving Hoffman of the *Hollywood Reporter* thought that "Vincent Price wins an uphill fight by making an attractive character out of about the most unpromising one Mr. Anderson had invented, the hero's poetic pal from the Deep South." He was "expertly cast" as William Gibbs McAdoo in the film *Wilson,* released in October 1944, two months prior to his portrayal of an entirely different role, that of "a dawdling horror of oversophisticated civilization" in *Laura.*

Warner Bros.

VINCENT PRICE

"An oddly distasteful impersonation of a worldly canon," commented Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (December 30, 1944), "—aside from the unattractiveness of the role—is given by Vincent Price," in *Keys of the Kingdom.* A brief role in *A Royal Scandal* was his first 1945 appearance. At the end of the year, he had "a few good moments in the courtroom melodrama" of *Leave Her to Heaven.* In the 1946 thriller, *Shock,* Price, "an old hand at throwing sinister scares around a theatre," Alton Cook of the New York *World-Telegram* reminded his readers, "is in charge of that department." In 20th Century-Fox's *Dragonwyck* he played his first starring role, as Nicholas Van Ryn, a homicidal aristocrat. "He makes a formidable Bluebeard," commented Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* April 11, 1946), "and his moments of suave diabolism are about the best in the film."

Universal-International signed a long-term contract with the actor in January 1947, assigning him for his first role under the new agreement to the cast of *The Web.* The picture owed much to Vincent Price, reported Otis L. Guernsey, Jr., of the New York *Herald Tribune,* "in another of his chilling portraits of suave villainy." A more congenial characterization fell to him in *Moss Rose,* as a Scotland Yard detective, so that, according to Alton

PRICE, VINCENT—*Continued*

Cook, "an elaborate but convincing effort makes Vincent Price stand out, though his scenes are limited."

The actor's roles in his succeeding films—*The Long Night* (1947), *The Three Musketeers* (1948), *Rogues' Regiment* (1948), *The Bribe* (1949), and *Bagdad* (1949), were all singled out for mention by the critics, but the pictures themselves were disparaged. Scarcely more appealing to the critical eye were his subsequent vehicles: *Champagne for Caesar* (1950), and *The Baron of Arizona* (1950).

With the signing of a two-year, non-exclusive contract with RKO in 1951, Price made *His Kind of Woman* for that studio, in a part that gave him "a delightful field day as the matinee idol," reported the New York *Herald Tribune*. He was loaned out to Republic Pictures to appear in *The Adventures of Captain Fabian* (1951), and for his home studio he acted in *The Las Vegas Story* (1952)—neither of which appealed to the film reviewers.

As a labor of love, Vincent Price narrated the continuity for *Pictura,* a study of the work of six great painters, in April 1952, before resuming work on *The House of Wax,* a stereoscopic horror film that got short shrift from the reviewers. Signed to appear with José Ferrer in the New York City Center's December 1953 production of *Richard III,* he gave a performance of Buckingham described by Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* as "almost conversational."

"An unpleasant picture," *The Mad Magician* demonstrated Price's talents in May 1954, prior to his setting off on a tour of the summer stock theaters in *The Winslow Boy*. (He had made *Dangerous Mission,* another thriller, earlier in the year.) At the end of 1954 Price appeared on Broadway in the brief-lived *Black-eyed Susan,* which opened at the Playhouse in December. During 1955, Price made *News is Made at Night* for United Artists and *Son of Sinbad* for RKO in the spring, leaving himself free for summer work in the theatre, principally by starring in *Billy Budd* at the La Jolla Playhouse.

College audiences familiar with Price's frequent appearances on the lecture platform, and clients of the art gallery he had once sponsored were in no way surprised to find the actor a participant in June 1956 on the TV quiz show, *The $64,000 Challenge*. Price's life-long interest in art made him a formidable contestant against art amateur and jockey Billy Pearson, with the result that their series of opposing bouts ended in a draw, each of them collecting half of the total jackpot.

Once again, Price had become what Hollywood calls a "hot property," in demand both at the studios there, and for TV appearances. With Pearson, he next appeared on Ed Sullivan's video tribute to director John Huston. He was starred on the Lux Video Theatre production of *Sting in the Tail,* on the ABC-TV inspirational program, *Crossroads,* and portrayed the villain in *Sisters* on the *Alcoa Hour* on NBC-TV on July 22.

In recognition of his services as a publicist for the fine arts, the actor was given an honorary doctor's degree by the California College of Arts and Crafts in 1956. A member of the Pomona College Art Historian Society and of the art council of the University of California at Los Angeles, an art juror for the Los Angeles County Museum and an official of the West-Coast Institute of Modern Art, Vincent Price has made his own collection available to public view by arrangement with the local museum. His two preferred items in his personal collection are a Modigliani and a tiny Goya.

In 1948 his marriage to actress Edith Barrett, was terminated. She is the mother of his son, Vincent. Price was subsequently married to Mary Grant. His clubs are the Elizabethan and the Yale. He keeps his six-foot-four inch frame at a level 200 pounds by swimming and hiking. He has hazel eyes and brown hair. His own preference in acting, he admits, is for comedy. "Still," he has said, "I'd never turn down a villain. They're the most fun in the world to play." Aside from acting and art, Price is addicted to another form of creation—cooking. "I'm an inspirational cook," he told Sidney Skolsky of the New York *Post* (April 15, 1956), "dreaming up new dishes on the spot."

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PRIEST, J(AMES) PERCY Apr. 1, 1900-Oct. 12, 1956 U.S. Representative from Tennessee since 1941; Democratic whip of the House (1949-50); chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (1955-56); Tennessee chairman of the Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver during the 1956 campaign. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 O 13 '56

PURTELL, WILLIAM A(RTHUR) May 6, 1897- U.S. Senator from Connecticut; former business executive

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Sheraton-Park Hotel, 2660 Woodley Rd., N.W., Washington, D.C.; 52 Orchard Rd., West Hartford, Conn.

A strong supporter of Administration programs, Republican William A. Purtell of Connecticut has served in the U.S. Senate for four years. He was first appointed in August 1952 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brien McMahon. In the following November, Purtell won the Senate seat of William Benton, the Democratic incumbent, for a six-year term. Prior to his Congressional career Purtell was a successful manufacturer, a director of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and active in civic affairs.

In the Senate he serves on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. In February

1956 he was named to an eight-member bipartisan Senate panel to investigate lobbying, campaign contributions, and corrupt political practices.

Born on May 6, 1897 in a Hartford, Connecticut tenement neighborhood, William Arthur Purtell is the son of Thomas M. and Nora (O'Connor) Purtell, who were tobacco workers. Leaving school at the age of fifteen, William worked as a janitor, water boy and car checker for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. During World War I he served with the radio section, Army Expeditionary Force in France.

In 1929 Purtell was one of the founders of the Holo-Krome Screw Corporation of West Hartford, and became its president, treasurer, and general manager, positions he retained until his election to the Senate. In this period he was also president, treasurer, and general manager (1937-44) of the Billings & Spencer Company of Hartford, manufacturers of forging machinery and forged tools, and chairman from 1944 to 1947. He held the posts of vice-president, treasurer, and general manager of the Sparmal Engineering Corporation from 1938 to 1952.

Although Holo-Krome's 300 employees are not members of a union, Purtell is on record as believing in unions and collective bargaining (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 5, 1952). His employees participate in a profit-sharing program and receive wages comparable to similar industries in the area; Holo-Krome has never had labor difficulties. Purtell recalls that many years ago his employees offered to pool their savings in order to assist the company during a financial emergency.

In his first venture into politics in 1950, he campaigned unsuccessfully for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, which was won by Representative John Davis Lodge, who was subsequently elected. Warned that a manufacturer was considered "poison" as a candidate for elective office, Purtell determined to learn the reasons for this attitude. In an article entitled "I'm a Boss—and What's Wrong With That?" in the *Saturday Evening Post* (April 5, 1952), he listed them: "Failure of manufacturers to maintain good communications with workers. Inability of manufacturers to abandon a naturally conservative role. Letting the ball of leadership be taken by the politicians." He suggested that manufacturers' associations should spend "a good amount of money in scientific study" to enhance "an enlightened capitalism" which will "carve out an even more abundant life." Purtell was one of the first in Connecticut to support General Eisenhower's nomination for the Presidency.

Connecticut Republicans nominated Purtell in May 1952 to run against Senator Benton in the general election. After the death of Senator McMahon, a Democrat, in July, Governor Lodge appointed Purtell to serve in McMahon's seat until a successor could be elected. Thus, Purtell was in the unusual position of filling one Senate seat while running for another. In his campaign against Benton, Purtell stressed issues concerning Communism, corruption, and Korea."

Wide World

WILLIAM A. PURTELL

On September 3, 1952 Purtell stated that he would neither need nor seek the aid of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin in his campaign. Later McCarthy and Purtell appeared on the same platform (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1952*). On November 4 Purtell defeated Benton by 90,286 votes and Prescott S. Bush was elected to fill the unexpired term of McMahon. At that time Purtell resigned from all his official business positions and directorships.

In the U.S. Senate he sponsored in June 1953 a bill requiring annual Coast Guard inspection and certification of small commercial craft. As a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, he introduced a proposal for promotion of postal employees by merit (resubmitted January 1955).

An amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to make discrimination because of race, religion, or national origin by employers or labor organizations an unfair labor practice was submitted in May 1953 by Purtell and others. He was co-sponsor of a similar measure in February 1955. In an effort to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, Purtell presented a measure in January 1954 providing for a Government-conducted vote before a union can go on strike, after President Eisenhower made a proposal to this effect.

He co-sponsored (January 1953) a request for Congressional approval of a flood-control compact among the Connecticut River Valley states. In September 1955, pointing out that many flood victims would be entitled to income tax refunds, he asked the President to authorize immediate refunds as a relief measure. With seventeen other Senators, Purtell sponsored a resolution asking the U.S. Department of State to urge Great Britain to "consult" the people of Cyprus "concerning their future" (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 14, 1956).

(Continued next page)

PURTELL, WILLIAM A.—*Continued*

On fiscal measures the Senator opposed an across-the-board cut in appropriations (May 1953), tax relief for small businesses (July 1953), the Democratic effort to increase the personal income tax exemption (June 1954), and eliminating all tax relief proposals from the excise tax bill (July 1954). In regard to farm problems he voted "nay" on a measure to use foreign aid to cut farm surpluses (July 1953) and to cut soil conservation payments (April 1955). In March 1956 he favored continuing flexible farm price supports and limiting farm price support loans and soil bank payments.

On other domestic issues Purtell voted for the offshore oil bill (May 1953), selling Government-owned rubber plants (July 1953), adding to a proposed equal-rights amendment a provision that nothing in the amendment shall be construed as impairing benefits granted to women by law (July 1953), statehood for Hawaii and Alaska (April 1954), revision of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (July 1954), raising Congressional salaries (February 1955), the Eisenhower highway program (May 1955), and continuing the use of dollar-a-year men (July 1955).

The Senator was recorded against earmarking Federal revenues from oil leasing for grants to education (May, June 1953), $400,000,000 more for jet bombers (July 1953), the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (January 1954), increasing Tennessee Valley Authority funds (May 1954), raising unemployment compensation benefits (July 1954), and making membership in the Communist party a crime (August 1954). He opposed the resolution condemning Senator McCarthy for "failure to cooperate" with a Senate subcommittee. The bill exempting producers of natural gas from direct Federal regulation (February 1956) was also rejected by him.

In the field of foreign policy he opposed pressuring France to grant full self-government to the Indochinese states (July 1953), the Bricker amendment limiting Presidential treaty-making powers (February 1954), and giving Congress the right to veto Presidential trade agreements (May 1955). He favored permitting members of the U.S. armed forces abroad to be tried for off-duty offenses in foreign civil courts (July 1953), penalizing foreign aid recipients trading with Communist China (July 1953), the defend-Formosa resolution (January 1955), a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade program (May 1955), and $3.4 billion in foreign economic aid (June 1955).

In August 1955 Purtell was a member of the U.S. delegations to the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva and to the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Helsinki, Finland. He also visited the Soviet Union in September.

Business directorships held by Purtell were with the Colt's Manufacturing Company, Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, Veeder Root, Inc., and Hartford Gas Company. He was also president of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association (1948-50). In 1950 he was voted Hartford's most distinguished citizen. His civic activities included directorships in the Hartford chapter, American Red Cross, the Community Chest, Hartford Y.M.C.A. and Hillyer College.

The Senator holds memberships in the American Society for Metals, American Society of Tool Engineers, Army Ordnance Association, and American Legion. His clubs are the Hartford, Engineers and Wampanoag. On December 30, 1919 he married Katherine E. Cassidy, a graduate of the school of nursing at St. Francis Hospital in Hartford. Their children are William Arthur, Jr., and Margaret Mary (Mrs. Charles E. Pochnert, Jr.). Purtell is a Roman Catholic. He received honorary LL.D. degrees from Trinity College (1953) and Hillyer College (1954).

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QUIRINO, ELPIDIO Nov. 16, 1890-Feb. 28, 1956 Former President of the Republic of the Philippines; lawyer; served in the Senate (1925-1945); Secretary of Finance in Manuel Quezon's administration (1934); helped to draft Constitution for the Commonwealth of the Philippines; elected Vice-President (1946); filled out the unexpired term of Manuel Roxas and was elected President in 1949; was defeated by Ramon Magsaysay in 1953. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 Mr 1 '56

RATTIGAN, TERENCE (MERVYN) June 10, 1911- British playwright

Address: b. c/o Harold Freedman, 101 Park Ave., New York 17; h. c/o A. D. Peters, 10 Buckingham St., London, W.C. 2, England

In the theatre today British-born Terence Rattigan is recognized as one of England's most prolific and successful playwrights, and master of the "well-made" play. While in his middle twenties, he wrote the comedy *French Without Tears*, which had one of the longest runs in British theatrical history. Since 1936 scarcely a season has passed without his having a play produced. In the United States Rattigan's plays almost equal their popularity in England. His *O Mistress Mine, The Winslow Boy, The Browning Version*, and *The Deep Blue Sea* had long runs on Broadway and the last three plays were made into popular motion pictures. In the fall of 1956 his plays *Separate Tables* and *The Sleeping Prince* were presented in New York following successful productions in London.

Rattigan's views on playwriting have been challenged by many men of English letters including George Bernard Shaw but the younger playwright has held firmly to his position that the quality of a play is *not* "the quality of its ideas" (as Shaw believed) but rather its mood, character and feeling. "I rejoice," he wrote in his article "Time For a Change in Dramatic Aims" in the New York *Herald Tribune* (September 23, 1956), "in the death of the cult of the play of ideas and the re-emergence since the war, in Europe as in America, of the play that unashamedly says nothing—except possibly that human beings are strange creatures, and worth putting on the stage where they can be laughed at or cried over, as our pleasure takes us."

Terence Mervyn Rattigan was born in London on June 10, 1911, the son of William Frank Arthur and Vera (Houston) Rattigan. His father was in the diplomatic service and had been British High Commissioner to Turkey and Minister to Rumania. Young Terence was a stage-struck child. He had no acting ambitions, but he read plays ceaselessly, attended the theatre often and, by the age of ten, had written his own first play—a short drama about Caesar Borgia.

Educated at Harrow School (1925-30), he won two scholarships there and later attended Trinity College, Oxford University (1930-33) on a history scholarship. Expected to follow in his father's footsteps, he trained for the diplomatic service. By the time he reached college, however, his interest in the stage began to crowd out all other concerns. At Oxford he joined the university dramatic society and played a bit role in a production of *Romeo and Juliet* staged by John Gielgud.

His first play, *First Episode,* was written in 1933 in collaboration with Philip Heimann. The story of a young student who falls in love with a middle-aged actress, *First Episode* was performed on both the London and New York stages, but it had no success. The English critic Paul Dehn described it as "a loitering little piece of autobiographical hilarity about undergraduate life"; and Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* (September 18, 1934) found it "an unpalatable mixture of tenderness and ear-splitting farce."

Although *First Episode* was a financial failure, Rattigan was so fired with enthusiasm for the theatre that he left college and went to London to become a professional playwright. He did a dramatization of Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* for John Gielgud, but the production was later abandoned. In the next two years he wrote five plays; none of them was accepted for production. His father had agreed to help him financially for a trial period with the understanding that if Rattigan could not succeed as a playwright, he would turn to a career in diplomacy or banking.

Shortly before the trial period expired, Rattigan completed his farce-comedy *French Without Tears* (1936). Based in part on his own experiences as a summer student of French in a pension, the play was an immediate success in London, where it ran for 1039 performances. The comedy was also produced in New York (111 performances in 1937), Sweden, Holland, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Germany, and New Zealand.

British Inf. Services
TERENCE RATTIGAN

Rattigan did not easily repeat his success in *French Without Tears.* In 1939 *After the Dance* received praise from the critics but had only a short run. In 1940 two of his plays were produced in London—*Follow My Leader,* a comedy about a dictator, and *Grey Farm,* a study of a psychopathic murderer, based on a novel by Hector Bolitho. The latter play had a brief run in New York.

During World War II Rattigan worked for the Foreign Office, and later served in the Royal Air Force as an air gunner on Atlantic U-boat patrols with the rank of flight lieutenant (1940-45). It was out of these wartime experiences that he drew material for his highly successful romantic drama *Flare Path* (1942). The play ran for 670 performances in London. A New York production, which starred Alec Guiness as the R.A.F. officer hero, was well received but ran for only a week.

In 1943 Rattigan broke all records in the English theatre by writing a second play which ran over 1,000 consecutive performances (1,154 in all). This was a light comedy, *While the Sun Shines.* The American production of the play, however, was coolly received. Lewis Nichols wrote in the New York *Times* (September 24, 1944), "not a good play basically, for it is contrived as though by a ruler, a pencil, and a pair of shears."

His next play, produced in London as *Love in Idleness,* starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, had a long run and was also played in Scotland, Germany, France, and Belgium. The Lunts brought the production to New York under the title *O Mistress Mine.* Here it ran for 452 performances, one of their longest engagements. American critics found the play slight but charming. Most of it,

RATTIGAN, TERENCE—*Continued*

Time observed, "is about as real—and as valuable—as stage money; but it has a lot of actable scenes and passably agile dialogue."

In the U.S.A. his first play to win critical as well as popular approval was *The Winslow Boy* (1946). John Mason Brown pronounced it "beyond dispute the best play he has so far written." *The Winslow Boy,* based on the celebrated Archer-Shee case that took place in England in the early part of this century, involved the dismissal of a young boy from the British naval academy on a charge of theft and the struggles of his family to prove his innocence. In London the play had a long run and won the Ellen Terry Award as the best play of the 1946 season. Of the Broadway production in 1947 Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune* (November 9, 1947) wrote that it was "a work of stirring dimensions." On March 31, 1948 *The Winslow Boy* received the New York Drama Critics Circle award as the best foreign play of 1947.

Rattigan received the Ellen Terry award for a second time in 1948 for *The Browning Version.* Part of a double bill of two short plays presented in London under the title *Playbill, The Browning Version* was the story of an English schoolmaster betrayed by his wife and scorned by his colleagues and students. The British critic W. A. Darlington praised Rattigan's "superb craftsmanship" and "sure grasp of character." American critics were similarly pleased with the New York production, which co-starred Maurice Evans and Edna Best. Sharing the bill with *The Browning Version* was *Harlequinade,* a light comedy about a pair of aging Shakespearean actors.

The two plays by Rattigan which immediately followed *The Browning Version* have not been produced in the United States. They are *Adventure Story* (1949), dealing with the career of Alexander the Great, and *Who Is Sylvia?* (1950), a comedy involving a philandering diplomat.

His stand against the play of ideas and propaganda was made in an article in the *New Statesman and Nation,* March 4, 1950. Rattigan's view was challenged by George Bernard Shaw (who called Rattigan "an irrational genius") and whose scathing reply to him appeared in the same journal on May 6, 1950. (Both Rattigan's and Shaw's articles are reprinted in *Theatre Arts,* August 1950, and Rattigan restates his views in the preface to his *Collected Plays,* 2 vols., British Book Center, 1954.) Rattigan has firmly stated his theatrical creed: "From Aeschylus to Tennessee Williams, the only theatre that has ever mattered is the theatre of character and narrative."

In 1952 Rattigan's *The Deep Blue Sea,* a study of a woman's obsessive love for a man who is unworthy of her, was acclaimed in London. However its American production in December starring Margaret Sullavan was described as a "slick paper magazine fiction" (Richard Watts, Jr., in New York *Post*) and compared to "a tabloid story" (Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times*).

Rattigan described his *The Sleeping Prince* (1953) as "An Occasional Fairy Tale in Two Acts." It is a light romance about a prince of a mythical Balkan kingdom who visits London in 1911 for the coronation of George V and becomes involved with an American chorus girl. The leading roles in the London production were taken by Sir Laurence Olivier and his wife Vivien Leigh. Most British critics found it a waste of their acting talents, but Mollie Panter-Downes commented in the *New Yorker* (December 12, 1953): "It is . . . so expertly written, so adroitly directed . . . and acted . . . that the result is entirely enchanting." In the summer of 1956 work was begun on the motion picture version of the play, with Sir Laurence Olivier in his original role and Marilyn Monroe as the American girl.

Called the biggest hit of the 1955 London season, Rattigan's *Separate Tables* was a return to more serious subject matter. It consists of two short plays in which the same actor and actress (Eric Portman and Margaret Leighton in the London production) create two different characters. "What makes these plays so engrossing," Marya Mannes wrote in *The Reporter* (October 20, 1955), "is Rattigan's complete command over his characters. . . . You care for Rattigan's lovers; it matters greatly from moment to moment what happens to them. This is, of course, the secret of good theatre." *Separate Tables* had its New York opening on October 25, 1956 at the Music Box Theatre.

Terence Rattigan has written many motion picture scenarios, including *A Quiet Wedding* (1940), the highly praised wartime film *The Way to the Stars* (1945), *Breaking through the Sound Barrier* (1952), and the motion picture versions of his plays.

The playwright's recreations are watching cricket games, shooting, golf and squash, and he is a member of the Garrick, St. James', and Bachelors' clubs.

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RAWALT, MARGUERITE (rā'wôlt) Organization official; lawyer

Address: b. c/o National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 1790 Broadway New York 19; h. 1801 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Convinced that "this is an age of group action," Marguerite Rawalt, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is stressing membership in this organization of approximately 165,000 women in about 3,000 groups in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska as the most valuable investment security of the "alert and informed" businesswoman (*Independent Woman*, October 1955). "There are no insoluble problems about women's employment and job advancement," she said, "once those who hire them thoroughly understand that women are indispensable to the continued prosperity of this country, and give women equal job opportunities and equal pay for comparable work."

Before her election to the presidency on June 29, 1954 for a two-year term, succeeding Helen G. Irwin (see *C.B.*, October 1952), Miss Rawalt served as a federation official for eight years. A tax attorney, she is special assistant head of the civil division in the office of the chief counsel of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

On July 4, 1956 Miss Hazel Palmer succeeded Miss Rawalt as president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Marguerite Rawalt was born in Prairie City, Illinois. Her father is deceased. Her mother, Viola Rawalt, lives in Corpus Christi, Texas, where Marguerite spent her childhood. She obtained an A.B. degree with honors at the University of Texas in Austin, and the LL.B. and LL.M. degrees from George Washington University Law School in Washington, D.C. In 1932 she became a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and was later admitted to the bar of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Her ability as a leader first became evident in 1942-43, when as president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, she was active in gaining representation for this organization in the house of delegates of the American Bar Association. Miss Rawalt served two terms as a member of the house of delegates. During this period she was also president of the Federal Bar Association (composed of Government attorneys), the only woman ever to hold this office. She was delegate to the first conference of the Inter-American Bar Association and a general counsel for the National Association of Air Forces Women.

In the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue, Miss Rawalt held the post of special attorney in the appeals division of the chief counsel. In this capacity she tried cases before the Tax Court of the United States. Later she was special attorney to the chief of the brief review section, office of the general counsel of the Bureau. At present she is special assistant head of the civil division, office of the chief counsel, U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

In the early 1940's Miss Rawalt first became interested in the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She has recalled: "I attended a meeting of national women's organizations in the White House to devise ways of aiding women's progress. I saw the BPW [National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs] leaders . . . and they all showed such leadership and interest in advancing women, that I was impressed (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, June 27, 1954). The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was founded in 1919 and since then has campaigned for equal pay for comparable work and for equal legal and political rights. The federation publishes *Independent Woman*, a monthly magazine.

MARGUERITE RAWALT

Miss Rawalt joined the Business and Professional Women's Club of the District of Columbia and served as its president in 1945-46. While she was in this office the club gained 443 members. In 1946 Marguerite Rawalt attended the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's council meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey as a special representative of the federation. She was BPW's legal adviser from 1946 to 1948 and its membership chairman from 1948 to 1950.

After her election to the federation post of second vice-president in the summer of 1950, Miss Rawalt stated that federation policies did not come from "ivory towers of abstract theory" but were "the fruit of concrete experience" (*Independent Woman*, February 1952). From 1952 to 1954 she was first vice-president.

On July 2, 1954 Marguerite Rawalt was installed as president of BPW, at its convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. In her acceptance speech she stressed "program planning to place more responsibility in local clubs and state federations," and indicated that the federation would seek "progress in our jobs, in our vocations," and "preservation of our American way of life, our avocation."

At the 1954 convention the federation's delegates resolved to support the uniform retirement age under the Social Security Act and increases in the amount of earned income permitted recipients, more liberal income tax deductions for medical care, removal of discrimination against women in the civil service, admission of Hawaii and Alaska to statehood, and a constitutional amendment providing that

RAWALT, MARGUERITE—*Continued*

"equality of rights under the laws shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

The BPW announced that it opposed controlled health insurance and "socialized medicine." On the international front it voted to support the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and for reducing trade barriers. (The federation has observer status at the U.N. with the U.S. mission.) The convention also approved a proposal to move its national headquarters from New York City to Washington, D.C. within five years, and adopted a three-year plan to raise $325,000 for this purpose.

In a coast-to-coast radio network speech in 1954, Marguerite Rawalt declared a federation study revealed that there are 19,000,000 women in the nation's labor force and most of these do not work for luxuries but "to support themselves and their dependents" (*Independent Woman,* August 1954). Referring to prevention of the spread of Communism in the United States, she said, "An informed citizenry is a loyal citizenry." Miss Rawalt represented the BPW at the September 1954 meeting in Venice, Italy, of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, which was founded in 1930 "to build ties of friendship and help between business and professional women."

During her presidency in 1955, the federation defeated a resolution proposing lowering the voting age to eighteen, and made one of its major programs a campaign against objectionable comic books. Concerned with a reported loss of members, Miss Rawalt sponsored a *Federation Graduate* citation for each club member affiliating six or more new members in 1955-56. From September 25 to October 1, 1955 the federation observed National Business Women's Week for the twenty-eighth year.

In accepting the medal award from the Freedoms Foundation to the federation on July 4, 1955, Miss Rawalt declared: "This federation is proud of the devotion of its members to the cause of preserving the American Freedoms." A few weeks later, on July 29, in an open letter to President Eisenhower, she congratulated him on his "significant leadership in the cause of world peace at the recent conference in Geneva," and expressed her organization's support of his policy, as well as of the Mutual Security Act of 1955.

Miss Rawalt is the author of several articles in legal periodicals. In 1945 she received an honorary LL.D. degree from Baylor University, Waco, Texas "for nationally recognized achievements and distinction as a woman lawyer." In 1955 she was commissioned a Kentucky Colonel, and Berea College in Kentucky gave her an award "for increasing the service and efficiency of the National Federation as a true servant of the people" (*Independent Woman,* November 1955). Miss Rawalt is married to Major Harry Secord. She has an attractive platform appearance and "a judicial temperament, an inquiring mind, a gift for administration, and a rare ability for making . . . friends" (*Independent Woman,* August 1954). Miss Rawalt answers letters from federation members personally. Her hobby is water sports. She is a member of the American Bar Association, American Judicature Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, Zonta International, and United Nations League of Lawyers.

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REID, OGDEN R(OGERS) June 24, 1925-

Newspaper publisher

Address: b. c/o New York Herald Tribune, Inc., 230 W. 41st St., New York 36; h. "Ophir Cottage," Purchase, N.Y.

The "Fourth Estate" has become the "First Estate," president and publisher of the New York *Herald Tribune* Ogden R. Reid said in a recent speech, because "without the free press there can be neither freedom nor free government." Reid, the youngest publisher of a great newspaper in the United States, succeeded his brother, Whitelaw Reid (see *C.B.,* December 1954), as chief executive officer in April 1955, to direct the editorial and other departments of the century-old newspaper that for generations has been controlled by the Reid family. His brother replaced their mother, Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid (see *C.B.,* May 1952), as chairman of the board.

"It is our plan and hope that the *Herald Tribune* will blaze a new newspaper trail," Reid stated soon after becoming president. ". . . We want to provide a focal point and leadership for the people of the city and state. We want to do a hard-hitting local news job that will focus on the problems of the businessman, the individual and the family. . . . Wherever possible we want to try to get the news behind the news" (*Editor & Publisher,* April 16, 1955).

The younger of two sons of Ogden Mills and Helen (Rogers) Reid, Ogden Rogers Reid was born in New York City on June 24, 1925. He is the grandson of Whitelaw Reid, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain and owner and publisher of the New York *Tribune,* which had been founded by Horace Greeley in 1841. Ogden Mills Reid inherited the newspaper property in 1912 and merged his paper with the New York *Herald* in 1924 to form the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Young Ogden Reid's mother, as well as his father, took an active part in the management of the paper, and in 1940 the boy showed his interest in following the family tradition by working as a part-time press photographer for the *Herald Tribune.* The following year he was employed by the paper as a mail room clerk. Meanwhile, in 1940, he had entered Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts, which he attended until 1943.

Enlisting in the Army during World War II, Reid became a captain in the paratroopers and served as public relations officer of the 11th Airborne Division in the Pacific theater. He then enrolled at Yale University, from which he was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1949. His club memberships were Phi Gamma Delta and Book and Snake.

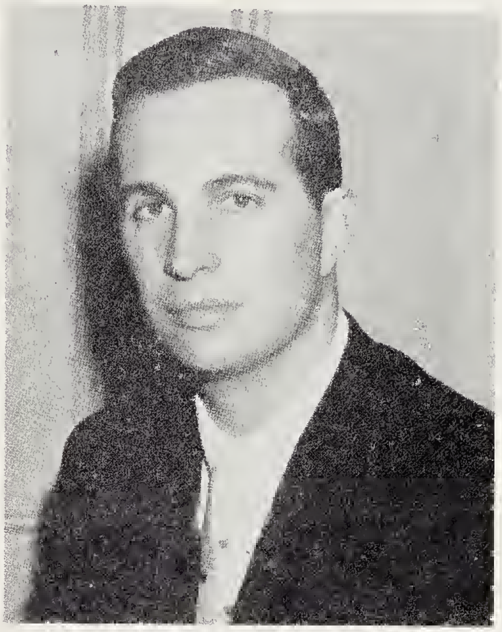
Reid was twenty-five when he joined the staff of the *Herald Tribune* to begin an apprenticeship as a reporter and columnist. In collaboration with Robert S. Bird he wrote a series of articles in 1950 entitled *How Strong is America? The Score on National Defense.* The "elder statesman" Bernard Baruch said in praise of the report: "The *Herald Tribune* has rendered a fine public service in laying bare where we stand on national security. It is the best job of its kind that has been done, one which every layman can understand and profit by reading. The low score on defense here revealed is a call for immediate action which we dare not ignore."

Later in 1950, from November 29 to December 11, the *Herald Tribune* published ten articles by Reid and Fendall Yerxa on Communist organization and tactics, *The Threat of Red Sabotage.* A reprint of the articles carried a foreword by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who wrote: "The factual reporting of Communist acts in the excellent series . . . should serve to remove any remaining doubts Americans may have as to the true objectives of the Communists and their willingness to resort to any tactics, legal or illegal, subtle or violent, to fulfill their objectives of undermining, weakening and eventually destroying our American Democracy." As author of the *Herald Tribune* weekly column "The Red Underground," Reid made further revelations in 1951 about U.S. Communists.

His attention having turned then to various activities in the circulation, mechanical, advertising, accounting, promotion and syndicate departments of the *Herald Tribune,* young Reid began to make a notable mark in the business aspects of publishing. In 1953 he was named president of the New York Herald Tribune, S.A. (*Société Anonyme,* the French equivalent of Inc.), which publishes the newspaper's European edition in Paris. Except for a period of suspended publication during World War II, the Paris edition has appeared daily since 1924. Reid went to France in 1953 to improve the financial condition of the paper, and, according to *Time* (April 18, 1955), "he revamped the budget, got more ads and circulation and put it handsomely in the black."

Upon the election of Helen Rogers Reid as chairman of the board of the Herald Tribune, Inc., on May 14, 1953, her elder son, Whitelaw Reid, succeeded her as president, retaining also the title of editor which he had held since 1947, the year of his father's death. When Ogden Reid returned from Paris he took charge of the *Herald Tribune's* finances in New York. On February 26, 1954 he was made vice-president of the publishing corporation and also in 1954 became a member of its board of directors.

In order "to give the younger generation a chance at running the paper," Helen Rogers Reid resigned as chairman of the board on April 8, 1955. (She remains a member of the board and has stock control of the paper.) While Whitelaw Reid replaced her as chairman, Ogden Reid succeeded his brother as president and publisher of the *Herald Tribune* and has continued as president of the company that publishes the European edition. At the same time Frank L. Taylor, former publisher of the Hearst Milwaukee *Sentinel,* was named executive vice-president.


Don Ria

OGDEN R. REID

Speculation arose in journalistic circles as to whether Reid would make any changes in the liberal political stand of the *Herald Tribune,* long one of the country's leading independent Republican newspapers. Reid, who has called himself an internationalist in foreign affairs and a moderate in domestic policy, made this statement regarding the paper's editorial position: "We feel that President Eisenhower is leading the way toward the broad middle road wherein government will be humane and progressive in social welfare and conservative in areas involving the taxpayer's dollar. . . . The party's future, basically, rests on a positive program and a positive program can be the best antidote to socialism. . . . This newspaper should be a fighting newspaper and its bywords should be Courage, Integrity, Honor" (*Editor & Publisher,* April 16, 1955).

During the first three months of 1955 the New York *Herald Tribune,* as reported by *Time* (April 18, 1955), attained a daily circulation of 387,000. This "estimated all time high" figure was due in part to the paper's "Tangle Town" contest, started after Ogden Reid's return to New York from Paris. The paper is said to have retained between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of the added 70,000 circulation attributed to the contest and to have made money during the first quarter of 1955 (*Newsweek,* May 23, 1955).

(Continued next page)

REID, OGDEN R.—*Continued*

A second contest, called "Treasuregrams," was among the new entertainment features introduced when Reid became president. Other innovations, besides "splashier" format and a green sports section, included a Sunday pocket-sized *TV and Radio Magazine,* edited by Hy Gardner, which has helped to increase Sunday circulation to 600,000. As part of his plan to use more and bigger pictures to present the news, Reid purchased the rights to a recently invented wide-angle camera which allows sixteen-column "Camerama" spreads. *Newsweek* (May 23, 1955) stated that the *Herald Tribune* "now claims to run more photo yardage than either of New York's mass-circulation tabloids, the *Daily Mirror* and the *Daily News.*" The "Early Bird" edition, introduced in 1950, was dropped in October 1955.

Among the many national awards won by the *Herald Tribune* for excellence in typography was permanent possession of the third F. Wayland Ayer cup, presented in April 1955. It had won the first two cups of the Ayer contest in 1936 and 1945. Twelve *Herald Tribune* editors or reporters have received Pulitzer Prizes since 1917 and the paper itself was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1942 for meritorious public service.

A credo for a free press was the subject of an address that Reid made before the New York chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, journalistic fraternity, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 17, 1955. After discussing the role of the press in making history—not just writing it—and the importance of objective reporting, he called upon journalists to "reaffirm certain inalienable truths." These included freedom, civil liberties, free enterprise, integrity in government, the two-party system, and U.S. willingness to offer a home for the oppressed from other countries.

"A free press," he further said, "will remain free only so long as its practitioners are free from fear, from yielding to pressure groups, from cowardice—free, at all times, to print whatever is believed to be right for our people and our country" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 18, 1955).

Reid is a director of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, the Better Business Bureau of New York City, the Reid Foundation, the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation, the West Side Association of Commerce in the City of New York, and the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau. He is also a director of the 11th Airborne Division Association, for which he served as president in 1951-1952. His clubs are the American (Paris) and the New York Athletic, Wings, Yale, American Yacht, and Dutch Treat (New York City). He belongs to the Episcopal Church.

On July 9, 1949 he married Mary Louise Stewart; their children are Stewart and Michael. Reid, whose nickname is "Brownie," has dark hair and was described by the New York *Post* (May 15, 1955) as vocal, assured, and vigorous in manner. The "basic job" in newspaper publishing, he believes, "is the accurate and objective gathering of news, presenting it in as straight a fashion as possible so that the reader will make up his mind."

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RESNIK, REGINA Aug. 30, 1922- Singer

Address: b. c/o William L. Stein, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. 161 W. 75th St., New York 24

Before a capacity audience, singing a role she had never before performed on stage and with only twenty-four hours' notice, Regina Resnik made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House as Leonora in *Il Trovatore* in December 1944. During her first three years with the opera she was called on so often to replace ailing singers in leading roles that she earned for herself the title "rescuer of operas in trouble." The dramatic soprano has since appeared with opera groups, symphony orchestras and in concert halls throughout the United States and has taken part in the Wagnerian festivals in Bayreuth, Germany.

In July 1955 she decided to sing henceforth as a mezzo-soprano and sang her first Amneris in *Aïda* at the Cincinnati Zoo Opera. She sang the following new roles at the Metropolitan Opera in the 1955-1956 season: Ortrud in *Lohengrin*; Marina in *Boris Godunoff*; and Giulietta in *The Tales of Hoffmann.* She made her dramatic debut on television in 1954 as Eva on Gertrude Berg's program, *The Goldbergs.*

Regina Resnik was born on August 30, 1922 in the Bronx, New York City. Her parents, who are originally from the Ukraine, are Sam and Ruth (Seidler) Resnik, and she has a younger brother, Jack. Her father is a leather manufacturer. Regina attended elementary schools and Herman Ridder Junior High School in the Bronx, and was graduated from James Monroe High School in 1938. While in high school she began her singing lessons with Rosalie Miller, who is still her voice teacher. She received her B.A. degree from Hunter College in New York City in 1942.

The young soprano made her concert debut at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on October 27, 1942. When she made her opera debut shortly afterward as Lady Macbeth in Verdi's opera with the New Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre in New York City, the New York *Times* reported that she "won the audience immediately . . . [with her] poise and temperament" (December 6, 1942).

This was the first time Miss Resnik replaced a star who took ill, and she received immediate recognition. She had been engaged by Fritz Busch as understudy for the role and was only given the opportunity to appear in it at the last performance, when Florence Kirk became sick. The single appearance won her an engagement as guest artist with the Opera Nacional in Mexico City, Mexico under the direction of Erich Kleiber in 1943. There she sang the roles of Leonore in *Fidelio* and Micaëla in *Carmen.*

As winner, along with three young men, of the ninth annual Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air in April 1944, she received $1,000 and a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company. In the following month she appeared with the New York City Center Opera Company as Santuzza in *Cavalleria Rusticana* and Frasquita in *Carmen.* She also performed with the Trenton Opera Association in New Jersey.

Her debut at the Metropolitan in the role of Santuzza was scheduled for Saturday night, December 9, 1944. The performance was a benefit, for which no tickets would be sent to critics; thus it was planned that her first Metropolitan appearance should be an unobtrusive one. However, earlier in the week Zinka Milanov, who was to sing the leading role in *Il Trovatore,* got laryngitis, and three other singers who were sought for the part were not available. Regina Resnik was called in on twenty-four hours' notice to perform the role of Leonora before a capacity audience.

Miss Resnik had never appeared in a performance of the opera and had not seen the score of *Il Trovatore* in over two years. Given only one rehearsal, she had to learn the stage routine in an hour and a quarter. Her notice to appear in the part was so sudden that her parents were unable to get tickets for her unexpected debut and had to take standing room. Accepting the challenge so early in her career, at the age of twenty-two, and with so little preparation was a gamble. "It could have made or broken me," she told a reporter the next day.

The music critics the following morning described her performance as "astonishingly satisfying" (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 7, 1944) and called her "a real trouper with excellent natural equipment, good training and sound musical instincts" (*PM,* December 7, 1944).

In February of the following year Miss Resnik made several radio broadcasts, on Major Bowes' program, on a Hunter College anniversary dinner broadcast, on *Metropolitan Opera, U.S.A.,* and on a program with the Lyn Murray orchestra. She also appeared during 1945 in Columbia, South Carolina, as soloist with the Southern Symphony Orchestra and the Columbia Choral Society. She became guest teacher at the High School of Music and Art in New York City for the spring semester of 1945.

Miss Resnik sang the leading role in the Metropolitan's first performance of Beethoven's *Fidelio* in English on March 17, 1945. Although the New York *Herald Tribune* critic considered her too young for the role of Leonore, *PM* found that her youthful appearance contributed to the credibility of her performance, and the New York *Times* praised her "dramatic sincerity."

REGINA RESNIK

After singing the title role in Puccini's *Tosca* in Philadelphia in early January 1946 (when Stella Roman was ill), she performed the same part at the Metropolitan the next week. Some critics found her voice and technique too immature for the role. She was soloist in May 1946 at a Carnegie "Pop" concert, presenting arias from operas. The following December she gave a recital at Town Hall in the Debut and Encore Concerts series. As a lieder singer, the New York *Times* thought that she "failed to impress" and advised that she limit herself to opera.

In the Metropolitan's première in January 1947 of the American opera *The Warrior,* by Bernard Rogers and Norman Corwin, based on the Biblical story of Samson, Miss Resnik played Delilah. She substituted for Stella Roman as Leonora in *Il Trovatore* later in January (the same role in which she had made her memorable debut two years earlier).

Again replacing another singer on short notice, Miss Resnik took over the leading role in *Madama Butterfly* from Licia Albanese in February. The New York *Herald Tribune* critic wrote that her performance was successful despite the fact that she is essentially a dramatic rather than a lyric singer.

During the summer of 1947 Miss Resnik sang the role of Leonore in thirteen performances of Beethoven's *Fidelio* at the opera festival at Central City, Colorado. Once again she was a short-notice replacement in August of that year for Winifred Heidt in the role of Carmen with the Montreal Festival Opera Company in Montreal, Canada. The Montreal *Gazette*'s critic wrote: "Miss Resnik did a magnificent piece of work considering that she had to substitute at the last moment" (*Time,* August 25, 1947).

When Benjamin Britten's *Rape of Lucretia* had its American première at the Chicago Opera Theatre in June 1947, she created the role of Chorus. The following February she sang a leading part in the New York première

RESNIK, REGINA—*Continued*

of the same composer's *Peter Grimes* at the Metropolitan Opera House. The New York *Post* (February 13, 1948) called Miss Resnik's performance "appealing and vocally impressive."

The singer appeared for the next few years with the Metropolitan Opera Company, the New York City Opera Company and the San Francisco Opera Company in a varied repertoire. In July 1953 she sang the difficult part of Sieglinde in *Die Walküre* at the Wagner festival in Bayreuth, Germany, exciting "much well-earned favorable comment," according to the New York *Times* report.

In July 1956 she sang the role of Lucretia in Benjamin Britten's opera *The Rape of Lucretia* at the Stratford, Ontario Music Festival. Ross Parmenter (New York *Times,* July 11) noted that Miss Resnik brought "grace, repose and richness of tone to the role." John Kraglund (Toronto *Globe and Mail,* July 9) wrote that "she achieved a high level of vocal and dramatic art."

Miss Resnik has blonde hair and gray-green eyes. She is five feet four and one-half inches tall, and weighs 140 pounds. She is of the Jewish faith. On July 16, 1946 she married Harry W. Davis, a New York attorney and the first boy she ever "dated." They have a son, Michael ("Mikie"), born on October 14, 1952. "Mikie" kisses the screen when he sees his mother on television, but when she is wearing a dark wig he comments: "At's not Mommy. It's a dif-f'rent lady." She believes that parents should not spare the rod, but should use it sparingly. Mary Jane Matz in *Opera Stars in the Sun* quoted the opera star as saying: "We live an informal life, so that Mikie may participate at every moment. No door is closed to him. No one ever says 'Mother has to sing' or 'Mother must rehearse.' We take all our meals together."

She is a member of the American Guild of Musical Artists, Kappa Mu Epsilon and Sigma Alpha Iota. She received a certificate awarded for outstanding achievement at a reunion in 1952 of the Hunter College class of '42.

Concerned about bringing better acting to opera, she told an interviewer, "I'm not interested in straight singing parts. To me opera is theatre, using a singing voice instead of a speaking voice, not just standing around like a singing cow. . . I feel very strongly that opera is something that was meant to be *acted*" (*PM,* January 7, 1945).

The singer has set world-wide recognition as her goal. "I'm not interested in money. I [want] only the work. . . . There are very few artists who have made the grade."

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RIVES, HALLIE ERMINIE (rēvs) May

Address: b. c/o Doubleday & Co., Inc., 575 Madison Ave., New York 22

Bulletin: Hallie Erminie Rives died on August 16, 1956.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Mar. 1956.

The title of a stout volume of memoirs, *Dome of Many-Coloured Glass* (Doubleday, 1955), by Hallie Erminie Rives and Post Wheeler is derived from the lines in Shelley's poem, *Adonais:* "Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of eternity." Mrs. Wheeler, as Hallie Erminine Rives, was the author of several best-selling novels between 1900 and 1910.

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES AND POST WHEELER

Hallie Erminie Rives, who was named for the heroine of the song *Listen to the Mocking-Bird* (I'm dreaming now of Hallie. . . ."), is a Kentuckian, born on May 2, 1876, at Post Oak Plantation, Christian county, where her father, formerly an officer in Robert E. Lee's army, raised tobacco. Her parents were Colonel Stephen T. Rives and Mary (Ragsdale) Rives. The novelist Amélie Rives (Princess Troubetzkoy) was her father's first cousin. Hallie, after surreptitiously reading her kinswoman's 1889 novel, *The Quick or the Dead?* (it was considered rather improper), determined to try her own hand at writing. She won a prize for a short story, "The Treasure of a Feud," and at seventeen had completed a novel, based on fact, about a lynching, which she took to New York to sell. It was published as *Smoking Flax* (Neely, 1897). *A Furnace of Earth* (1900) was published in New York by the Camelot Company. Grant Richards published the novel in England, where the *Academy* praised its "Maeterlinckian fragrance."

Hearts Courageous (Bobbs, 1902), a historical romance about Revolutionary Virginia and Patrick Henry, was a resounding success. Writing it in six weeks "in wondering ecstasy" (she dreamed the title), Hallie Rives had recalled her ancestor, William Ryves of Damory Court, Blandford, Dorsetshire. A boy of sixteen, he saw his uncle Brune, famous Dean of Windsor, hold a crucifix to the lips of Charles I on the scaffold at Whitehall, and then left to join a Cavalier company bound for Virginia. William S. Hart, later the cowboy hero of the silent movies, played Patrick Henry in the dramatization of the novel, which was also filmed. In the *Review of Reviews,* Talcott Williams spoke of the book as showing "clear style, much movement, action, familiar figures given life, a fresh hand." *The Castaway* (Bobbs, 1904) used Lord Byron as a hero of fiction for the first time since Benjamin Disraeli's *Venetia.* It also sold well, and twenty years later was reprinted in a special centenary edition. *Satan Sanderson* (Bobbs, 1907), another best-seller, was dramatized with Norman Hackett as leading man, and filmed with Orrin Johnson. The New York *Times* called it "a real thriller" with "an extravagantly audacious plot."

Miss Rives married Post Wheeler on December 29, 1906, in Tokyo, Japan, where he was second secretary of the United States Embassy. Her next novel, *The Kingdom of Slender Swords* (Bobbs, 1910), was Japanese in subject, and had a preface by Baron Makino, Minister of Education. Lafcadio Hearn, disguised as Aloysius Thorn, "The Maker of Buddhas," was a character, and the villain of the novel predicted atomic warfare with uncanny accuracy. Though the *Independent* disparaged its "sensationalism" and "physical absurdities," the *Times* called the book "a characteristic tale of rapid action" with a well-built plot and much luxuriant language. Its heroine was a young girl, guest of a missionary uncle.

The Valiants of Virginia (Bobbs, 1912), dedicated to James Hazen Hyde (by initials) as the original of its hero, John Valiant, was not another historical novel, but the tale of a Northerner who came South to take possession of Damory Court, in the family since the seventeenth century. It was also dramatized. *The Long Lane's Turning* (Dodd, 1917), serialized in *Red Book* as "The Heart of a Man," seemed to the *Times* "a melodramatic temperance yarn, brisk and entertaining." "Whatever flimsiness may be discerned in the plot," wrote H. W. Boynton in the *Bookman,* "there is none in the style."

These novels were written in the intervals of a busy life, since the Wheelers lived in Rome, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and London, besides Tokyo. Mr. Wheeler, himself a prolific writer, especially of books for children, was also chargé d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro (1929), and United States Minister to Paraguay (1929-1933), and Albania (1933-1934), when he retired.

In *Dome of Many-Coloured Glass* Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler write alternate chapters. Her share of the book was done with vivacity, humor, and a novelist's flair for the startling, dramatic, and amusing incident. The Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (October 30, 1955) called the book "entertaining, informative, and stirring autobiography," and it received recommendations from *Library Journal* (November 1, 1955) and the *New Yorker* (November 12, 1955).

Other books by Hallie Erminie Rives are *The Magic Man* (Dodd, 1927), *The Golden Barrier* (Dodd, 1934), *Complete Book of Etiquette* (Winston, 1926, 1934), *The Modern and Complete Book of Etiquette* (Winston, 1939), and the *John Book* (Beechhurst, 1947) with Gabrielle Forbrush. She is a member of the D.A.R. and the Daughters of the Confederacy, has an honorary Litt.D. degree (1939) from Andhra University in India and has received medals from Belgium, India and Japan.

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ROBBINS, WILLIAM J(ACOB) Feb. 22, 1890- Botanist; museum director

Address: c/o New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York 58; h. 15 Dellwood Circle, Bronxville, N.Y.

Over 1,250,000 people journey to the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park each year to see such attractions as its more than 6,500 chrysanthemum plants, 7,200 roses, 4,000 marigolds, eight acres of azaleas and 1,200 cannas. As director of the garden, Dr. William J. Robbins supervises a staff of thirty curators and assistants and 126 maintenance and clerical workers. His domain includes some 230 acres, 22,481 square feet of propagating and growing area and 34,000 square feet of display area under glass.

"A botanical garden," Dr. Robbins has explained, "is far more than a well-cared-for, attractive park. It is, in effect, a university devoted exclusively to plants." It is a center of research, he emphasizes, which has proved useful in such practical fields as medicine, baking, reforestation, petroleum, plastics, rubber, insecticides, brewing, and paper making.

After eight years as professor of botany at the University of Missouri Dr. Robbins accepted the directorship of the New York Botanical Garden in 1937 on condition that a laboratory be provided for him where he could pursue his inquiries in the growth and behavior of fungi. One was set up in the basement of the garden's museum with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation and in this research laboratory studies in antibiotics have been made. A new $1,000,000 laboratory was officially opened on October 24, 1956.

Whatever time Dr. Robbins can spare from problems of business administration, fund-raising and public relations for the garden, he devotes to a collection of 5,000 types of fungi that claim

WILLIAM J. ROBBINS

his interest as a physiological mycologist and also to teaching botany classes at Columbia University.

William Jacob Robbins was born February 22, 1890 at North Platte, Nebraska, the son of Frederick Woods Robbins, a schoolteacher who had moved from Pennsylvania, and the former Clara Federhoof. When William was two years old, the family returned to Pennsylvania, where his father served as superintendent of schools successively in Towanda, Bethlehem and Williamsport.

William Robbins' interest in growing things was aroused during summers spent on his paternal grandmother's Pennsylvania farm. After graduating from Lehigh University in Pennsylvania in 1910 (with Phi Beta Kappa honors) and teaching there for one year, he decided he wanted to be a scientific farmer. He entered Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, taking his Ph.D. degree in 1915. After four years on the Cornell faculty (1912-1916) as instructor in plant physiology, he became a full professor of botany at Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, in 1916.

His teaching career was interrupted in 1917 when his father-in-law, a prosperous hardware dealer in Springfield, Massachusetts, became ill. Robbins moved to Springfield to take over the business. He soon volunteered for the U.S. Army, however, and was sent to Yale's Army Laboratory School. He served as second lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps but the Armistice of 1918 came before he was sent overseas.

The hardware business having been sold, Robbins took a post in 1919 as a biochemist with the bureau of plant industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. In the fall of that year he went to the University of Missouri, where he was professor of botany until 1937. He spent two years (1928-1930) in Europe, seeking candidates for postdoctoral fellowships of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was chairman of the National Research Fellowship Board in the Biological Sciences from 1931 to 1937.

At the University of Missouri he built up a notable department of botany, to which he attracted able teachers. From 1930 to 1937 he was dean of the Graduate School and for one academic year (1933) was acting president of the university. While there he did extensive research on molds and plant life and collaborated on a textbook on botany widely used in colleges.

When Dr. Robbins was called to the New York Botanical Garden in 1937, older members of the garden's professional staff had apprehensions about the appointment of a physiologist as director. His three predecessors had been taxonomists whose scientific concern was the classification of plants according to their natural relationships. The staff's apprehensions proved unfounded. Dr. Robbins has given unstinted support to projects for the classification and propagation of plants.

The garden has a four-story museum which houses a library of over 61,000 volumes and 350,000 pamphlets, a herbarium containing some 850,000 specimens of cryptogams including some 5,000 types of fungi, a 700-seat lecture hall and exhibits. It also has a forty-acre hemlock forest, a rock garden, and a conservatory of plants from many parts of the world. Its formal rose gardens with over 7,200 plants, attract visitors from all over the United States and abroad.

The staff of the garden answers about fifty telephone inquiries daily, in addition to dealing with letters and visits from persons asking information about plants. These inquiries come from scientists and students, from business men seeking answers to industrial problems, and from casual seekers-after-knowledge and crossword-puzzle fans needing an eight-letter word meaning "a fleshy, basidiomycetous fungus." (The answer is mushroom.) Each inquiry is routed promptly to the staff member best qualified to answer.

During World War II the garden's staff worked for various government agencies on the production of quinine, rubber, insecticides, and drugs, helped to train botanists to do war work in the tropics, provided the armed forces with data on tropical edible plants. "Robbins didn't take any vacation during the war," noted Geoffrey T. Hellman in his "profile" on Robbins in the *New Yorker* (July 19, 1947). "He has little patience with people who question the eventual value of [laboratory] work. Referring to the charge that less than one per cent of the research carried on is of any value, he said: 'It may be one-tenth of one per cent. But the one-tenth . . . is what has brought us out from the darkness and barrenness of the scholasticism of the middle ages.' "

Under Dr. Robbins' directorship the garden's research functions have expanded. A grant of $250,000 from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in 1947 financed a basic study of antibiotic substances. Garden researchers isolated five of these substances in pure crystalline form. Although none of these has proved useful in the treatment of infantile paralysis, one antibiotic—phagopedin sigma—is sold under the trade name "Fumagillin" as an amoebacide for amoebic dysentery. The first report on synergism between antibiotics was published by the garden laboratory. Useful contributions have been made of fundamental information on the nutrition of micro-organisms.

Another part of Dr. Robbins' duties is public speaking and personal appeals. Most gifts to the institution are earmarked for specific projects. New York City provides an annual appropriation of about $350,000.

Dr. Robbins is treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the New York Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the New York Academy of Science. Besides the Torrey Botanical Club, whose efforts led to establishment of the New York Botanical Garden in 1819, he belongs to the American Philosophical Society, Botanical Society of America, American Society of Naturalists, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Alpha and the Century Club. He has written many papers on the physiology of plants and related subjects for such publications as *Soil Science,* the *Journal of Agricultural Research* and the *American Journal of Botany.*

While at Cornell, Robbins married a fellow botany student, Christine F. Chapman, on July 15, 1915. They have three sons: Frederick Chapman and William Clinton Robbins, both physicians, who served in the Army and Navy Medical Corps, respectively, and Daniel Harvey Robbins, an engineer. Dr. Frederick Robbins (see *CB,* June 1955) shared with Dr. John F. Enders and Dr. Thomas H. Webler the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1954 for their work in cultivating polio virus in tissue culture. This was one of the many steps in the long series that enabled Dr. Jonas Salk to produce a practical anti-polio vaccine.

Dr. Robbins, as described in the *New Yorker* (June 19, 1947), "has a low voice, a confidence-inspiring air, a gray and neatly trimmed mustache, and penetrating but friendly and twinkling blue eyes. He is husky, of medium height, patient, thoughtful and frank." He was awarded an honorary D.Sc. degree from Fordham University in 1945.

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ROBENS, ALFRED (rō'bĕnz) Dec. 18, 1910- British political leader; Member of Parliament

Address: b. House of Commons, London, S.W.I., England

The British Labour party's principal spokesman in 1956 in Parliament for foreign affairs is Alfred Robens, a "stalwart of moderate socialism" who is regarded as a relative newcomer to party leadership. Before the defeat of the Labour party by the Conservatives in the election of October 1951, he had held the Cabinet post of Minister of Labour and National Service, in which he had succeeded Aneurin Bevan following a revolt of the left-wing element in the Labour party in April 1951. As a member of Labour's "shadow Cabinet," he has subsequently occupied a seat on the Opposition's front bench in the House of Commons, where he takes a prominent part in debate.

Prior to his election to Parliament in 1945, Robens was active in trade union and cooperative movements and was a member of the Manchester City Council. On entering Parliament he became Parliamentary private secretary to Alfred Barnes, then Minister of Transport, and from 1947 to 1951 was Parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Born in Manchester, England, on December 18, 1910, Alfred Robens is the son of George and Edith Robens. He was educated in the elementary and secondary schools of Manchester and worked in that city during the early part of his career. He joined the Manchester & Salford Cooperative Society as a clerk at the age of sixteen, becoming the organization's director six years later, in 1932. During this period he also belonged to the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (now part of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers), and at the age of twenty-four was named a full-time official of the union. As area organizer he was one of the youngest senior trade union officials ever appointed.

Robens later became a member of the National Cooperative Authority. He was also at one time chairman of the Milk Trade Associations, the earliest of the various trade associations formed in England, and in 1941 he became director of the Cooperative Press, publishers of *Reynolds News* and other publications. For some years (1942-45) he was a member of the Manchester City Council and sat on its finance, parks, and town planning committees.

In the general election of 1945 Alfred Robens was elected to Parliament as a Labour member for the Wansbeck division of Northumberland, and in 1950 was re-elected for Blyth. On assuming his seat in 1945 he was made Parliamentary private secretary to the Minister of Transport, Alfred Barnes, also a member of the cooperative movement. In Parliament Robens won a reputation as a forceful debater and hard-hitting speaker, who used few notes or none at all. Shortly after he took office, he helped successfully to pilot the bill for the nationalization of the gas industry through the House of Commons. In the summer of 1946 he was a member of the British Parliamentary delegation which visited Bermuda for the Commonwealth-United States Parliamentary Conference, and afterward he visited the United States and Canada. In 1947 he was appointed Parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The split within the British Labour Party in April 1951, which resulted in the resignation of three party leaders and brought the appointment of Alfred Robens to the Cabinet, was the outcome of a long-standing struggle for power within the party ranks, aimed at overthrowing the party's moderate and right-wing leadership.

British Inf. Services

ALFRED ROBENS

The particular issue which led to open revolt was a proposed token charge for spectacles and dentures under the National Health Service plan. The three leaders of the rebel movement, Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Labour, and National Service, Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, and John Freeman, Parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Supply, contended that the free health services were being unnecessarily "breached" for the sake of the rearmament program, which was destroying Britain's economy and was, in any case, destined to fail because of the shortages of raw materials.

On April 24, 1951 when Prime Minister Attlee realigned the Cabinet to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of the three dissident members, Alfred Robens was named to replace Aneurin Bevan as Minister of Labour and National Service. In this post Robens then virtually unknown to the general public, was responsible for an important feature of Britain's rearmament program, the allocation of manpower between defense and civilian production.

The victory of the Conservative party in the elections of October 25, 1951, with the return of Winston Churchill as Prime Minister, brought to an end the Labour party's six-year control of government. Robens, replaced as Minister of Labour and National Service by Sir Walter Monckton, then became a member of the Opposition's shadow Cabinet, one of twelve elected party leaders who are responsible for the tactical direction in Parliament of Labour's strategic policy. The shadow Cabinet is chosen by the Parliamentary Labour party (members who have been elected to Parliament); it acts as a steering committee and is charged with expressing the views of the party majority. As a former Minister of Labor, Robens led attacks on the Conservative policy on industrial disputes. In time he became entrusted with voicing the party's views on foreign affairs.

In opposition to Labour's official policy, in April 1954 Robens urged the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers to vote against party approval of the rearmament of West Germany. Drew Middleton (New York *Times,* April 21, 1954), who noted that "hitherto Robens has been a dutiful member of the Labour party's shadow Cabinet," reported that Robens "besides warning of the danger of German defection to the Soviet side once rearmament has been completed, proposed that the West offer a disarmed Germany in exchange for Soviet promises on free elections."

As a delegate to the fifteen-nation Council of Europe Consultative Assembly, meeting in Strasbourg, France in 1954, Robens argued in a debate on East-West trade that commerce with East European Communist nations could be used as a "weapon for peace." He said that trade should continue as long as the Communists followed peaceful methods and that embargo should be threatened when they did not. In his opinion, such non-Communist nations as Japan had to trade with Red China as an "absolute necessity" (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 22, 1954). Later, in December 1954, during discussion on negotiations with the U.S.S.R. for the reunification of Germany, he stated, "If we are now to say we will not enter negotiations unless we can turn Czechoslovakia and other countries into free democracies, we may as well abandon the efforts, for that will not be done in our lifetime" (New York *Times,* December 11, 1954).

One of Labour's proposals in the field of foreign affairs presented by Robens to the House of Commons was that the U.S.S.R. be invited to join Britain, the United States and France in a discussion of a complete arms embargo in the Middle East. Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden rejected this suggestion in November 1955 on the grounds that recent talks with Soviet officials did not indicate that such a conference would serve a "useful" purpose. A few months later during a fact-finding tour of the Middle East Robens spoke with Egyptian Prime Minister Gamal Abdel Nasser, who at that time broached a "one kilometer withdrawal plan" (withdrawal of Egyptian and Israeli troops five-eighths of a mile in each direction back from their common frontier) as a means of easing tension between the two nations. Nasser later, April 1956, discussed this plan with United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjöld in connection with an attempt to establish a buffer zone between Israel and the Arab states.

During a television program on February 24, 1956 Robens commented on the scheduled visit in April of Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev to England. He declared that "the first thing is to give them a welcome. . . . And we ought to make sure that they meet the workers of Britain at work and play. When they have seen that, we should ask them if they really believe that we in Britain have hostile intentions toward them" (New York *Times* February 26, 1956).

Presumably preferring to give his attention to watching foreign affairs for his party, Robens declined in January 1956 to stand as a candidate for the deputy chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour party. During the fifteenth anniversary of the party, celebrated at Merthyr Tydfil in Wales in February 1956, he opposed Aneurin Bevan's denunciation of the moderate policy of the Labourites under the newly elected leader, Hugh Gaitskell, which foresees for a long time to come a mixed economy in Britain wherein private and public enterprise both must flourish.

Robens has contributed sundry articles on the cooperative and trade union movements to magazines, journals, and newspapers. He was married in 1937 to Eva Powell; they have one son. The Labourite has been described as "burly," with a "quick smile playing over his candid north country face." It is said that he likes to work in his garden to soothe his nerves in times of crisis.

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ROBERTS, DENNIS J(OSEPH) Apr. 8, 1903- Governor of Rhode Island

Address: b. Executive Chamber, State House, Providence 2, R.I.; h. 234 Irving Ave., Providence 6, R.I.

The Governor of Rhode Island (officially Rhode Island and Providence Plantations), Democratic Dennis J. Roberts is serving his third term as chief executive of a state in which the voters have predominantly supported his party's tickets since 1928. Roberts has worked to increase benefits to the unemployed, to obtain Federal aid for reconstruction of areas destroyed by floods, and to discourage his state's industries from moving to other regions of the country. Prior to his present post Roberts was the mayor of Providence, Rhode Island for five consecutive terms and practiced law in that city. He was a strong supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1952 and 1956.

Dennis Joseph Roberts was born to Dennis Joseph and Mary Agnes (Hagen) Roberts in Providence, Rhode Island on April 8, 1903. He attended LaSalle Academy in his native city, where he was captain of the football team and began a lifelong friendship with J. Howard McGrath, who later became U.S. Attorney General. Roberts studied at Fordham University in New York City, was a member of the football team, and acquired the B.S. degree in 1927.

Educated for the legal profession at Boston University's School of Law in Massachusetts, Roberts received the LL.B. degree in 1931. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and became a partner of the law firm of Hartigan, Mullen & Roberts in Providence. In 1934 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the First District seat of the Rhode Island Senate, serving until 1948. In that year he became chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

Wide World

DENNIS J. ROBERTS

A candidate in the Providence mayoralty race in 1940, Roberts was elected and served five consecutive two-year terms. His administration was distinguished by financial reforms and the launching of extensive highway, youth, and recreational projects. He took a leave of absence from this position from April 1943 to December 1944 when he served as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve and was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. In 1950 he entered the race for governor on the Democratic ticket and defeated Republican Eugene T. Lachapelle by 175,486 to 119,954 votes.

Inaugurated in January 1951, Roberts became the chief executive of the state which is both the smallest in the Union and the most densely populated. In "Little Rhody," furthermore, a larger proportion of the population is engaged in industrial occupations than in any other state. Rhode Island's output includes machinery, metal products, jewelry, and textile manufacturing, the latter being by far the largest industry.

In 1951 the General Assembly passed a bill providing for a retirement and benefit system for municipal employees and its integration with the Federal Social Security Act and a bill extending veterans' benefits to those who participated in the Korean conflict. The legislature enacted in 1952 a measure changing the name of the state's Fair Employment Practices Commission to the Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination and strengthened the basic act to ensure all persons of equal rights in public accommodations.

Roberts was a member of the executive committee of the 1951-52 national Governors' Conference. At the 1952 Democratic National

ROBERTS, DENNIS J.—*Continued*

Convention he supported Stevenson for the Presidential nomination. In November 1952 Roberts in his campaign for re-election defeated his Republican opponent, Raoul Archambault, Jr., by 221,953 to 189,915 votes.

After President Eisenhower signed on May 22, 1953 the Submerged Lands (tidelands oil) Act giving the states "the right to revenue from the produce of their submerged lands as far as their historic boundaries" along their coasts, Rhode Island in December filed a suit in the U.S. Supreme Court against several Federal officials and the states of Florida, California, Louisiana, and Texas. (For most of the states, including Rhode Island, the historic boundaries extend three miles. Because of the conditions under which they were admitted, the law acknowledged the title of Texas, Louisiana, and Florida to lands up to nine nautical miles, or ten and a half miles, seaward.)

Rhode Island contended in its brief that its "fierce competitive struggle with the Canadian fishing industry" would be "adversely affected" if the three-mile offshore limit recognized under international law became imperiled. The brief argued that if the Gulf states can extend their "historic boundaries to more than ten miles, what will prevent Canada from pushing its boundaries farther seaward," restricting the scope and value of an essential industry (New York *Times*, December 22, 1953). On March 15, 1954 the Supreme Court refused to admit Rhode Island's suit.

Legislation was enacted by Rhode Island's General Assembly in 1954 increasing workmen's compensation benefits and establishing a Rhode Island turnpike and bridge authority with power to construct the Rhode Island portion of a proposed Connecticut-Rhode Island-Massachusetts shoreline toll superhighway.

At the forty-sixth annual Governors' Conference in July 1954 Roberts pointed out that his state had 47,000 unemployed in a "work force" of 360,000 and stated that he would welcome more Federal aid since his state had already taxed its industries to the limit. Nominated in 1954 for a third gubernatorial term, Roberts defeated the Republican candidate, former Mayor Dean J. Lewis of Newport, in November by 188,139 to 135,897 votes.

In his 1955 message to the General Assembly Roberts pledged to "hold the tax line"; recommended increased aid to the unemployed, with coverage extended to state and municipal workers and those employed by small business; and advocated reorganization of the state's adult correctional services. The legislature raised unemployment benefits to a maximum of $30 a week, earmarked $1,900,000 for additional state aid to schools, established a single salary schedule for teachers, set up an atomic energy commission, founded a water resources control board, and passed a shore development act.

The legislature in 1956 directed the state Board of Education to study the feasibility of state-constructed regional high schools and enacted legislation for the redevelopment of "blighted" and substandard urban areas on a "cooperative public-private basis" (*State Government*, July 1956). It also passed a measure appropriating over $60,000,000 for fiscal 1956-57, required a minimum wage of $.90 an hour by employers having more than three workers, and enacted a law preventing employers or labor unions from discriminating against workers forty-five years old or older.

Roberts was chairman of the New England Governors' Conference for 1955. In August of that year he declined appointment as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly because of a state Supreme Court ruling that acceptance would disqualify him as Governor. In February 1956 Roberts was one of twelve state chief executives who telegraphed the U.S. Senate urging rejection of the natural gas bill. In May he acted as spokesman for the New England governors in their concern over the high state rates prescribed in the Eisenhower Administration's flood insurance bill.

When Governor William C. Marland (see *C.B.*, April 1956), Democrat of West Virginia, announced he would tour New England in quest of new industries for his state, Roberts called the trip a "raiding party" which "would serve no useful purpose" (New York *Times*, April 11, 1956). Other New England governors also protested the trip. Later in April Marland visited New England, including Rhode Island and talked to businessmen. *Business Week* (June 2, 1956) noted: "The New England Governors were sensitive not only because they have been losing industry to the South, but also because during last year's floods other states tried to lure the stricken plants away."

Joining with Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff, Roberts in June 1955 proposed Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts for the Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket. At the Democratic National Convention in August Roberts again supported Stevenson for the Presidential nomination. On the first ballot, which nominated Stevenson, the Rhode Island delegation gave its sixteen votes to him. In the roll calls determining the Vice-Presidential candidate, Rhode Island gave fifteen and a half votes to Kennedy and a half vote to Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee on the first and second official ballots. The convention chose Kefauver for the second place on its ticket. Roberts is a candidate in 1956 for a fourth consecutive gubernatorial term.

Academic honors conferred on Roberts include the LL.D. degree from Providence College, Fordham University, the University of Rhode Island, Brown University, and Bryant College; an Ed.D. degree from the Rhode Island College of Education; and an achievement award for public service from the Fordham University Alumni Association (1956). He is a member of the Association of Master Knights of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and a grand officer of the Italian Order of Merit. He is a Roman Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus. Roberts is an Elk, belongs to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, AMVETS, Providence Chamber of Commerce, Town Criers, United Commercial Travelers, and Kiwanis Club. The Governor is a bachelor. In August 1956 he was elected to the directorate of the Society of Friends of Touro Synagogue, a national historic shrine in Newport, Rhode Island.

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ROBERTS, DOROTHY JAMES Sept. 5, 1903- Author

Address: b. c/o Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 35 W. 32d St., New York 1; h. 910 Stuart Ave., Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* May 1956.

"The Enchanted Cup," Henry Seidel Canby wrote of Dorothy James Roberts' first historical romance, "is what a historical novel should be—a story of fully realized men and women of the past, enhanced with adventures as pictorial as those embroidered on tapestry but so told as to suggest that they happened in our presence yesterday." The success of the novel was all the more remarkable because of the familiarity of its subject—the story of Tristan and Isolde. But Miss Roberts approached her material with cool balance, respectful of but not overawed by the lofty traditions of this legend of lovers. In both *The Enchanted Cup* and its successor, *Launcelot, My Brother*, she studied the sources conscientiously and retold the time-honored stories with freshness and vigor. Her success in these two novels derives, Virgilia Peterson suggested, from her "special gifts as a writer and the integrity of her own vision."

Medieval Ireland, Cornwall, and Camelot are a far cry from Dorothy James Roberts' origins—Elizabeth, West Virginia, where she was born on September 5, 1903, to James A. and Anna (Rogers) Roberts. She was one of a large family of four sisters (one her twin) and one brother and many cousins. Her father, an oil producer, wrote poetry in his spare time, and her mother was a singer and composer. Their home (in West Virginia until Dorothy was six, and then Ohio) was generously stocked with phonograph records and books. Young Dorothy's earliest literary enthusiasm was for Thackeray, but the book she has read most often is *Don Quixote*.

She came early to Arthurian legends. At Barnard College, in New York City, where she received her B.A. degree in 1925, Miss Roberts wrote her first "considerable piece of prose"—a twenty-page story about Launcelot and King Arthur. From 1931 to 1935 she did graduate study at the University of Wisconsin in Madison in medieval and Arthurian literature. Specializing in the legend of Tristan and Isolde, she studied Old French under Julian Harris (a pupil of great French medievalist Joseph Bédier) and Middle English under William Ellery Leonard.

Bradford Bachrach

DOROTHY JAMES ROBERTS

In the years that followed, Miss Roberts traveled and wrote short stories for popular magazines. Her first book was as remote from the Arthurian material as any could be. It was a history of modern industrial enterprise—the Studebaker Corporation—which she did in collaboration with Kathleen Ann Smallzried under the title *More Than You Promise* (Harper, 1942). Louis M. Hacker, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune Books* (November 1, 1942), hailed it as "an excellent and exciting book: good history, sparkling narrative, native American through and through." When the book was finished, Miss Roberts recalls, "Miss Smallzried went on to a business career, but I was caught. I've been sitting in front of a typewriter more or less constantly ever since."

The first novel, *A Man of Malice Landing* (Macmillan, 1943), uneven as first novels usually are, nevertheless impressed the reviewers as a fresh and curiously interesting book. A story of a man's quest for self-knowledge, set in a small Ohio town, it was written, one reviewer commented, "with a fine flair for combining the ordinary and the humorous." Arnold Gingrich said of it in *Book Week* (August 22, 1943): "It does all that can be asked of all but a very few first novels; it shows that Miss Roberts can tell a story and it proves that she can write."

In the novels which followed, Miss Roberts showed steadily increasing mastery of her craft. *A Durable Fire* (Macmillan, 1945), an introspective study of a sensitive young girl, demonstrated that the author "has a facile talent for fiction," George Wiswell wrote in *Book Week* (July 29, 1945). "She belongs among our better present-day woman writers." This novel received the Ohioana Society Medal for fiction.

ROBERTS, DOROTHY JAMES—*Cont.*

Mountain Journey (Appleton, 1947) is the story of a West Virginia oil driller and his wife and their hazardous journey to a hospital on the night their child is born. *Marshwood* (Appleton, 1949) is a quiet domestic romance. Both novels were praised for their sustained interest and for their soundness and thoughtfulness.

The Enchanted Cup was first published serially in the *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1953, then appeared in book form (Appleton) later that same year, and was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection. The product of many years of study and thought, it was, as one reviewer remarked, "something of a technical achievement," combining the magical and evocative background of the medieval legend with a simple and realistic reconstruction of the love story. The only critical objection raised to the novel was that Miss Roberts' reconstruction was somewhat too matter-of-fact. "Whatever of passion and poetry there may be in *The Enchanted Cup,*" Ben Ray Redman remarked in the *Saturday Review* (October 10, 1953), "is there by inheritance—Miss Roberts has made no contribution of her own." *Launcelot, My Brother* (Appleton, 1954) was a vivid treatment of the Launcelot legend, told, T. C. Chubb said in the New York *Times* (September 26, 1954) "with great psychological reality."

Although she writes historical romances, Miss Roberts' approach to her writing, she says, "is anything but romantic." She describes her method of work very simply—"I roll page one into the typewriter and work eight or ten hours a day until the book is finished." Her interests are lively and varied and range from baseball and jazz to cooking, ballet, and the opera. She has written a detective story, *If a Body Kill a Body* (Arcadia, 1946), under the pen name of Peter Mortimer. Her home is in Mamaronek, New York.

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ROBINSON, M(AURICE) R(ICHARD)

Dec. 24, 1895- Publisher; editor

Address: b. Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 33 W. 42d St., New York 36; h. 554 Fowler Ave., Pelham, N.Y.

The Scholastic Magazines, the most widely known of publications for high school and elementary readers, with a combined circulation of over 2,000,000, were founded by M. R. Robinson. Beginning in 1920 with a four-page weekly newspaper, *Western Pennsylvania Scholastic* (with about 9,000 subscribers in the first year), Robinson and his associates developed *Scholastic* (now called *Senior Scholastic*), a national magazine of current affairs, literature, and general information of special interest to high school students.

Other magazines have been added to the Scholastic family. These are *Scholastic Coach* (1931), a magazine for athletic directors; *Scholastic Teacher* (1936), a monthly for teachers; *Junior Scholastic* (1937), a weekly for upper-elementary and junior high school students; *World Week* (1942), a world affairs paper for ninth and tenth graders; *Practical English* (1946), a weekly for vocational schools; *Literary Cavalcade* (1948), a monthly for senior high school literature classes; *News Time* (1952) for fourth and fifth graders; *Practical Home Economics* (1952) for teachers in the field; the magazine *Co-Ed* (1956) for students interested in home economics; and *Summertime* (1954) for sixth-grade to junior high school readers during the summer months. As a subsidiary corporation Scholastic Magazines owns the Teen Age Book Club (1948), which publishes and distributes soft-cover books in the 25 to 35 cents price range.

Maurice Richard Robinson was born on December 24, 1895, in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, one of six children of Richard Bradley and Rachel (Calderwood) Robinson. The elder Robinson was a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods establishment and he had a small dry-goods business of his own on the side. One of young Robinson's most vivid childhood recollections (he wrote in *Senior Scholastic,* March 15, 1950) was the sight of Theodore Roosevelt riding on the back platform of President William McKinley's funeral train in 1901.

At Wilkinsburg High School, from which he was graduated in 1915, Robinson was president of his class, editor of the school paper, and a member of the tennis team. He worked his way through Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire by waiting on tables and, for one year, by operating an eating club. Robinson's college career was interrupted by World War I. He entered the U.S. Army in 1917 as a private and was discharged in 1919 as a second lieutenant. Returning to Dartmouth, he took his B.A. degree, with a major in history and English, with the class of 1919, the degree being officially conferred in 1920.

In July 1920 Robinson went to work for the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania as a publicity writer. One of his assignments was to interview the superintendent of schools, in whose office hung charts forecasting a huge rise in high school enrollment. Then and there the idea was born—a magazine for high school students. In his spare time Robinson worked to fulfill this ambition. The first issue rolled off the press on October 22, 1920 and its four pages were devoted to news of high school sports in the Pittsburgh area. He called the publication the *Western Pennsylvania Scholastic.*

Within less than a year the new publication demanded a major part of Robinson's time, and he resigned his job at the Chamber of Commerce. In addition to taking education courses at the University of Pittsburgh, he handled publicity for the Salvation Army in Pittsburgh, edited the magazine of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and for two years was business manager of the *Presbyterian Banner.*

In 1922 "Western Pennsylvania" was dropped from the title and *Scholastic* became a national magazine for high school students. It received financial support from Augustus K. Oliver (formerly publisher of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* and *Gazette-Times* and chairman of the board, Pittsburgh Coal Company) and George H. Clapp (a leader in the chemical industry and president of the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh). G. Herbert McCracken became Robinson's partner and sales manager; he is now senior vice-president. Kenneth M. Gould, who joined the staff in 1926, is the editor in chief of the *Scholastic Magazines*. In his editorship, according to an article in *Pitt Magazine,* a quarterly of the University of Pittsburgh, in Autumn 1953, "he has set high standards of readability, accurate scholarship, and impartial balance."

When *Scholastic* began to expand nationally, in about 1930, it opened advertising offices in New York City. By 1943 the entire organization was located in New York. A typical issue of *Senior Scholastic* includes feature articles on current events, an interview with a prominent personality, a section of brief notes summarizing major events in world affairs, short stories and poems, and regular departments such as "Boy Meets Girl," Stamps, and Sports.

In its editorial policies *Scholastic* has always striven to maintain strict objectivity and impartiality. In an article called "Who Are We, Anyway?" (February 19, 1940), Robinson explained that the financial backers of the magazine "have never dictated nor interfered with the editorial policies of the magazine." At that time more than three-quarters of its income came from subscribers, the rest from advertisers. In 1956 approximately 35 per cent of the organization's income comes from advertising, the balance from subscriptions and the Teen Age Book Club.

Editorial policies are determined largely by the teachers and the pupils who read the publications and who are consulted through questionnaires, correspondence, and personal interviews. Robinson wrote: "We conceive of this magazine as a teacher with several hundred thousand pupils. . . . The educational duty of the teacher and of the classroom magazine is to enable pupils to learn the significant facts of today's society" (February 19, 1940).

Senior Scholastic published its editorial "credo" in the issue of April 2, 1950, and has subsequently reprinted this statement many times: "Scholastic Magazines are published to promote the education for enlightened citizenship of students in the schools of the United States. We believe profoundly in, and strive to inspire faith in: the worth and dignity of the individual; high moral and spiritual values; the democratic way of life . . . ; the American system of constitutional representative government; free competitive enterprise and free labor working for abundant production; cooperation and understanding among all peoples for the peace of the world."

In a special twenty-fifth anniversary issue, October 22, 1945, *Senior Scholastic* reviewed all the major world news events of its lifetime. "We have reached maturity," Robinson wrote; "yet, because we serve the young, we dare not and will not grow old in spirit." The October 20, 1955 issue observed its thirty-fifth anniversary.

Stern Brothers

M. R. ROBINSON

In 1924 Robinson initiated the *Scholastic* awards for student writing and student art work. Observing, on his many visits to high schools, that at the end of the school year most honors and awards went to athletes, he asked: "Why not equal honors for achievement in nonathletic skills?" To this end, Scholastic Magazines recognizes achievement in fiction, poetry, essays, photography, and art (pictorial, graphic, commercial, design, sculpture, ceramics, crafts).

Award-winning work is published in the Scholastic Magazines and winners receive cash prizes and scholarships. One of the best-known award winners in the field of creative writing is Gladys Schmitt, author of *David the King, Confessors of the Name,* and other novels. From 1933 to 1942 Miss Schmitt worked in the promotional and editorial departments of *Scholastic*. Other literary-award winners are Maureen Daly, author of *Seventeenth Summer,* and the poet Winfield Townley Scott.

The art work entered in the Scholastic Magazines competition is displayed first in some forty regional art exhibitions sponsored by Scholastic Magazines and local department stores. The winners selected in these groups are then shown at the annual National High School Art Exhibition held at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. Here a jury of artists and critics gather to select the final winners.

Robinson married Florence Marie Liddell in 1934. They have five children, Maurice Richard, Jr., Mary Sue, Barbara Anne, Florence Liddell, and William Walker. For recreation he enjoys golf and reading, but, he adds, "My

ROBINSON, M. R.—*Continued*

most absorbing hobby has been my job as an editor and publisher." He is five feet eight and one-half inches in height, weighs 150 pounds, and has gray hair and blue-gray eyes. He is an independent in politics, and his church affiliation is United Presbyterian. He is a member of the National Council of Teachers of English and the National Council for the Social Studies. His club memberships include the Cosmos, Dartmouth (New York), Apawamis (Rye, New York), and Pelham Country Club. In college he was elected to Delta Tau Delta.

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RODAHL, KAARE (rō′dăl cō′rȧ) Aug. 17, 1917- Physician; physiologist

Address: b. c/o Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Ladd Air Force Base, APO 731, Seattle, Wash.; c/o Institute of Physiology, Oslo University, Oslo, Norway; h. Kampheimveien 6, Bryn, Oslo, Norway

The growing importance of the Arctic in international air transportation and in military strategy has heightened the significance of the work of Norwegian physician Kaare Rodahl, who specializes in Arctic nutrition and physiology and problems of human survival in the Far North. A polar expert and veteran of several Arctic expeditions, particularly in Greenland and Alaska, he was assigned by the U.S. Air Force in early 1952 to assist in the establishment of a scientific station in the Polar Basin. *North,* one of a number of Dr. Rodahl's books dealing with his polar experiences, is a 1953 Harper and Brothers publication which tells the story of this project against an informative background drawn from the author's many years of Arctic adventure and scientific research.

In the fall of 1952 Rodahl returned to Norway to complete a research program at Oslo University's Institute of Physiology. Since 1954 he has been director of research at the U.S. Air Force Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Ladd Air Force Base in Alaska, where he had earlier (1950-1952) been chief of the department of physiology.

Kaare Rodahl was born on August 17, 1917 in Bronnoy, Norway to Anton Marius Olsen and Tora Anette (Opsahl) Rodahl, who were also the parents of four other sons and three daughters. When he had completed in 1935 the usual Norwegian primary and secondary school training, he enrolled at Oslo University to study medicine, and in the fall of 1937 passed the pre-clinical part of the medical examination.

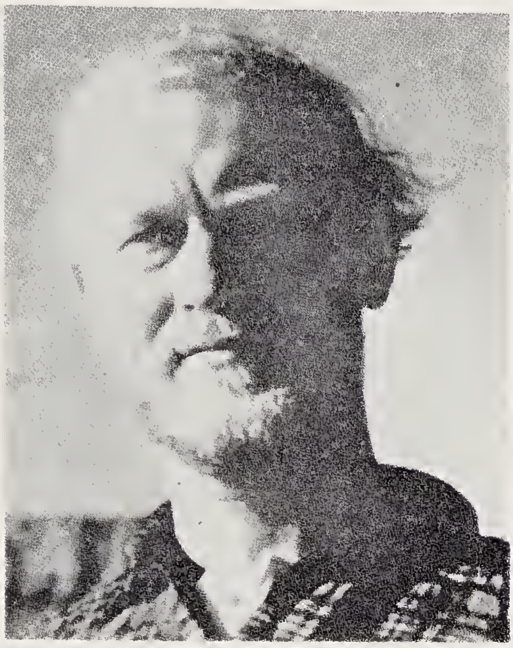
During the next two years, from 1937 to 1939, he held a research assistantship at the Institute of Physiology, Oslo University, where his main interest was in Arctic nutrition. Rodahl also became acquainted with other problems of living in the Far North through his share in the preparations for a Norwegian-French expedition to Greenland. Leaving the institute in the summer of 1939, he assisted Professor H. W. Ahlmann, head of the Geographical Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, in making glaciological and meteorological investigations in northeast Greenland. Their expedition took them to Bear Island and Spitsbergen and across a 100-mile-wide belt of pack ice to Greenland's northeast coast. Here, in the fall of 1949, after Professor Ahlmann had returned to Sweden, Rodahl remained to supervise completion of the work. His report of this undertaking, "Swedish-Norwegian Expedition to North-East Greenland," was presented in *Geographical Journal* (September 1943).

The young Norwegian scientist spent the winter of 1939-1940 at a trappers' station on Clavering Island, Greenland, there setting up a small laboratory to make a nutritional survey among the trappers and to determine the vitamin content of Arctic plants and animal organs. Working under difficult Arctic conditions, he also gathered material for an investigation of the toxic effect of polar bear liver. An account of his 1939-1940 expedition, including adventures such as traveling by dog team to visit Norwegian trappers along the Greenland coast and hunting arctic animals for food, is given by Rodahl in *The Ice-Capped Island: Greenland,* published in 1946 by Blackie and Son, Glasgow and London, and by the Gyldendal firm of Oslo under the title *Et År Under Breen.*

When Rodahl left Greenland in the fall of 1941, instead of returning to Norway, which had been invaded by Germany, he went to England via Iceland. In Cambridge, at the Dunn Nutritional Laboratory, he was enabled to continue his work on the toxicity of polar bear liver through funds made available to him by the Royal Norwegian Government in London. The following year, again under the auspices of the Royal Norwegian Government, he led a scientific expedition to the sealing fields east of Newfoundland and Labrador. Aboard the expedition ship *Polarbjörn,* he established a laboratory to study the biology of Arctic seals and investigate the vitamin A content of seal liver. He later contributed papers on this investigation to *Biochemical Journal* and to Scandinavian publications.

Joining the Norwegian Independent Parachute Company stationed in England, Rodahl served from 1942 to the end of World War II as a paratrooper and made thirty-one parachute descents. His book on his wartime experiences, *Tre År Som Fallskjermhopper,* was published by Gyldendal in 1945. The war over, he went home to Norway in 1945 to resume his medical training at Oslo University and to complete his preparation for his medical degree (M.D.), conferred with honors in June 1948.

Meanwhile, during the summer of 1947, he took part in the Danish Airborne Expedition to Pearyland, north Greenland, to explore the relatively unknown interior area of Pearyland around Brönlund Fjord. His *Nytt Land Under Vingene,* a 1948 Gyldendal publication, is based on this expedition, in which, as a member of



KAARE RODAHL

the first group of eight men to land by a Catalina flying boat on Brönlund Fjord, he learned much about the hazards of Arctic airborne operations.

As a result of his research in Arctic physiology and medicine, which he had conducted at the Institute of Physiology since the fall of 1947, Rodahl was granted a doctorate in medical science at Oslo University in June 1950. His comprehensive study of the toxic effect of excess vitamin A in experiments on animals showed that the poisonous effect of polar bear liver is due to its large content of vitamin A, which causes "hypervitaminosis A" when consumed in excessive quantities. Some of his findings were reported in several monographs of the Norwegian Polar Institute during 1949 and 1950 and in articles in the September 24, 1949 issue of *Nature* magazine.

Dr. Rodahl's achievements in the field of Arctic nutritional problems led to his appointment in 1949 as special consultant to the U.S. Air Force, Aeromedical Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio. In January 1950 he undertook an evaluation of Arctic survival rations for the Air Force in Alaska and the following September became chief of the department of physiology in the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory at the Alaskan Ladd Air Force Base. For the next two years (until September 1952) he conducted an extensive research program among Eskimos and white men. The studies, involving eight major field expeditions, included nutritional requirements under Arctic conditions and Arctic survival rations, human adaptation to cold, certain problems in the field of Arctic medicine, Arctic vitamin sources, and night vision among polar flyers. His findings on some of these subjects appear in *Proceedings of the Alaska Science Conference* (1951).

Representing the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, Rodahl assisted during early 1952 in the planning of the U.S. Air Force's ice island project in the Polar Basin. On March 19, in a temperature of sixty degrees below zero, he and two Air Force officers made an initial landing on T-3, a floating island of ice at the North Pole, where for almost two weeks they prepared for the setting up of a semipermanent scientific station and awaited the arrival of airborne supplies, laboratory equipment, and scientific personnel. His companions were Lieutenant Colonel Joseph O. Fletcher and Captain Marion F. Brinegar.

North: the Nature and Drama of the Polar World, published by Harper and Brothers in September 1953, tells the story of the establishment of this base and also provides much information on the Arctic in general and on the problems that man encounters in learning to live there. Rodahl's chapters on Arctic animals and "the natural world of ice in which man plays no part" have been described by John Barkham as "imaginative reporting of a high order" (Washington *Post,* September 6, 1953).

"While in ancient times the known world centered around the Mediterranean Sea, today the gravity of civilization, with its most highly developed culture and power, is centered around the top of the world," Rodahl observed in his book. "In terms of modern intercontinental communications, the North Polar Basin has become the Mediterranean Sea of air transportation, for the aircraft . . . is free to take the shortest route, the great circle, between two points. Similarly, the aerial short cut for the destructive forces of nations at war may in the future lie over the North Polar Basin." Rodahl also gave an account of the work being done by the Air Force at the North Pole in "Ice Islands in the Arctic" (*Scientific American,* December 1954).

Dr. Rodahl has been a fellow of the Norwegian Polar Institute since 1948 and a fellow of Oslo University since 1951. He is a member of a number of scientific organizations, including the American Physiological Society. Married on April 6, 1946, to Joan Hunter, a laboratory technician, he is the father of two children, Anton and Kari. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. The blue-eyed, blond-haired Arctic authority weighs 175 pounds and is six feet tall One of the essential qualifications, he believes, for a pioneer of the North is the spirit of adventure, which his books show him to possess in large measure.

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ROGERS, DALE EVANS Oct. 31, 1912-

Actress; singer; author

Address: b. Roy Rogers Enterprises, 357 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.; c/o Fleming H. Revell Co., Westwood, N.J.; h. Double R Ranch, Chatsworth, Calif.

Many of the millions of televiewers who watch Dale Evans Rogers every week on the National Broadcasting Company's *Roy Rogers*

DALE EVANS ROGERS

Show also know her as the singing "Queen of the West" in motion pictures, rodeos, road shows, radio, and recordings of her own songs. She earned her title in a large number of films for Republic Pictures Corporation, between 1944 and 1951, as the leading lady for Roy Rogers, "King of the Cowboys" (see *C.B.*, March 1948). Before that she had appeared in musical films and had been a radio singer.

In their television work and rodeo appearances, Dale Evans and Roy Rogers, who were married in 1947, have given much attention to spiritual values and humanitarian causes. "I would love to be an evangelist," Mrs. Rogers has said. "But I think God has revealed to me that I can serve Him best by just remaining at my post" (*Time* March 7, 1955). She is the author of two recent books, expressive of her religious interests and beliefs: *Angel Unaware* (1953) and *My Spiritual Diary* (1955).

Dale Evans Rogers, who was christened Frances Octavia Smith, was born in Uvalde, Texas on October 31, 1912 to Walter Hillman and Bettie Sue (Wood) Smith, and is of Irish, English and Scottish descent. Her brother, four years younger than she, is Walter Hillman Smith, Jr. Her father owned cotton farms and was also at one time in the hardware business. When Frances was still a child, her father moved his family from Texas to Osceola, Arkansas, where she attended high school.

From childhood she was interested in music, but considered it more as a hobby than as an occupation, and after the family left Arkansas to make a home in Memphis, Tennessee, she studied at a business school in that city with the intention of making secretarial work her career. She took a job as a stenographer in an insurance company and got her opportunity to become an entertainer when her employer overheard her singing at work and suggested that she perform on a local radio show sponsored by the company.

After that, Dale Evans was heard on radio programs in Chicago, Louisville and Dallas, and eventually became a featured singer with Anson Weeks' orchestra in Chicago. There she also had a successful engagement in 1940 at the Chez Paree night club, where she especially made a hit with a song she had written called "Will You Marry Me, Mr. Laramie?." During 1940 she was the singing star as well of the Columbia Broadcasting System's weekly radio program *News and Rhythm.*

Soon she went to Hollywood to make a screen test for Paramount Pictures but when production of a scheduled picture was postponed, she signed a year's contract with Twentieth Century-Fox in September 1941. While waiting in vain for the studio to call her to work, she entertained at Army and Navy camps, recorded albums for overseas broadcasts to servicemen, and was the featured vocalist for thirty-nine weeks on the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy radio show. She later sang on many other popular radio programs, including those of Jack Carson, Garry Moore and Jimmy Durante.

When her contract with Twentieth Century-Fox expired, Dale Evans signed with Republic and made her film debut in 1943 in *Swing Your Partner.* Among other 1943 Republic releases in which she was featured were *West Side Kid,* a melodrama; *Here Comes Elmer* and *Hoosier Holiday,* two musicals; and *In Old Oklahoma,* a Western starring John Wayne.

The following year she acted for the first time opposite Republic's singing cowboy star Roy Rogers, in *The Cowboy and the Senorita.* During 1944 she appeared with him also in *Lights of Old Santa Fe, Song of Nevada,* and *Yellow Rose of Texas.* Before going to Hollywood, Dale Evans had not been on a horse since childhood, but as Roy Rogers' leading lady she became an accomplished equestrienne. She and Rogers were married on December 31, 1947 at the ranch of the Governor of Oklahoma.

Most of the approximately forty motion pictures, many of them box office successes, in which Dale Evans Rogers has played have been Westerns with songs and have co-starred Roy Rogers and his Palomino stallion Trigger, "the smartest horse in the movies." Her films include *Sunset in El Dorado* (1945), *Utah* (1945), *My Pal Trigger* (1946), *Under Nevada Skies* (1946), *Song of Arizona* (1946), *Bells of San Angelo* (1947), *The Golden Stallion* (1949), *Bells of Coronado* (1950) and *Pals of the Golden West* (1951).

Her favorite motion picture role was Toni Ames, a newspaperwoman, in *Don't Fence Me In* (1945). "I like to be active in a role," she has explained, "and hate namby-pamby heroines. . . . Toni was a pleasant departure from the usual Western role, in which the girl just stands around while men do violent and admirable things" (*Saturday Evening Post,* August 25, 1951). In the *Motion Picture Herald-Fame* Poll Mrs. Rogers was voted the Money-Making Western Star for 1947 and 1950-52.

In 1951 Roy Rogers formed his own company and started producing half-hour Western films which beginning in December of that year were presented on television under a joint contract with NBC-TV and Post Cereals. The *Roy Rogers Show,* seen weekly on about eighty stations throughout the country, has one of the highest ratings of action programs. Dale co-stars with Roy in the films and Trigger also has a prominent part. The program was heard weekly on radio over NBC for three and a half years before being discontinued in June 1955.

"Happy Trails to You," the theme song of the *Roy Rogers Show,* is one of Mrs. Rogers' own compositions. She has written some twenty-five songs, including "Aha, San Antone," which sold more than 200,000 copies, and "The Bible Tells Me So," one of the best sellers of 1955. Her more than thirty records for Little Golden and Bell Records are mostly Western songs and religious songs for children, including some of her own songs such as "Happy Birthday, Gentle Saviour."

Besides playing rodeo engagements with Roy Rogers in many U.S. cities and touring the British Isles in 1954, Mrs. Rogers has appeared with him at the World Championship Rodeo at Madison Square Garden in New York City. When she gave her first performance there in 1952, she became the only woman to receive star billing at a Garden rodeo. In their rodeo and arena appearances the Rogers are noted for their colorful costumes and elaborate professional accessories.

Under permit from Dale Evans Enterprises, a number of U.S. and Canadian companies manufacture a variety of toys, clothing items and novelties in the star's name. She is represented in the comic book field by the Whitman Publishing Company for Dell Publications.

Angel Unaware (Revell, 1953) is Mrs. Rogers' story of her daughter, Robin Elizabeth, who was born on August 26, 1950 and died two years later. In the book Mrs. Rogers represents the baby, who had been mentally retarded and physically handicapped by a weak heart, as talking with God after a "two-year mission" in the Rogers' home. This "message of hope and courage," as a reviewer for the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (May 31, 1953) called it, sold some 400,000 copies within two years after publication. An account of the writing of the book and the public reaction to it is told by Maxine Garrison in *The Angel Spreads Her Wings* (Revell, 1956).

Dale Evans Rogers contributed all royalties from the sale of *Angel Unaware* to the National Association for Retarded Children. Royalties from her second book, *My Spiritual Diary* (Revell, 1955), were given to the clinic for the study of mental retardation, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles. Reviewing *My Spiritual Diary* for the New York *Times* (March 27, 1955), N. K. Burger commented, "This simply written, heartfelt expression of an unquestioning religious faith is certain to be one of the year's most popular books."

Among the recent honors conferred on Roy and Dale Rogers is the George Spelvin award of the Masquers' Club, accorded in January 1956 in recognition of their humanitarian services. They have been given the public interest award of the National Safety Council and in 1956 were co-chairmen of that organization's motion picture, television and radio committee. Other groups from which they have received citations are the National Association for Retarded Children, the American Red Cross, the Muscular Dystrophy Association and the National Nephrosis Foundation.

In March 1928 Dale Evans married Thomas Frederick Fox, from whom she was divorced in 1930. Their son is Thomas Frederick Fox, Jr. Roy Rogers has three children, one by adoption and two by his first marriage, which was terminated by his wife's death. The children's names are Cheryl, Linda, and Dusty (Roy, Jr.). The Rogers have recently adopted two other children, Sandy (John David) and Dodie (Mary Little Doe); they have a foster child, Marion Fleming, who is a native of Scotland.

The family lives on a San Fernando Valley ranch in a setting typical of the scenery in Western movies. On vacations, they take hiking, hunting and fishing trips. Mrs. Rogers also enjoys reading and listening to symphonic music. She is five feet three inches tall, weighs 127 pounds and has green eyes and brown hair. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to Lambda Theta Chi (Christian sorority for women), and the Hollywood Christian Group (an organization of people in the entertainment field).

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ROJAS PINILLA, GUSTAVO Mar. 12, 1900- President of Colombia; Army officer
Address: Palacio de Gobierno, Bogotá, Colombia

After nearly five years of virtual civil war between Colombia's Conservatives and opposition Liberals, Lieutenant General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, a moderate Conservative, moved into the presidential palace on June 13, 1953 and ousted President Laureano Gómez. The general promised domestic peace and freedom and had the support of both political parties. He was proclaimed constitutional President on June 15, to fill Gómez' unexpired term.

On August 3, 1954 the National Constituent Assembly re-elected Rojas as President for a four-year term. The New York *Times* (August 4, 1954) said that the President explained that the government "had not advanced sufficiently to permit a popular election." He rules under a "State of Siege" by decree and without Congress or elections (*Political Handbook of the World,* 1956). In answer to criticism of his "dictatorial" policies and curbs on freedom of the press, Rojas set up a four-man drafting commission in January 1956 to prepare a Press

Wide World

GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA

Statute. The draft, consisting of 105 articles, was submitted to Rojas on February 21; however, no action had been taken on it, according to the New York *Times* (March 27), and censorship of newspapers in Bogotá has continued.

His Army posts included Director of Aeronautics, Chief of Staff and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He also served as Colombian delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington, D.C. in 1952. In the last year of President Mariano Ospina Pérez' administration—1949—General Rojas was Minister of Communications.

Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was born in Tunja, Department of Boyacá on March 12, 1900. He attended grade school in Tunja and was graduated in 1915 and entered Boyacá College, where he obtained a degree in philosophy and letters in 1917. For three years he specialized in artillery at the Military Academy of Bogotá and was graduated in 1920 with the rank of second lieutenant. After serving for four years in the Army, he retired voluntarily from active service (*Quick Colombian Facts* magazine, 1955.)

He went to the United States in 1924 for a three-year engineering course at Tri-State College, Indiana and worked nights on the assembly line in an automobile plant. When he returned to Colombia with a degree in civil engineering, the Ministry of Public Works employed him as construction engineer on the Socha-Támara main road and the Velez-Chipatá and Carare highway. He re-entered the Army in 1932 as technical adviser to the National Ammunition Factory.

His background of engineering insured steady promotion, and in 1944 he was made assistant director of the War College. The following year he served as Director of Aeronautics and in 1946-47 he was commander of the First Brigade. He was transferred to the Third Brigade in 1948 and the next year was given the highest rank in the Colombian Army—lieutenant general. Also in 1949 he was appointed Minister of Communications by President Ospina.

Colombia was the only South American country to send troops to Korea, and in 1951 General Rojas spent months in that country in command of a battalion and three frigates. In 1952 he was named delegate from Colombia to the Inter-American Defense board held in Washington, D.C. *Newsweek* (June 29, 1953) said that the general was remembered in Washington as being very "pro-American and anti-Red."

Upon his return to Colombia, he was shocked to find the guerrillas still at war and the Army being forced to carry on the government's share of the fighting. In April 1953 the general planned a trip to Germany and his luggage was aboard the plane when a fellow officer brought word that Acting President Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez had orders to dismiss him from the service. The general cancelled the flight and waited. Dismissal orders were held off to avoid trouble with the Army. Gómez, it was reported, considered Rojas as a potential rival (*Time*, June 22, 1953).

Gómez had been in partial retirement for nineteen months because of illness. He emerged on June 13, ousted Urdaneta and issued dismissal orders for Rojas. Meanwhile, the general —again warned of the action—waited in battalion barracks and quietly arrested Gómez' new Minister of War when he came to take charge. Rojas then ordered tanks and troops into Bogotá, and an hour later—without a shot being fired—seized the government and put Gómez under house arrest.

That evening, the general offered the presidency to Ospina and then to Urdaneta. Both men refused, so Rojas took over and broadcast an appeal to the nation for "no more bloodshed . . . no more quarrels among the sons of Colombia." The next morning, according to the New York *Times* (June 15, 1953), General Rojas addressed a cheering crowd, estimated at 40,000, for three hours from the palace balcony. Leaders of both Conservative and Liberal parties promised their support. The general said he had seized power to stop the "unconstitutional" activities of the ousted President.

The Constituent Assembly had been called by Gómez for June 15 to revise the Constitution along totalitarian lines. Instead, the sixty-one assemblymen—many of them rightest-Conservatives like Gómez—shelved his plans, gave full support to General Rojas and inaugurated him President, pending the next general election. The new President named a Cabinet of thirteen moderate Conservatives, which included three Army officers. Under Gómez, the Liberal party had suspended operations. Reassured by Rojas, it resumed activities. Many of the guerrilla Liberal chieftains left their hideouts, turned their guns over to the Army and went home free. Others drifted to Venezuela and Ecuador. Gómez was permitted to leave the country.

Press censorship which had been in force for four years was lifted on June 30, President

Rojas told a conference of forty-eight publishers, editors and correspondents from the United States, Sam Pope Brewer (New York *Times*, August 20, 1953) reported. In the interests of peace, the President said, the government could not give up its censorship powers. Two days later the *Times* observed that the editor of *El Siglo*, a newspaper owned by Gómez, refused to print a radio speech made by Minister of the Interior Lucio Pabón Nuñez which refuted Gómez' earlier charges that he had ordered Rojas' dismissal from the Army because he had mistreated a prisoner. *El Siglo* was ordered to suspend publication. The next day the Pabón Nuñez speech appeared on the front page of the paper.

The Constituent Assembly suspended the ban on presidential re-election so that President Rojas might succeed himself, and increased the number of Assembly seats to provide for the Armed Forces, two Catholic clergymen, twelve Conservatives and an increase in Liberals from twenty-two to thirty-four (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 1, 1954). Rojas was re-elected on August 3 and inaugurated on the 7th to serve until 1958.

Later in August, Henry J. Kaiser visited Colombia and conferred with the President about a jeep factory to be located near Colombia's new steel mill at Paz del Rio. The mill, a 100 per cent Colombian enterprise, was dedicated by Rojas on October 13, 1954. The only foreign participation was through loans and technical assistance.

At the personal invitation of Rojas, David E. Lilienthal, industrial consultant and former chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and later of the Atomic Energy Commission, made two trips to Colombia. Brendan M. Jones (New York *Times*, November 29, 1954) wrote that the second visit was an on-the-spot study of a project to be modeled on the TVA system. Lilienthal's recommendations were followed and President Rojas signed into law a decree which created the Autonomous Regional Corporation of the Cauca, in the upper Cauca River Valley.

The country was still in "a state of siege" and after two years of relative press freedom, *El Tiempo*, Colombia's biggest daily was closed following Rojas' charge that the paper had reported a car-accident death as a political murder. It was noted by *Time* (August 15, 1955) that censorship began on the eve of the President's good-will visit to the Republic of Ecuador. For the four-day trip, Rojas took 115 top officials with him, installed his friend General Gabriel Paris as Acting President, formed a new Cabinet, and ordered all Bogotá bars and taverns closed.

El Tiempo remained closed, but several suspended Liberal newspapers were allowed to reopen. *Time* (January 9, 1956) reported that Rojas had fined Bogotá's *El Espectador* and Medellín's *El Correo* $2,500 each for articles regarded as "disrespectful" to the government. A "Freedom of the Press Fund" was organized and supported by public subscription to pay the fines. Both papers declined the offer. The Fund continued to collect donations for less prosperous publications.

Many Colombians justified Rojas' dictatorship, Tad Szulc (New York *Times*, January 23, 1956) commented, as preferable to a return to "the horrors of civil warfare." The President's stern military measures, he wrote, had brought the traditional Liberal-Conservative feud under partial control, although violence was still serious in parts of central Colombia. Even those who deplored Rojas' methods recalled the almost continuous bloodshed between 1819 and 1900, and believed that violent solutions were part of the national psychology. The press in the United States was particularly critical of the censorship imposed and an editorial in the New York *Times* (March 28, 1956) said that Colombia had the "unenviable distinction of providing the most bitter disappointment of the postwar era in Latin America," because of Rojas' "unwillingness to respond to the ideas of freedom and democracy that lie deep in the hearts and traditions of the Colombian people." The general claimed the press was misinformed.

At the 1956 season's opening bullfight Rojas' daughter and her husband were practically "whistled" out of the stadium, after the crowd had cheered former Liberal President Alberto Lleras Camargo. The next week, on Bullfight Day, February 5, thousands of police and government employees bought tickets, cheered President Rojas and when the oppositionists gave themselves away by "glowering silences" the official ticket-holders attacked in a "milling fury". About fifty people were injured and eight killed.

The Church newspaper *El Catolicismo* protested in a pastoral letter by Crisanto Cardinal Luque. No other newspaper was permitted to print the criticism, but a few days later *El Tiempo* reappeared as *El Intermedio* (Interlude) and *El Espectador* as *El Independiente.* The thin disguise was regarded as a pacifying measure according to *Time,* March 5, 1956.

A 2,000 word letter written from exile in Spain by the deposed Gómez assailed the Church for its support of the "tyrannical" regime of the "usurper." The publication of the letter—without editorial comment—was encouraged by President Rojas. One opinion, Tad Szulc (New York *Times*, March 22, 1956) observed, was that the letter was a "political bombshell" intended to drive a wedge between the Roman Catholic Church and the Rojas' administration. Others contended that any following Gómez still had would be lost. (Ninety-nine per cent of Colombia's over 12,000,000 population is Roman Catholic.

Gustavo Rojas Pinilla is married to Carola Correa Londoña. They have two sons, Gustavo and Carlos Julio, and a daughter María Eugenia, who is the wife of Samuel Moreno Diaz, publisher of a pro-government newspaper. María Eugenia heads a semi-government social-welfare group. Rojas is tall, well-built, has brown hair and eyes and was described by *Newsweek* as "affable, quick-smiling and quick-thinking." He speaks English, French and

ROJAS PINILLA, GUSTAVO—*Continued*

German, and has visited England, France, Germany, Spain, Canada, Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador, Japan and Korea.

He is a member of the Colombian Society of Engineers. The Grand Cross of Boyacá and the Order of the Liberator of Venezuela are among his military decorations. His favorite sports are football, boxing and tennis.

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ROSEWALL, KEN(NETH R.) Nov. 2, 1934- Tennis player

Address: b. c/o Slazenger's Proprietary, Ltd., Bowden St., Alexandria, New South Wales, Australia

One of the most dramatic matches in the history of amateur tennis took place at Forest Hills, New York, on September 9, 1956 when the Australian player Kenneth Rosewall outplayed his countryman Lew Hoad (see *C.B.*, September 1956) to win the United States singles title. The two, of almost identical age, have been friendly rivals since boyhood, and have been prominent in international tennis since 1952 as the "whiz kids." Separately and as a doubles team they were largely responsible for Australian victories over the United States in the Davis Cup contests of 1953 and 1955. In January 1953 Rosewall became the youngest player ever to win the Australian national singles championship. He won the Australian championship again in 1955, but lost that title to Hoad in 1956.

Kenneth R. Rosewall was born in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia on November 2, 1934. It has been said that "in land-rich Australia, where tennis courts sprout in people's back yards . . . youngsters are well coached as soon as they are old enough to toddle" (*Time*, September 15, 1952), and at seven Ken Rosewall was combining attendance at a Sydney public elementary school with tennis playing on a local court operated by his parents. Today they conduct a delicatessen business in a suburb of the New South Wales city.

By the time Ken was twelve he had won the first of five successive New South Wales Metropolitan Boys Championships, and with Lew Hoad, whom he had met two years earlier, aroused the interest of Sir Norman Brookes, the president of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia, who gave personal attention to their development. Rosewall and Hoad were first matched against each other when they were twelve, and in 1949, when the two boys were fourteen, they teamed to win the all-state Australian junior doubles championship, a feat to be repeated in 1952.

In 1952, when both were seventeen, Ken Rosewall took the Australian junior singles championship won in the previous year by Lew Hoad, and in the summer of that year the two were sent to England, France and the United States to gain experience in competition with foreign players. In the quarter finals of the United States national championships in September 1952, Rosewall rallied to defeat top-ranking American player, Victor Seixas, by 3-6, 6-2, 7-5, 5-7, 6-3, electrifying the onlookers with his poise, concentration, "court generalship" and "sterling backhand" (New York *Times*, September 5, 1952)

In the next round, Rosewall was eliminated by Gardnar Mulloy but in the Australian championships of January 1953, he again defeated Seixas and went on to beat Mervyn Rose 6-0, 6-3, 6-4. Rosewall then became the youngest player ever to win the Australian men's singles title. Teaming up with Lew Hoad, he also won the doubles crown.

He won the men's singles title in the French international tennis championships of May 1953 by again defeating Seixas, and with Hoad captured the doubles title. A month later, at Wimbledon, the two young Australians carried off the all-England doubles title. On September 20, 1953 the "whiz kids" together carried off the Pacific-Southwest doubles title at Los Angeles, after Seixas had lost to Rosewall in the men's singles final. Seixas had meanwhile beaten Rosewall in singles at Wimbledon and also in the U.S. national championships.

Victorious for three consecutive years over the United States in competition for the Davis Cup (the men's international tennis trophy) Australia took the courts at Melbourne in December 1953 with a defending team captained by Harry Hopman and including Mervyn Rose, Rex Hartwig, Hoad and Rosewall. Rosewall lost to Tony Trabert (see *C.B.*, July 1954) of the United States in straight sets, and because of this poor showing, Hartwig was substituted for Rosewall as Hoad's partner in the doubles. They lost to Trabert and Seixas, but Hoad outplayed Trabert in their singles contest. Rosewall saved the cup for Australia by regaining his poise and defeating Seixas for the seventh time, the score being 6-2, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In the South Australia championships in January 1954, Rosewall was restored to his doubles partnership with Hoad, and the two were victors over Trabert and Seixas; but in a singles match Trabert once again defeated Rosewall. On foreign courts during the balance of the year the Australian "twins" made a somewhat uneven record. Hoad lost to Gardnar Mulloy and Rosewall to Sweden's Sven Davidson at Paris in May. Although Rosewall "never looked better in his entire young life" (*Newsweek*, July 12, 1954) than he did in a semi-finals victory over Trabert in the all-England championships at Wimbledon early in July, he was subsequently "outpaced and outfought" 13-11, 4-6, 6-2, 9-7 by the "crafty fox of the center court," Czechoslovakian-born Jarolslav Drobny. The New York *Herald Tribune* called this "the finest Wimbledon final in many a year" (July 3, 1954).

The sole U.S. title won by Hoad and Rosewall in 1954 was the men's doubles in the Pacific-Southwest contest. In the New South Wales championships they defeated their countrymen Rose and Hartwig for the doubles title after beating Trabert and another American, Ham Richardson. Early in December, Rosewall scored in the Victorian championships singles finals at Melbourne, Australia his eighth consecutive victory over Seixas. At Sydney later in the month, however, Australia saw the Davis Cup go to the United States for the first time since 1950. In singles contests Hoad lost to Trabert and Seixas won over Rosewall. When subsequently the latter defeated Trabert, the cup had already been clinched for the United States through the triumph by Seixas and Trabert over the Australians in the first of the best-of-five series. For the Australian debacle the "iron discipline" of the non-playing captain Harry Hopman was widely blamed.

In January 1955 the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia seeded Rosewall first among the Commonwealth's singles players for the months' national championships at Adelaide, Australia. Rosewall scored one of his comparatively infrequent singles victories over his countryman Hoad 9-7, 6-4, 6-4 to become the "strong man" of Australian tennis (New York *Times*, February 1, 1955), but lost the doubles with Hoad to Trabert and Seixas. Trabert took the all-England singles championship at Wimbledon in June 1955 from Hoad.

The Davis Cup was returned to Australia late in August 1955 when Rosewall and Hoad scored decisive singles victories over Seixas and Trabert at Forest Hills, New York. The two Australians went on to win the doubles from the Americans as well. In other singles contests at Forest Hills Rosewall defeated Ham Richardson (who substituted for Trabert) 6-4, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

The rules of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia permit players to retain amateur status while holding paid jobs with sporting goods firms, and Rosewall and Hoad have been so employed since each was seventeen, the former by Slazenger's Proprietary, Ltd., and the latter as a racket salesman for Dunlop Rubber Australia, Ltd.

In 1955, after their Davis Cup triumphs, promoter Jack Kramer approached the two with offers of $50,000, plus a percentage of the "gate," to join his professional troupe on a forthcoming tour of Australia, Europe and South Africa. The "twins" reportedly signed an agreement with Kramer giving him "first call on their services" if they should decide to become professionals.

When, however, their respective sporting goods employers offered substantial increases in salary, and the Carnation Milk Company promised Rosewall "an additional job to bring his earnings up to $5,600 a year" (*Time,* October 31, 1955), they both turned down Kramer's contract. "I decided to remain an amateur for at least two more years," Rosewall was quoted.

Rosewall lost his Australian singles championship to Lew Hoad 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5 in a closely contested match at Brisbane, Australia on January 30, 1956. In the all-England finals at Wimbledon on July 6 he was again defeated (6-2, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4) by Hoad for the men's singles title. Hoad had meanwhile won the French singles championship and now needed only the U.S. title to "reach the top pedestal of tennis," a feat previously accomplished only by Don Budge of the United States in 1938.

Wide World

KEN ROSEWALL

In August 1956 Rosewall lost to Ham Richardson in the Eastern Grass Courts championship at South Orange, New Jersey. Later in the same month he defeated Richardson 6-0, 8-6, 6-2 in an invitation tournament at Newport, Rhode Island. Still later in August, on the Longwood courts at Brookline, Massachusetts, Hoad and Rosewall defeated Seixas and Richardson 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4 to capture the U.S. national doubles championship.

In the national singles championship at Forest Hills in September 1956, Rosewall successively eliminated Arthur Larsen, Hugh Stewart, Richard Savitt and Victor Seixas, to meet (September 9) his countryman Lew Hoad in the first American singles final between foreign players since 1933. Ken lost the first set 4-6, then came from behind to win the next three sets 6-2, 6-3, 6-3 in a "madcap lightning-fast duel" in which "the shots were taken out of the air with rapidity and radiance" despite a strong wind. "Rosewall's backhand has been rated the best in amateur tennis," Allison Danzig commented. "It was not Rosewall's backhand alone, but the accumulative pressure of his whole game that started Hoad on the road to defeat" (New York *Times*, September 10, 1956).

Following his victory at Forest Hills, Rosewall was defeated by Herb Flam in the Pacific-Southwest tennis championships on September 23, 1956 in Los Angeles. Flam won in a three-hour match with a score of 4-6, 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5 at the Los Angeles Tennis Club. The

ROSEWALL, KEN—*Continued*

same day Rosewall and Hoad won the doubles by defeating Ulf Schmidt of Sweden and Bob Perry of West Los Angeles 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

"Slight, freckle-faced" Ken Rosewall has black hair, hazel-blue eyes, an "unassuming and approachable manner" and a "wide, quick smile" (New York *Times*, September 10, 1956). He weighs 145 pounds and is five feet seven and three-quarter inches tall. His principal hobby is his collection of records; he "likes Mario Lanza, but his general preference is for piano selections."

On October 6, 1956 he married Wilma McIver at Brisbane. They met when both were playing in a junior tennis match.

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ROUTLEY, T(HOMAS) CLARENCE

(rōt'lĭ) Mar. 11, 1889- Association executive; physician

Address: b. 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada; h. 17 Heathdale Rd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Unofficially titled "Medicine's Ambassador to the World," Dr. T. Clarence Routley holds both England's and Canada's highest medical office. On June 20, 1955 he donned the gown, cap and chain of these offices to preside over the joint convention of the British Medical Association and Canadian Medical Association held at Toronto, Ontario. He is the second Canadian in the thirty-one years of their affiliation to hold the presidency of both associations. Dr. Routley has practiced little medicine during his notable career of over three decades as general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, but has concentrated his energies instead on the organizational aspects of the medical profession. From 1947 to 1951 he served as chairman of the council of the World Medical Association.

DR. T. CLARENCE ROUTLEY

(On June 13, 1956 Dr. Renaud Lemiex of Quebec succeeded Dr. Routley to the CMA presidency.)

Born in Victoria county, Ontario, on March 11, 1889, Thomas Clarence Routley is the son of Obadiah W. and Eliza (Silverwood) Routley. His primary and secondary education was in the Lindsay, Ontario public schools and at Parkdale Collegiate School in Toronto. Although his early ambition had been to be an actuary, he graduated in medicine in 1915 with the M.B. degree from the University of Toronto.

He went overseas with the Imperial Forces in the Royal Army Medical Corps in 1915. While training with that group in England he fell from his horse, and when he returned to duty as a doctor he was judged unfit for active service and was attached to the base staff. After two years he transferred to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, where he stayed during 1917 and 1918. The liaison work that he carried out between the medical corps of the two armies is said to have considerably influenced him in his future.

At the end of the war Routley returned to Canada and accepted the position of secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, a position that he held until 1938. His official duties growing, Routley was appointed general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association in 1923 and served with distinction for thirty-one years. He returned to the University of Toronto and received the M.D. degree in 1930.

For three years during World War II Routley was stationed in Ottawa as executive director of the Medical Procurement and Assignment Board. With the cessation of hostilities in 1945, Dr. Routley was made a Commander of the British Empire for his war service.

When the constitution for the World Health Organization was being prepared in 1946, he was appointed medical adviser to the Canadian delegation. WHO, a specialized agency of the United Nations, was formally established on April 7, 1948 with twenty-six member nations and has as its purpose "to aid attainment by all peoples of highest possible level of health" (*Information Please Almanac*). Since its founding Routley has acted from time to time in an advisory capacity to that organization and on several occasions has served as Canadian delegate to WHO conferences. In 1952 he was appointed a member of the advisory panel on professional and technical education.

Also in 1946 he was chairman of the organizing committee to establish the World Medical Association. This organization represents 750,000 doctors in forty-five countries. In Dr. Routley's words, "The World Health Organization without the World Medical Association would be like a power line without the power." He has been most active with this group in the past, being made chairman of the council of the World Medical Association in 1947 and subsequently being re-elected each year until the completion of his fourth term in 1951 when he retired as chairman. At this time he accepted the appointment of honorary consultant general to the World Medical Association.

In July 1953 Dr. Routley became president-elect of the British Medical Association. He retired as general secretary of the Canadian Medical Association in June 1954 and in the same year was made president-elect of the Canadian Medical Association. As president of both the British and Canadian societies, Dr. Routley is expected to spend much of his time in England during his term in office. In his new position "he will continue to agitate for the cause which, in the last few years, has become most important to him, the raising of health standards in backward countries" (Ken W. MacTaggart in the Toronto *Globe and Mail,* June 20, 1955).

Devoting his career to the organizational aspects of the medical profession, he has traveled extensively to attend conventions and organizational meetings in foreign countries. Since World War II he has crossed the Atlantic forty times and has made about six trips around the world. Routley, as *Saturday Night* (June 11, 1955) describes him, seems to have something of the medical missionary in him for he has said that he has derived the most satisfaction from his work with the World Medical Association. A religious man himself, he admires the lives of Sir Wilfred Grenfell and Dr. Albert Schweitzer. He is preparing several books—one autobiographical and the other dealing with the early history of Canadian medicine.

Saturday Night also noted that "he is careful . . . not to express any opinions on the rival merits of voluntary and state medicine though he is in the somewhat anomalous position of presiding over associations that operate under both systems. He stresses only that three factors must be balanced—the quality and the cost of the service and the long-term effects on the future of medicine."

Among the honors conferred on Routley are LL.D. degrees from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, awarded in 1931, and Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia, awarded in October 1953. He has received the Medal of Honour of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association (November 1952) and the F.N.G. Starr Award of the Canadian Medical Association. In 1930 he became the first elected charter member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

A member of the Toronto Rotary Club, Dr. Routley wrote an article for *The Rotarian* (April 1955), "If I Were a Newspaperman," in which he outlined the creed he would follow in publishing a paper. He described newspaper publishing as "one of the most powerful forces known to mankind" and discussed the opportunity of the newspaperman "to influence public opinion, to create good will or bad, to elevate or depress the moral tone of the community, and to promote world understanding and peace."

Dr. Routley belongs to the Medical Institute of Canada, the York and Granite clubs and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity. He is a member of the United Church of Canada. He married Florence Johnston in Toronto on July 1, 1916. They have three daughters, Muriel, Marianne, and Patricia, and a son, Eric. Dr. Routley has a farm near Toronto where he pursues his interest in trees, horses, and the piano. He also enjoys golf. He is an "itinerant" reader, keeping a revolving table of twenty or thirty books from Aristotle to *The Art of Living.*

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ROYDEN, (AGNES) MAUDE 1876-July 30, 1956 English preacher; Britain's first woman Doctor of Divinity; active in women's suffrage movement; granted a special license to preach by Church of England; assistant preacher, City Temple, London (1917-20); awarded D.D. degree by Glasgow University (1931); author of many inspirational books; in *A Threefold Cord* (1947) she told of her marriage to the Rev. George W. H. Shaw. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p25 Jl 30 '56

RUNBECK, MARGARET LEE Jan. 25, 1910-Sept. 30, 1956 Author; wrote sixteen novels and over 250 short stories and articles; visited India in behalf of the U.S. State Department's Point IV program and for the Committee on World Literacy and wrote *The Year of Love* (Houghton Mifflin, 1956) based on her observations there; among her books are *The Great Answer, Hope of Earth* and *A Hungry Man Dreams,* which were best sellers. See *Current Biography Yearbook* 1952 and *Wilson Library Bulletin* (Feb.) 1952.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 O 1 '56

RUSSELL, WILLIAM F(LETCHER) May 18, 1890-Mar. 26, 1956 Educator; government official; for more than thirty years associated with Teachers College of Columbia University, as professor of education (beginning in 1923), dean (1927-49), and president (1949-54); appointed deputy director in 1954 of the U.S. Foreign Operations Administration, now the International Cooperation Administration. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times Mr 27 '56

SAARINEN, ALINE B(ERNSTEIN LOUCHHEIM) (sä′rĭ-nĕn) Mar. 25, 1914- Art critic

Address: b. c/o New York Times, 229 W. 43d St., New York 36; h. Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

One of the seven art critics to receive the Frank Jewett Mather Citation on January 29, 1954 for excellence in the field of newspaper and magazine criticism was Aline B. Louchheim, associate art critic for the New York *Times*. On February 8, 1954 she married Eero Saarinen, the noted architect, and has continued writing for the *Times* under the name Aline B. Saarinen. Before joining the *Times* in 1947 she had been managing editor of *Art News* magazine and had written a book *5,000 Years of Art,* and a variety of magazine articles dealing largely with modern art as an interpretation of contemporary life. For her criticism of the art shown at the Venice Biennial Exhibition in 1950 she won a first prize.

Aline Bernstein was born in New York City on March 25, 1914, one of the three children of the late Allen Milton Bernstein and Irma (Lewyn) Bernstein (now Mrs G. Richard Davis). When Aline was nine years old she visited Europe with her family. Her elder brother, who was interested in the theatre and had worked with Norman Bel Geddes on his settings for *The Miracle* during school weekends, was her guide and interpreter of Gothic cathedrals and French chateaux, and she began then, she says, to take a serious interest in art and architecture.

New York Times

ALINE B. SAARINEN

She attended Fieldston School in New York City, and was graduated in 1931. Entering Vassar College, she majored in English and art. With the background of art appreciation that she had absorbed in Europe during several visits, her art courses determined her choice of a career. The courses she took with John McAndrew and Agnes Rindge, were, she believes, particularly influential. She became art critic of the *Vassar Miscellany News,* and in her senior year, editor of the yearbook *Vassarion.* She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, was awarded a Vassar College Fellowship and was graduated in June 1935 with a B.A. degree.

She began her graduate study in the fall of 1935 at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. Lorenzo Rodríguez was the subject of her thesis and she received her master's degree in 1939. For a period during World War II she postponed her career to serve as executive secretary for the Allegheny County rationing board in Pittsburgh, and later as nurse's aide in Washington, D.C. In February 1944 she went to work as an assistant on *Art News* magazine in New York.

During her first two years with *Art News,* Mrs. Louchheim wrote news and commentary on current gallery and museum exhibits. Early in 1946, she became managing editor and began writing articles under her by-line. "One more Carnegie" (*Art News,* November 1946), representative of her work in this period, was keynoted by the statement, "All a great work asks of you is an open and receptive mind."

Her article, "Art is not Exclusive" (*House Beautiful,* March 1947), contrasted the era of millionaire collectors with their "old masters" and "gallery treasures" with the increasing number of one-picture purchasers and credited advertising and museums as partly responsible for interpreting art and spreading its appreciation.

To mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, *Art News* sponsored Mrs. Louchheim's book, *5,000 Years of Art* (Howell, Soskin, 1946). The book contained photographs and reproductions of a variety of sculpture, lithographs, paintings, ceramics, etc., dating from 3,000 B.C. to 1946, along with commentary classifying the works and naming the museums in New York City where they were on permanent exhibit.

The New York *Times* (March 23, 1947) review of the book called it a pioneering job in selection and reproduction and termed it "a superior New York guide book," a reflection of personal experience rather than a catalogue of art. *Theatre Arts* (April 1947) described it as "a capsule of art," and praised the author for limiting herself to a comprehensive view of works readily available to the art lover in New York City.

The following December (1947) Mrs. Louchheim became associate art editor and art critic for the New York *Times*. Her articles have since appeared frequently in the Sunday art section where she has reviewed exhibits and discussed current issues of the art world. In addition, her numerous Sunday *Times Magazine* articles have often reflected her special interest in modern art. Representative titles include "The ABC (or XYZ) of Abstract Art" (August 22, 1948) and "Modern Art—Not So Modern" (November 21, 1948).

In her article, "Contemporary Art in New York" (*Atlantic Monthly,* December 1950), Mrs. Louchheim described the artist-jury national competition being held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art that winter as representative of "a new conciliatory attitude toward contemporary American painters," and noted that several of the best avant-garde artists had "childishly" refused to compete because of "conservative jurymen," while the juries were prepared to "fall over backward" to favor modernism. She expressed the opinion that abstract art was here to stay, and explained, "In a world where science has taught us to think in terms of symbols and relationships, such a means of expression seems to have increasing validity."

"Art Before and After Taxes" (*House and Garden*, June 1951) was a survey by Mrs. Louchheim of the evolution of taste among American collectors during the past fifty years, from Raphael's Madonnas to Jackson Pollock's "patterns." Some of her articles for the *Times Magazine* have also been in an historical vein. These have included "Robust Artists of a Robust Age" (February 18, 1951); "The Most Famous Unknown Sculptor" (May 13, 1951), a tribute to the late James Earle Fraser; "Forgotten Men of American Art" (September 30, 1951), and "Profile of Whistler's Mother" (February 14, 1954), a history of the famous painting told against the background of the artist's relationship with his mother.

Discussing "Our Cultural Pattern: 1929—and Today" in the New York *Times Magazine* (October 28, 1954), Mrs. Saarinen compared the changes in art tastes during the quarter-century since the Museum of Modern Art held its first exhibition. She pointed out that the distinction between Europe and America in art and architecture has become negligible. "There is 'one world' in art. But . . . there is today no real avant-garde movement. There is, instead, what might be called 'progressive' or 'modern' art. Not . . . breaking fresh ground but the taking of forward steps." She credits the museums in influencing the taste of the public and educating it in understanding and acceptance of art.

She discussed the functions of museums in her article "Museums: Credits and Debits" (New York *Times Magazine*, October 7, 1956) and noted that in 1910 there were 600 museums in the United States. Today, there are over 3,000, with an annual attendance of over 60,000,000. One-third of them are devoted to art, over one-third to natural history, one-tenth to science and the remainder to specialized industrial or general interests.

In reviewing Edward Steichen's exhibition of photographs, *Family of Man,* which was shown at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and then toured the United States, Aline Saarinen wrote an article "The Camera Versus the Artist" (New York *Times,* February 6, 1955) in which she concluded: "That each of the art forms of painting and photography is most forcible and effective when it is truest to itself is perhaps the lesson of the *Family of Man*. . . . Let them not resent the fact that his folk-art, as all folk-art always is, is replete with easily assimilable emotional impact. Let them [the painters] instead be reinforced in their conviction that they have no responsibility toward depicting the outward appearance of the world. . . . Theirs is the prerogative to invent and create the image and to write the text which conveys the significance. But let them also be reminded by this exhibition that communication of emotion is at the basis of any art."

In other articles which she has written for the New York *Times Magazine* she has explored such subjects as contemporary stage setting design ("Script to Stage: Case History of a Set," December 9, 1951); outstanding modern architects ("Now Saarinen — the Son," April 26, 1953); and American art as good-will ambassador abroad ("Cultural Diplomacy: An Art We Neglect," January 3, 1954).

In *Now Saarinen—the Son,* Mrs. Louchheim wrote of the architect Eero Saarinen (See *Current Biography* October, 1949) (whom she has since married), analyzing his work, and tracing the influence on him of his famous father, the late Eliel Saarinen. She described the younger Saarinen as "a disciplined realist." "His buildings," she wrote, "which interlock form, honest functional solutions and structural clarity, become an expression of our way of life."

Her article "Cultural Diplomacy: An Art We Neglect" was an amplification of her coverage of the International Exhibition of Modern Art held in São Paulo, Brazil, late in 1953. She pointed out that the artists shown —except for those from the United States— were sponsored by their governments and that the event offered an opportunity for the artists as well as their countries "to win friends and influence allies." (Private American groups had selected the American works and paid their way to Brazil.)

For her criticism of the modern art shown at the Venice Biennial Exhibition of 1950 Mrs. Louchheim received the first prize of 100,000 lira. The Frank Jewett Mather Citation which she was awarded on January 29, 1954 for art criticism in magazines and newspapers was presented by the College Art Association of America.

Aline Bernstein was married to Joseph H. Louchheim on June 17, 1935 and they were divorced in 1951. There are two children, Donald, born in 1937, and Hal, born in 1939. She married Eero Saarinen on February 8, 1954. They have one child, Eames. The Saarinen home is in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; it is "a made-over, nine-room Victorian farmhouse," reports *Time* (July 2, 1956) "1860 vintage, smoothed off, brightened and painted white inside." Mrs. Saarinen is five feet, four and a half inches tall and weighs 121 pounds, has gray-blue eyes and blonde hair and has been described as "attractive, alert and popular with artists." Politically, she is an independent Democrat.

Reference

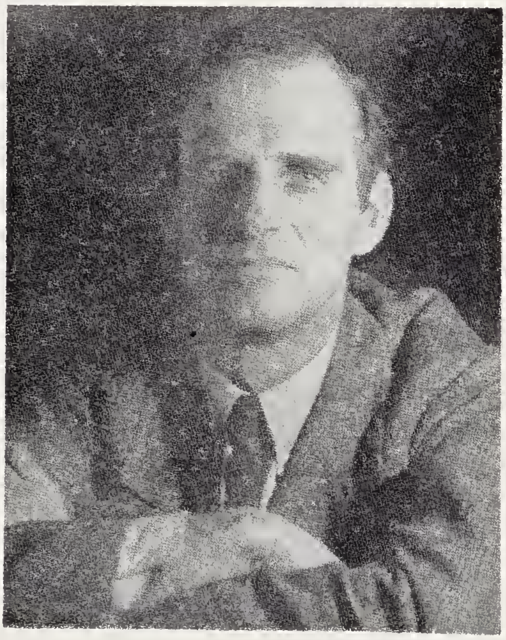
Time 68:57+ Jl 2 '56 por

SAARINEN, MRS. EERO *See* Saarinen, Aline B(ernstein Louchheim)

SAGENDORPH, ROBB (HANSELL) (săg'ĕn-dôrf) Nov. 20, 1900- Editor; publisher

Address: b. Yankee, Inc., Dublin, N.H.

Now in its 164th continuous year of publication, *The Old Farmer's Almanac(k)* is the oldest American periodical appearing in its original format and still carries a small hole through a corner of its elaborately engraved straw-colored cover to facilitate its being hung on a kitchen nail. Although his name occurs nowhere in its 120 pages, Robb Sagendorph, the tenth editor and publisher of the *Almanac*, is the man responsible for its current record annual circulation of about 1,000,000 copies, which sell for twenty-five cents apiece. Since acquiring publication rights of this "compendium of wit, wisdom and weather" in 1939, Sagendorph has sought to retain, and in some instances to revive, the traditions that give it an old-fashioned flavor while keeping farmers, seafarers, fishermen and tourists abreast of the latest scientific information of interest to them. In doing so, he has gained most of his subscriptions from city dwellers apparently nostalgic for rural recipes, anecdotes, photographs, and such other "pleasantries" as riddles and old wives' tales.



Arthur Griffin

ROBB SAGENDORPH

Famous throughout the country for the "uncanny" accuracy of its weather predictions, *The Old Farmer's Almanac* "hit the bull's eye," as the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (March 29, 1956) pointed out, when it forecast that 1955-56 would have "as severe a winter as any of the twentieth century." According to Sagendorph, a "secret formula" for weather prediction has been followed by *Almanac* editors since the Massachusetts stationer Robert Bailey Thomas founded the publication in 1792—five years after the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. It thus predated the establishment of the U.S. Weather Bureau by about 100 years and the Department of Agriculture, also interested in weather forecasting, by seventy years. Sagendorph's company, Yankee, Inc., also publishes the regional monthly magazine *Yankee*.

Robb Hansell Sagendorph, the son of George Adam and Jane Cooper (Hansell) Sagendorph, was born in Newton Centre, Massachusetts on November 20, 1900. He has three sisters. Having come from Holland to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, his forebears made their homes in the Hudson River Valley and their descendants fought in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather was an inventor and founder of a steel-fabricating business which was later developed by Robb Sagendorph's father into a company with headquarters in Boston and plants in Philadelphia, Jersey City and Parkersburg, West Virginia. On his mother's side of the family, he is distantly related to Abraham Lincoln.

In his boyhood Robb often vacationed at his family's country place near Peterborough, New Hampshire. He attended Noble and Greenough School in Dedham, Massachusetts and then Harvard University, where he became business manager of the *Harvard Lampoon*. After graduation in 1922 he took courses at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in preparation for entering his father's company.

For about seven years Sagendorph worked in the steel-processing business, mainly in New York City. He also spent some time in Latin America in connection with developing an export department. When the company merged with a larger firm in 1929, he decided to change his type of work and way of living, and accordingly moved to Dublin, New Hampshire to begin a career as a farmer and a writer. "The only time I made any money farming was when [Secretary of Agriculture] Henry Wallace paid off on not growing pigs," he has said. "But in four years I did fill a couple of trunks with unpublished manuscripts" (*Collier's*, November 25, 1950).

A chance conversation one day in March 1935 with a local printer led Sagendorph to feel that the time had come for him to launch a project he had long been planning—a monthly magazine with poems, stories and articles about New England. The first issue of *Yankee*, as the magazine was called, made its appearance in September 1935 and was published by Yankee, Inc., of which Sagendorph was president and director and which established its editorial office in a 200-year-old cottage in the heart of the small town of Dublin. While *Yankee* became a literary success, it remained a financial failure for several years; but following its revival after suspension of publication during World War II, it began to show a profit. "*Yankee* is regional for New England in the same sense that the *New Yorker* is regional for New York," Sagendorph has explained; and in 1956 it has a national circulation of about 40,000 copies monthly.

Yankee, Inc., purchased the publishing rights of *The Old Farmer's Almanac* in 1939 from the Boston firm Little, Brown & Company, which for about four years had been trying to "modernize" the *Almanac*. (The publication's current copyright is owned by the heirs of Carrol Swan, named on the current title page.) When Sagendorph took over the *Almanac*, its paid sale was under 100,000 copies. Its expected paid sale for 1957 is about 1,000,000.

As the tenth editor and publisher of *The Old Farmer's Almanac* since its founding by Robert B. Thomas in 1792, Sagendorph sought to restore its identifying old-time tone and quality. He imitated in part the phraseology of its early editors and reprinted woodcuts similar to those which had appeared in the *Almanac* more than a century ago. The 1956 issue, for example, contains five woodcuts made for an edition of *Gulliver's Travels* by Abel Bowen, who in 1809 drew the Father Time woodcut which still adorns the *Almanac* title page.

Among the changes that the *Almanac* had undergone during its years of publication by Little, Brown & Company had been the introduction of official U.S. Weather Bureau tables to predict the weather in place of the formula worked out by Abe Weatherwise as early as 1784 and subsequently used by *Almanac* editors. "When I took over the *Almanac*," Sagendorph has said, "I made a study of the files back to 1792 and I discovered the secret weather formula. . . . I have been able to improve it because of modern information regarding the sun's rays, the rate at which the arctic icecap is melting and the significance of weather cycles generally. As a result of these studies, I'm convinced there is a way to peg the weather fairly well" (*Saturday Evening Post*, November 20, 1954).

He recalls that during World War II, "the Government's Office of War Censorship pulled our 1943 edition off the newsstands, fearing that our weather data might give aid and comfort to the enemy" (*Scholastic*, March 1, 1956). (Sagendorph, incidentally, served from 1942 to 1945 as a resident analyst in the Office of Censorship in New York City.)

Besides being responsible for the Abe Weatherwise forecasts, Sagendorph writes two-thirds or more of the contents of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*. The complicated astronomical calculations are prepared by Loring B. Andrews, formerly of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory. Associate editor Benjamin Rice, a Peterborough farmer, writes the Farmer's Calendar as well as Anecdotes & Pleasantries and Agricultural Science.

The calendar pages, illustrated with zodiac drawings made by Hammatt Billings in 1853, are hand-set by a Boston firm which for more than 100 years has owned the face type. David Morton composes a brief poem appropriate to each month. For March 1956, for example, he wrote:

"The way of it was wind, roaring!
And branches groaning in the tortured hour.
Who would have thought, such prelude, then,
Would mean, at last, a flower!"

The *Almanac*'s "new, useful and entertaining matter" includes a list of principal holidays, planting dates, various kitchen hints and recipes, motor vehicle laws, digest of fish and game laws, gestation and reproduction tables, and postal rates. Sagendorph's extensive research provides also many sundry articles, sayings, poems and stories pertaining to country living.

Some of the philosophy of the *Almanac* and of its publisher can be seen in a quotation from a recent article which Sagendorph wrote for *This Week* (March 4, 1956): "Yet there seems to be a connection between this miserable [March] weather and mankind's progress. . . . I believe that the weather too is part of God's great creative plan for the Universe, a plan with forces perhaps little understood but plain to all who would read them. . . . Through last winter's rotting leaves the sharp spears of the crocus and daffodil come to mount anew their emblems of smiling beauty. Birds take wing from other lands to join us in the poetry of the season. Only to be alive in March is to be born again." Other *This Week* articles in which he praises special days of the year are "For Dreams" (June 24, 1956), "For Laughter" (September 16, 1956), and "For Quiet" (December 9, 1956).

In local civil affairs Sagendorph is moderator and chairman of the board of selectmen of Dublin. His political party is the Republican. He has been a director of the Penn Metal Company since 1942 and belongs to the American Metallurgical Society. Other organizations of which he is a member include the National Grange and the American Rocket Society. His clubs are the Country (Brookline, Massachusetts) and Harvard (New York City).

Robb Sagendorph married Beatrix Thorne on October 27, 1928 and has two daughters, Jane Thorne and Lorna (both graduates of Radcliffe College), and a granddaughter. The tall (six feet three and one half inches), "lanky" publisher is described in the *Saturday Evening Post* as "an unreconstructed individualist, a gentle man and witty, with a touch of mysticism and a strong dash of showmanship within the limits of staid New England tradition. He is also a kind of purposeful eccentric; a determined rebel who often scoffs at modern ways, ribs the pundits of the scientific world when they wander off base."

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SALOMON, HENRY, JR. Mar. 17, 1917-

Producer; writer

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Credited with developing "a growing and infinitely new form of art—the television documentary film in depth," Henry Salomon, Jr., first won recognition for the National Broadcasting Company award-winning series *Victory At Sea*, showing U.S. Navy operations in World War II. He has been called "probably television's most prodigious searcher for old newsreels." He is currently producer and co-

HENRY SALOMON, JR.

writer of NBC-TV's *Project 20* film series depicting the outstanding influences on twentieth-century man. This project, which will extend over several years, was called by television critic Harriet Van Horne (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 3, 1955) "just about the most exciting enterprise on the TV planning boards."

Among the "telementaries" produced by Salomon are: *Nightmare in Red,* on Russia from the Czarist regime to the present, over the NBC-TV network on *Armstrong Circle Theatre* on December 27, 1955 and repeated on January 24, 1956; and *The Twisted Cross,* depicting the rise and fall of Adolf Hitler. Salomon was co-author with Richard Hanser of the NBC-TV documentary *Three, Two, One-Zero* on atomic energy, televised September 3, 1954. This was the first television film to win the annual Robert J. Flaherty award, named in honor of the late documentary film producer.

Henry Salomon, Jr., (nicknamed "Pete") was born on March 17, 1917, in Providence, Rhode Island, the son of Henry Salomon, Sr. and Lucia Angell (Capwell) Salomon. He was reared in his native city, attending elementary schools there. For his high school education, he went to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1935. Four years at Harvard College followed, where he majored in English drama and history, and received a B.S. degree in 1939. Influencing him in his choice of lifework were Charles Brackett of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the playwright S. N. Behrman, the poet Archibald MacLeish, and General David Sarnoff, former president of the National Broadcasting Company and now chairman of the board of Radio Corporation of America.

His first job was radio writing for NBC in New York City, from 1939 to 1941, and concurrently doing free-lance newspaper writing for the Providence *Journal.* He then entered the U.S. Navy as yeoman, first class, in World War II, and was assigned to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Washington (D.C.) on special duty.

In September 1942 he held the rank of ensign, and his duties included producing the Navy radio show *Victory at Home.* His next assignment, which extended from 1942 to 1948, was collaborating on an official fourteen-volume *History of United States Naval Operations in World War II* with the historian Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison (see *C.B.,* October 1951). During this project he traveled "worldwide."

The purpose of this history, declares William Reitzel (*American Historical Review,* October 1947), was "to tell a complex and technical story to a large audience, keeping in due relation the big far-ranging factors and the efforts of thousands of individuals." In 1948 Salomon was relieved from active Navy duty with the rank of lieutenant commander, and spent a year in Europe as a free-lance writer.

During this year he conceived the idea of a "telementary," documenting the U.S. Navy's operations in World War II. For three years he looked at millions of feet of film on the subject, searching in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and India. Then, in 1951, he presented his plan to Robert Sarnoff, director of unit productions for NBC which, in January of that year, provided him with a budget for the project, as well as a special production unit.

"The first thing we had to do," states Salomon, "was set up an index system of 60,000 cards just to be able to figure out what film we could throw away. We had to eliminate 99.9 per cent of the 60,000,000 feet at our disposal" (New York *Times,* October 26, 1952). After he provided the theme for each of twenty-six weekly half-hour episodes planned for the telementary, his assistant, Isaac Kleinerman, selected 2,377 feet of film from an approximate 50,000 feet to present "the proper mood and feeling for a particular episode."

For the telementary Richard Rodgers composed a thirteen-hour symphonic score, arranged for the NBC Symphony Orchestra by Robert Russell Bennett. "The sounds of crickets and frogs on Guadalcanal, blend right into the music," wrote Val Adams in the New York *Times* (October 26, 1952). The filmed history, which started its twenty-six-week run over NBC-TV Channel 4 from 3 to 3:30 P.M. on October 26, 1952, and was produced in cooperation with the U.S. Navy Department, cost NBC about $500,000. "It cost producer Salomon some four years of work" (*Newsweek,* November 10, 1952).

"When it was ready," Salomon recalled, "Not a sponsor could be found to back it. The show went on the network sustaining. . . That was five years ago, and nobody any longer doubts the mass appeal of the program . . . it has found a . . . varied sponsorship—super markets and oil companies, labor unions and banks, and many others in 139 markets. The film has been written about in glowing terms in every type of publication. On a cumulative basis *Victory at Sea* has been seen by . . . millions." His programs have found large audiences in the face of all objections because, he believes, "they draw their sustenance from the vital fermenting stuff of the times we live in, the drama of actual life."

Television critic Jack Gould wrote in the New York *Times* (December 7, 1952) that *Victory at Sea* is an example of the motion picture "treated as a creative art in its own right. . ." And *TV Guide* (April 16, 1953) affirmed "this is undoubtedly one TV program which can be repeated year after year. It should also find its niche in the schoolroom and in Navy training."

Nearly two years later, in July 1954, the film division of the National Broadcasting System produced a compressed hour and one-half version for the movies of the twenty-six half-hour television series, *Victory at Sea,* shown at the Trans-Lux Sixtieth Street Theatre in New York City. It is now in its sixth showing in movie theatres throughout the United States, as reported by Salomon in *Variety* (July 25, 1956).

In June 1955 the TV version was purchased from NBC by WPIX for presentation on that network in the fall of that year. The "much-decorated" telementary received among its honors the Peabody award, Sylvania award, Christophers award, Freedoms Foundation award, the Radio-TV Life award and the Variety award.

Of the television script *Three, Two, One-Zero* which Salomon co-authored and produced as chief of the National Broadcasting Company's documentary film unit in 1954 John Crosby claims there are "flights of prose the like of which I've never heard before on TV, some of it lovely and some of it just a little too lush for its own good" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 17, 1954). He declares "the H bomb pictures . . . alone made [the film] worth watching."

To assemble the telementary, *Nightmare in Red,* for the NBC-TV *Project 20* series, first presented on December 27, 1955, Salomon spent six months searching public and private film collections in Europe and America for material, 90 per cent of which had not been shown publicly before. In the *Reporter* (November 17, 1955) Marya Mannes described the impact of the one-hour TV film as "a shaking experience. . . It shows with searing finality the evil of totalitarianism." John Crosby called the documentary "about 75 per cent as good as it could have been," (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 30, 1955). After the first showing of *Nightmare in Red* the advertising manager of Armstrong Cork Company, its sponsor, said: "In the history of this company, no effort of ours has ever provoked so much favorable response from so many thoughtful people" (*Variety,* July 25, 1956). It won for the program the highest Trendex rating of the season.

Salomon gains his effects by mingling occurrences that have been preserved on film with dramatized sequences. "No actor could depict infamy as convincingly as a real life Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler or Streicher," wrote J. P. Stanley (New York *Times,* March 15, 1956) in reviewing *The Twisted Cross.* "But the scenes [including studio inserts and impounded German films] were thought-compelling and disturbing reminders of a time of dark despair . . . a vigorous antidote for complacency." The program was sponsored by C. J. La Roche and the Norelco Company. It won the largest audience ever to see a documentary. The Nielsen rating was 32.4.

On October 16, 1956 NBC-TV presented the first of three telecasts forming a trilogy of United States history from 1914 to Pearl Harbor. The initial program deals with *The Great War*; the second, scheduled for December 6, concerns Austria's independence and is entitled *Call To Freedom,* and set to Beethoven's opera *Fidelio,* recorded by the Vienna Opera Orchestra.

Salomon is the author of the articles "Historian at War" (*Harvard Alumni Bulletin,* February 22, 1947) and "Assignment in Japan" (*U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings,* August 1948). He received a U.S. Navy Commendation for his work as collaborator in the fourteen-volume history of this country's naval operations in World War II.

Salomon, who is a bachelor, is six feet tall, weighs 150 pounds, and has brown hair and eyes. He is an independent voter and his church affiliation is Congregational. Among his organization memberships he lists the Army and Navy Club (Washington, D.C.), the Harvard Club (New York City), and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. His hobbies are reading and attending the theatre.

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Who's Who in America (Sup. Mr '52)

SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT (sôl'tŭn-stôl) Sept. 1, 1892- U. S. Senator from Massachusetts; lawyer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 2320 Tracy Pl., Washington 8, D.C.; Dover, Mass.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1944.

Now in his third term, ending in January 1961, in the U. S. Senate, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts holds the important positions of Republican whip in the upper chamber of Congress and assistant Republican Senate leader. He is generally regarded as a liberal Republican because of his stand on civil liberties and international cooperation, a reputation with which he was first elected to Congress, in 1944, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who resigned. At that time Saltonstall was serving his fifth year as Governor of Massachusetts.

At the opening of Congress in January 1956 Saltonstall, an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee (chairman

Wide World

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

in 1953-54), was one of the first Senators to make known his support of the Administration in the controversial foreign aid issue. With Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, he took a strong stand in defense of Eisenhower's request for an increase in foreign aid funds from $2,700,000,000 to $4,900,000,000.

A descendant of English and Irish settlers of colonial America, Leverett Saltonstall was born to Richard Middlecott and Eleanor (Brooks) Saltonstall in the Boston, Massachusetts suburb of Chestnut Hill on September 1, 1892. Among his forebears were eight Governors of Massachusetts, and his great-grandfather, Leverett Saltonstall, served in the U. S. Congress as Representative from Massachusetts from 1838 to 1843. His family is reputedly one of the wealthiest in Massachusetts.

Young Leverett prepared for college at Noble and Greenough School in Dedham, and upon graduation in 1910 he entered Harvard University. He joined the Hasty Pudding and the Porcellian Club and made his record in athletics on the ice hockey squad and the varsity crew. Like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, he decided upon law as a career and after receiving his B.A. degree in 1914, he attended Harvard Law School for his LL.B. degree, granted in 1917.

In World War I he served as first lieutenant in the 301 field artillery, seventy-sixth division during 1917-18, and spent about half a year in France. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1919, he entered law practice with his uncle, Endicott P. Saltonstall, in Boston as an attorney and trustee, and also became director of several companies. He began his association with Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt in 1921 and was a partner of that law firm from 1926 to 1928.

Meanwhile, he had entered politics as the successful candidate for the Newton, Massachusetts board of aldermen, and during his two-year term (1920-22) in that office, he became assistant district attorney for Middlesex county (1921-22). With his election to the state legislature in 1923, he entered upon thirteen years of service in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which he was speaker from 1929 to 1936.

Although defeated for the post of lieutenant governor in 1936, two years later he made known his gubernatorial candidacy and in the fall of 1938 won a substantial victory over James Michael Curley of Boston. Saltonstall's re-election in 1940 (when Democratic Presidential candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, carried the state by some 137,000 votes) and again in 1942 made him Governor of Massachusetts for the longest period in more than ninety years. During his administration, from 1939 to 1944, he also held the chairmanship of the New England Governors' Conference and in 1944 was chairman of the National Governors' Conference. In the spring of 1944 he gave the keynote address at the Michigan Republican Convention in Detroit.

Massachusetts prepared to solve some of the problems of World War II by setting up an industrial defense committee in 1940 to expedite production of war goods. Its committee on public safety was one of the first civilian defense groups formed in the United States during the war. It also established a committee to make plans for postwar readjustment. "To meet the state's emergency war needs and without adding to tax burdens, over $10,000,000 was made available by savings and transfers from funds already appropriated. When Saltonstall left the Governor's office, the state treasury showed a cash surplus of over $19,000,000 and the state debt had been reduced to $4,000,000, while at the same time all services rendered by the commonwealth had been expanded, not reduced" (*National Cyclopædia of American Biography*, 1952).

When U. S. Senator from Massachusetts Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., resigned from Congress in February 1944, Saltonstall appointed Sinclair Weeks (who was to become President Eisenhower's U. S. Secretary of Commerce in 1953) to hold the seat until the fall elections. The Governor then announced himself as a candidate to fill out Lodge's unexpired term, ending January 1949. Voters, cutting across party lines, gave him a plurality of more than 400,000 over Democrat John H. Corcoran in November 1944, and Saltonstall carried Democratic Boston by 66,046. He was re-elected in 1948 over John I. Fitzgerald and in 1954 over Foster Furcolo.

Besides serving as his party's whip in the Senate, Saltonstall has been a member of the Appropriations, Armed Services, Small Business, and the Republican Policy committees. According to John P. Mallan (*New Republic*, May 3, 1954), "the American Federation of Labor, examining [Saltonstall's] record for the years 1947 to 1952, felt that he had voted against liberal and labor interests on twenty-three of thirty critical votes. These included votes on labor issues, aid to education, discriminatory taxation, rent control, defense-production controls and several acts in military aid and Point IV appropriations."

Specific bills dealing with international issues that Saltonstall favored during his early years in the Senate included the Bretton Woods agreement (July 1945), the United Nations charter (July 1945), the U.N. participation proposal (December 1945), the $3¾ billion loan to Great Britain (May 1946), the Greek-Turkish aid bill (April 1947), European recovery bill (March 1948), North Atlantic security pact (July 1949), foreign military aid bill (September 1949), the $2.7 billion increase for the Marshall Plan (July 1950) and the $100,000,000 loan to Spain (August 1950). He opposed $45,000,000 for the Point IV program (May 1950).

On domestic measures coming before the Senate during this period (from the beginning of the Seventy-ninth Congress through the Eighty-first), he voted "yea" to appointment of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce (March 1945), veterans emergency housing bill (April 1946), modernization of Congress (June 1946), two-term limit for the Presidency (March 1947), Taft-Hartley labor-management relations bill (May 1947), Federal aid to education (May 1949), and the Lodge-Gossett Constitutional amendment (February 1950). He rejected the repeal of Federal taxes on oleomargarine (March 1947) and the construction of a new Tennessee Valley Authority steam plant (June 1947).

A considerable number of government economy bills had Saltonstall's approval, such as the proposed cut in non-defense spending (August 1950), decrease in Federal civil pay rolls (June 1951), and reduction in reclamation funds (July 1951). He objected to a measure to cut armed forces funds to $55 billion (September 1951) and to a $500,000,000 reduction in foreign aid (August 1954). With a large majority of Republicans he voted "nay" to an additional $400,000,000 for jet bombers (July 1953).

Saltonstall has favored the policy of flexible, rather than rigid, farm price supports (October 1949, August 1954), the offshore quitclaim oil bill (April 1952, May 1953). He opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (January 1954), statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (April 1954), and a measure to make Communist party membership a crime (August 1954).

The Republican organization of the Eighty-third Congress (1953-54) gave Saltonstall the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. In this capacity he made an important address on Capitol Hill on July 28, 1954 when he appraised the nation's airpower program under President Eisenhower. This policy and progress report, reprinted in *Aviation Week* (September 27, 1954), was prepared in cooperation with high government officials and was considered equivalent to an Administration "white paper" on aviation. Since the Air Force had been the most affected of the armed services by cuts in the military budget in 1953, the Administration program was a lively political issue.

During the first session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1955) Saltonstall gave his support to the defend-Formosa resolution (January), the proposal to raise salaries of Congress members to $22,500 (February), a three-year renewal of the reciprocal trade agreement (May), the Eisenhower highway program (May), and a $3.4 billion foreign aid ceiling (June). He disapproved a cut in soil conservation payments (May) and a 50 per cent reduction in foreign military aid (June).

With three other Senators interested in military appropriations, he made a tour of U. S. military bases in the Middle East and Europe in the fall of 1955. At home, one of the problems that concerned him was how to provide relief for flood-striken areas. Massachusetts had suffered severe damage from floods in the summer and fall of 1955; and Saltonstall, with the Democratic Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy, proposed a Federal insurance program of $1,500,000,000 for rebuilding communities devastated by floods. Their bill, as described in the New York *Herald Tribune* (December 11, 1955), "provides for a small experimental program to test the feasibility of Federal flood insurance and reinsurance for home owners and businessmen. It would authorize the Small Business Administration to handle the insurance. It would not cover personal property."

Also in the fall of 1955 Saltonstall served on the Senate's special twelve-man subcommittee on disarmament which was expected to have a prominent place in the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (beginning in January 1956). The purpose of the subcommittee is to make a complete study of the Eisenhower Administration's disarmament policy and to question leading foreign affairs, military and atomic officials on proposals for disarmament.

Other assignments that Saltonstall has in Washington are as director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution and member of the board of visitors of the U. S. Military Academy and of the U. S. Naval Academy. He is also a member of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Committee.

In his home state he is manager of the Farm and Trade School and was president of the board of overseers of Harvard University in 1949. He belongs to the American, Massachusetts and Boston bar associations, the Charitable Irish Society, the Masonic Order, the Grange, and the American Legion. Among his clubs are the Harvard, Boston, Somerset and Norfolk Hunt. His church is the Unitarian. Elected an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1939, he has also been awarded a large number of honorary degrees from colleges and universities, including Northeastern University (1935), Boston University (1940), College of William and Mary (1948), Northwestern University (1949) and Worcester Polytechnic Institute (1950).

(Continued next page)

SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT—*Continued*

Saltonstall married Alice Wesselhoeft on June 27, 1916. They have six children: Leverett, Emily B., William L., Susan, Rosalie (deceased), and Peter B. (killed in action in World War II). The Senator's sports are skating, sailing, golf and riding. His special recreation is working on his farm in Dover, Massachusetts.

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SANTOLALLA, IRENE SILVA DE

(săn-tō-yä'yă) May 10, 1904- Peruvian government official; educator; author; lecturer

Address: b. El Instituto de Orientación Matrimonial y Familiar, Avenida 2 de Mayo 568, Miraflores, Lima, Peru

The first and only woman ever to be elected to the Peruvian Senate is Señora Irene Silva de Santolalla. The election was held on June 17, 1956, and she was installed in office on July 28. She had taken an active part in the campaign to obtain equal rights for the women of Peru for many years. After they were enfranchised on September 7, 1955, she organized the women's section of El Partido Restaurador del Peru (Restoration party).

Señora Santolalla is the director of El Instituto de Orientación Matrimonial y Familiar (School of Preparation for Marital and Family Life) in Lima, which she founded in 1952. It is the only school of its kind in the world. For her outstanding contributions to the betterment of family life, she was named "Woman of the Americas" for 1956 by the Unión de Mujeres Americanas (United Women of the Americas), representing the twenty-one American republics.

She is internationally known as a pioneer in the field of family education through her lectures in many cities of the Americas and in Europe. As founder of the Peruvian Committee for Collaboration with the United Nations in 1949, she was its first president and retained the office until 1955. She has written four books on marriage counseling and more than 150 articles.

Irene Silva Linares, the oldest of thirteen children of Oscar Silva Burga and Susana Linares de Silva, was born on May 10, 1904 in Cajamarca, high in the Andes of northern Peru. The Silva family were prominent in Peru and known for several generations as scholars. Irene was an independent child and often made decisions for herself. At the age of eight, she took her first communion in the Roman Catholic Church without the knowledge of her parents. She said later that she felt prepared and saw no necessity for "material preparations." As the oldest daughter, she learned many of the obligations of caring for a large family.

Her formal education began at the Liceo del Carmen, a Catholic school in Cajamarca and was completed at the Colegio Sagrados Corazones (Sacred Heart College) in Lima. She explained that her education was continued in the "university of life" which gave her the experiences upon which she based her life work.

She was married on June 4, 1922 to Fausto Santolalla Bernal, a young engineer, and four children were born to them. "Contrary to usual Peruvian custom," Helen M. Cropsey (*Christian Science Monitor,* April 19, 1956) wrote, "Señora Irene cared for her own children, leaving just housekeeping and cooking to the servants." She believed that it was the only way to insure the development of happy well-adjusted future citizens. It was not until her youngest child was beyond nursery age that she began her career as a writer and educator.

One of her first articles "To Correct the Conduct of Adults is to Educate the Child" written in 1938, appeared in magazines in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay before any of her articles were published in Peru. Her first book *Por La Felicidad de Nuestros Hijos* (For Our Children's Happiness) was first published in Lima in 1940. Many of her articles during the early years of her crusade concerned pre-school education, which she regarded as a most important factor in child-training. In 1941 she organized Cruzada Pro-Educación de la Futura Madre Peruana to educate women for their quadruple function of wife, mother, home-maker and citizen.

Among the first international conferences she attended were the Congress for the Protection of Children in Lima (1943); First International Congress for the Protection of Children in Rural Areas, Montevideo, Uruguay (1945); International Congress of Women for the Preservation of Peace through the educated mother, in Paris (October 1947) and the International Congress of Women, Buenos Aires (1948), where a plan was presented for family education and the school. Señora Santolalla's first book was recommended for use in several colleges where family courses were to be taught.

A keen interest in the United Nations and the possibilities of its special committees caused Señora Santolalla to organize the first U.N. non-governmental committee. She was elected president on January 19, 1949 of the Peruvian Collaboration Committee which established the organization and was joined by twenty other American nations. (She resigned in September 1955 and was named honorary president.)

For three years, from 1949 to 1951, she was professor of family education, a subject she introduced into the Catholic University of Peru. As part of the curriculum, she used her books: *Hacia Un Mundo Mejor* (Towards a Better World, 1943), *Educación Prematrimonial* (Pre-Marital Education, 1947) and *El Gran Problema!* (The Great Problem! 1950).

In *El Gran Problema!* she had outlined a comprehensive plan for family life teaching.

When she attended the Seminary for Education and Marriage and Family Life at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York in 1951, she introduced the book and ideas from it were accepted for a new extension course in family education. Upon her return to Peru, she proposed a plan for teacher-specialization in this field to the Ministry of Education, with the idea of including such a course in all high school curricula.

The outcome of this plan was Señora Santolalla's decision to conduct her own school, licensed by the Ministry of Public Education. On June 2, 1952 the Instituto opened for enrollment. There were only eight enrollees, but she continued her drive to acquaint parents with the importance of the courses which included characterology; mental hygiene; child training; interior decorating; nutrition and culinary arts; needlework; and nursing. When the school celebrated its fourth anniversary in June 1955 there were 112 students, not including the nursery school annex, El Jardín de la Infancia, added in 1953.

During these busy years, Señora Santolalla attended a number of international conferences: the First Feminine Spanish-American Congress at Madrid, Spain in March 1951; International Study Congress at Oxford, England, September 1952; the U.N. Regional Conference of non-governmental Latin American organizations at La Paz, Bolivia, also in 1952; International World Movement of Mothers at Brussels, Belgium in 1953; the Federation of Women's Clubs at Washington, D.C., 1953; the World Movement of Mothers at Bonn, Germany, October 1954, and the First Eucharistic International Congress at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 1955.

After the Peruvian Legislature approved the bill which gave the women of Peru equal rights in September 1955, Señora Santolalla was appointed by President Manuel A. Odría (see *CB* November 1954) to organize the women's section of El Partido Restaurador.

In the midst of her political activities, she was nominated in March 1956 as the "Woman of the Americas" for 1956, by the Unión de Mujeres Americanas, an organization founded in 1934 by a group of Latin American women (and incorporated in 1936 under the laws governing the State of New York) for the purpose of maintaining understanding and friendship among the women of the Western Hemisphere. The award, to the woman who made the most outstanding contribution to her country and to humanity for the year, was first conferred in 1946 upon Gabriela Mistral of Chile, winner of the 1945 Nobel Prize in Literature. Among other women so honored were Carrie Chapman Catt, 1947; Eleanor Roosevelt, 1949 and Felisa Rincón de Gautier, mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1954.

The "Day of the Woman of the Americas" honoring Señora Santolalla was celebrated on May 5, 1956 with a reception and tea at the Hotel Biltmore in New York. Fernando Berckemeyer, Peru's Ambassador to the United States saluted Señora Santolalla. Her acceptance speech was made in Spanish and in English. She left New York on May 9 for Peru and politics.

IRENE SILVA DE SANTOLALLA

Election day, when the Peruvian women voted for the first time, was on June 17. According to the New York *Times* (July 14, 1956) it was several weeks before final returns were announced and Señora Santolalla was elected as Peru's first and only woman Senator. Six women were elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Peru's newly elected President, Manuel Prado y Ugarteche (see *C.B.*, June 1942), was inaugurated on July 28, and Senator Santolalla was installed in office the same day.

The Santolalla family occupies a spacious apartment in the Instituto building. The oldest daughter, Irene Santolalla Silva de Delgado, specialized in child guidance in college in the United States before her marriage and is now director of El Jardín de la Infancia, and has a child of her own. Maria Teresa, the second daughter, teaches interior decorating at the Instituto and is the director of the Peruvian National Association of Girl Scouts. Javier, the only son, is an engineering student and Nelly, the youngest daughter, teaches in the nursery school.

Señora Santolalla is president of Cruzada Pro-Educación de la Futura Madre Peruana; honorary president of the Peruvian National Association of Girl Scouts, and before the women of Peru were enfranchized she was national secretary of Organización Femenina pro Voto. In 1953 the municipal government of Lima presented her with a gold medal in appreciation of her work and her books. The Ford Foundation awarded her a medal in 1954 for her outstanding work in teaching family education.

Irene de Santolalla is five feet four inches tall, weighs about 135 pounds and has blonde-gray hair and light gray eyes. She is an eloquent speaker and Helen M. Cropsey com-

SANTOLALLA, IRENE SILVA DE—*Continued*

mented that she is like a carpenter who wields a hammer and drives home ideas that become "a beautiful thought structure." Her greatest pleasure is in writing for young people.

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SARAGAT, GIUSEPPE Sept. 12, 1898-
Vice-Premier of Italy; political leader
Address: b. Palazzo Viminale, Rome, Italy

The Deputy Premier of Italy since 1954, Giuseppe Saragat is regarded by many as a powerful leader in the moderate pro-Western faction on the Italian political scene. Saragat is the leader of the Democratic Socialist party (P.S.D.I.). He had resigned from the Socialist party (headed by Pietro Nenni) in 1947. A member of the Socialist party since 1922, Saragat lived abroad during most of the Fascist regime.

Wide World

GIUSEPPE SARAGAT

Saragat was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the post-Fascist government of Ivanoe Bonomi (see *C.B.*, August 1944) and later became Italy's Ambassador to France. He was elected president of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and named a Deputy Premier in 1947. He held this post until 1949. Since 1954 Saragat has been Deputy Premier in the Cabinets of Mario Scelba and Antonio Segni.

In June 1956 Saragat and Pietro Nenni announced plans to try to mend the breach that split the Socialists into two factions in 1947. The Socialist right wing split with Nenni' left wing when Nenni aligned himself with the Communist party. The followers of Saragat have made it clear that "they intend still to shun electoral alliances with the Communists as well as with the extreme right wing Monarchists and Fascists" (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 3, 1956). Together the two parties would control about one-fifth of Italy's voters and would be one of the country's most influential parties.

Giuseppe Saragat was born on September 12, 1898 in Turin, Italy. He studied economics and entered the socialist movement in 1922. At a congress of the Socialist party held in Rome in 1925 he was appointed a member of the directorate of the party. A year later he left Italy together with all the members of the Socialist party directorate. He spent several years in Austria, where he made an extensive study of Marxism. While in Austria he became acquainted with many Socialist leaders.

After spending several years in France, Saragat returned to Italy in September 1943. He was arrested by the Germans in Rome and was imprisoned for a short time. He escaped with all the members of the executive committee of the party. In June 1944 Ivanoe Bonomi formed an anti-Fascist government and nominated Saragat as Minister without Portfolio. Saragat later became Italy's Ambassador to France in March 1945.

A deputy of the twentieth electoral college of Rome, Saragat was elected president of the Constituent Assembly in June 1946. In his inaugural speech the new assembly president called for a "just peace" and said that "any mutilation of Italian territory would be an offense against the . . . principles of freedom and democracy" (New York *Times*, June 27, 1946).

In January 1947, during the annual Socialist party conference held in Rome, a group of anti-fusionist Socialists (headed by Saragat) seceded from Nenni's Partito Socialista Italiano (P.S.I.) and formed their own congress. The split in the party occurred over the issue of a "unity of action" pact with the Italian Communist party. Saragat and his followers felt that they could "prosper independently of Communism" (New York *Times*, January 13, 1947). According to Joseph G. Harison of the *Christian Science Monitor* (January 10, 1947), the Saragat group was in favor of "left wing solidarity on many social, economic, and political issues and stubbornly opposed any suggestion that the Socialists merge with the Communists."

Saragat formed the Partito Socialista Lavoratori Italiani (the Socialist Party of Italian Workers), which was known as the P.S.L.I. Of the 117 Socialist deputies to the Constituent Assembly only about ten went to the right-wing Socialist party of Saragat (P.S.L.I.). Saragat was reported to have said that "he would never fight . . . [the Communists] actively" and that his party expected to receive much support from the Italian middle classes (New York *Times*, January 13, 1947).

Eight months after the formation of the splinter Socialist party Saragat rejected a Communist appeal for a united leftist front. He condemned the Communists and left-wing Socialists for their "completely negative attitude" toward the Marshall Plan, and praised the plan as "an effort to preserve peace" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 28, 1947). During a visit to the United States in June 1947 Saragat said that "the real enemies of democracy in Europe are starvation and misery" (New York *Times*, June 16, 1947).

From 1947 to 1949 Saragat was a Deputy Premier and Minister of Merchant Marine from 1948. At this time his party grew and received a small but encouraging percentage of the vote in the elections of the spring of 1948. He resigned his Cabinet posts in 1949 in order to devote himself to party affairs. However, he still remained a member of the parliament.

The P.S.L.I. was reorganized in 1951 and a new party headed by Saragat was formed and named the Democratic Socialist party (P.S.D.I.). This party was an amalgamation of the P.S.L.I. and various Socialist unity groups headed by Giuseppe Romita and Ignazio Silone. The *Political Handbook of the World* (1955) comments: "The party declares its complete independence from the Communist party and from the line followed by the Socialist party of Pietro Nenni."

The 1953 elections proved disappointing to the Social Democrats. The party lost one-third of its votes and had the number of its deputies reduced considerably in the Chamber of Deputies. Raphael Zariski accounts for this defeat by saying that the Democratic Socialists had played the role of loyal supporters of the Christian Democrats and yielded to the wishes of conservative parties on socio-economic policy. Socialist voters did not understand or approve of this policy of what seemed to be "slavish collaboration in a bourgeois cabinet" and consequently did not vote for the Democratic Socialists in the 1953 elections (*Journal of Politics*, May 1956).

In February 1954 Giuseppe Saragat once more took on the post of Vice-Premier of Italy. He was appointed to the coalition Cabinet of Mario Scelba (Christian Democrat) and succeeded in getting three other ministerial posts for members of his Social Democratic party. Although Saragat's party had suffered a crushing defeat in the elections of the summer of 1953 and the Social Democrats had only nineteen votes in the Chamber of Deputies (out of 590 total votes), he was able to demand strategic posts for his party members. This was due to the fact that the Christian Democrats won a majority of seats in the parliament by a very slim margin.

The Italian provincial and municipal elections of May 1956 showed considerable gains for Saragat's party. The center coalition party polled over one third of the vote. The New York *Herald Tribune* reported that "much of this increase was due to the success of the Liberal and right wing Socialist parties" (June 1, 1956).

In June 1956 the Italian press reported that Saragat and Pietro Nenni were considering trying to reconcile the two Socialist parties. According to the New York *Herald Tribune*, the two groups, merged, would have about one-fifth of Italy's votes and "would be one of the country's most influential parties. Divided the Socialists exert relatively little power" (June 5, 1956). French Socialist Senator Pierre Commin arrived in Rome to mediate in the talks between the two Socialist leaders in June. In September Saragat and Nenni met in the Alpine resort town of Pralognan, France to continue discussions on a unified Socialist party. Nenni then agreed to Saragat's two crucial conditions for reunification: breaking with the Communists and supporting a pro-Western policy for Italy. The two leaders have expressed the opinion that the final merger might take some time to complete.

In October 1956 Nenni met with Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist party, and made plans to term their old "unity of action" alliance defunct. The left wing Socialist party of Nenni occupies seventy-five seats in the Chamber of Deputies while the Communists occupy 143.

Saragat has declared that any fusion of the two Socialist parties would not affect the stability of the government of Premier Antonio Segni. He says that his party will continue to support the government. According to a report in the New York *Times* (September 7, 1956), many of the Italian newspapers express misgivings about the projected merger of the two parties. They "doubt that . . . Nenni's sudden conversion can be trusted." On October 12, 1956 the right wing and left wing Socialists set up a ten-man joint committee to prepare the reunification of their parties. Leaders of Saragat's party made it clear that the principal task of their representatives would be to assess the exact nature of the relations between Nenni's party and the Communists.

At a later meeting between Togliatti and Nenni in October, a "new form" of relationship was agreed upon calling for "close consultation between the . . . parties." Saragat commented: "The new pact reveals that those Socialist party members who want autonomy have surrendered to Communist forces now within their party apparatus. It can mean the end of a great hope" (*Time*, October 15, 1956).

Saragat is the author of several books, among them *Socialismo e Libertà* (Sezione Socialista Italiana del Socialist party, 1944) and *L'Humanisme Marxiste* (Parigi). He has been described as "scholarly."

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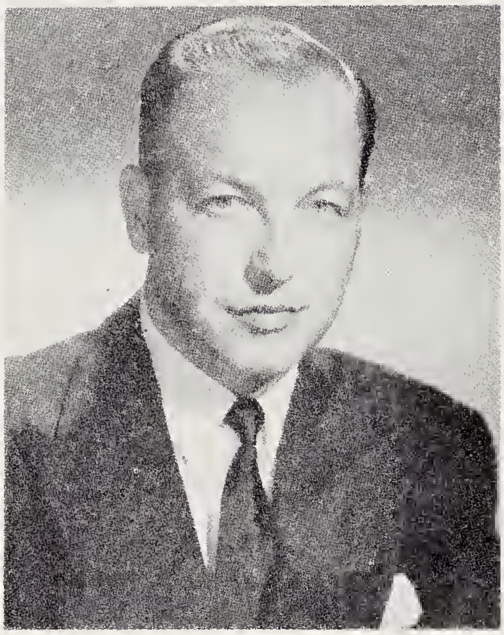
Time 68:43+ S 10 '56 por
Chi è ? (1948)
International Who's Who, 1954

SARNOFF, ROBERT W(ILLIAM) July 2, 1918- Radio and television executive

Address: b. c/o National Broadcasting Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20; h. 350 Park Ave., New York 22

"We are committed to color and intend to make the transition as fast as possible," Robert W. Sarnoff said soon after he was elected president of the National Broadcasting Company on December 7, 1955, succeeding Sylvester L. Weaver. On April 15, 1956 he dedicated



NBC

ROBERT W. SARNOFF

the world's first "all color" television station, WNBQ-TV Chicago, an NBC-owned station. The nation's first TV station to be designed and constructed specifically for local and network color programing is a $4,000,000 plant scheduled for completion by NBC for the fall of 1957 for its owned and operated stations WRC and WRC-TV Washington, D.C. Sarnoff recently announced that NBC has scheduled eighty shows to be televised in color each month.

After serving in the U.S. Navy in World War II, Robert Sarnoff had a brief career in the newspaper and magazine field before joining NBC as an account executive in 1948. He has held various positions since then. He regards the historical film documentary *Victory at Sea,* produced by Henry Salomon, Jr., as his most personally satisfying undertaking. (It cost NBC about $500,000, and it has been seen by millions on television and in motion picture theatres.) For his work on the series, Sarnoff received the Navy's Distinguished Public Service Award.

Robert William Sarnoff was born on July 2, 1918 in New York City, the eldest son of Russian-born Brigadier General David Sarnoff, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, and French-born Lizette (Hermant) Sarnoff. The second son, Edward, became an electrical executive and Thomas Warren, the youngest son, is a TV engineering executive. Robert attended private schools in New York and was graduated from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts in 1935. He entered Harvard University the same year, majored in government and philosophy, and received his B.A. degree in 1939. That summer he worked for the radio division of the New York World's Fair.

While at Harvard he thought seriously of trying some other field. Radio was too familiar. His father suggested law after Robert had presented three good arguments for owning a car of his own while at college. He was asked by Bela Kornitzer, who was gathering material for *American Fathers and Sons* (Hermitage, 1952), if he had been favored as an eldest son, and Robert responded that the car episode was a good example of how he had fought for privileges which his two brothers enjoyed without question.

He decided to study law but after a year at Columbia University's School of Law he entered government service in Washington, D.C. in August 1941. He worked under General William J. Donovan in the broadcasting section of the office of Coordinator of Information (later known as the Office of Strategic Services).

In the following March Sarnoff was commissioned as an ensign in the U.S. Navy. His first post was as communications officer under the Chief of Naval Operations. Then during two years under Admiral William F. Halsey, Sarnoff supervised the establishment of direct radio circuits to the United States from New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, Bougainville and other key islands in the Pacific for the use of network radio correspondents.

Returning to the United States in December 1944, he served as liaison officer between the Navy and the broadcasting networks in Los Angeles, California. He was discharged from active duty as a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve late in 1945.

For a year Sarnoff worked in Iowa as assistant to Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune* and president of the Cowles Broadcasting Company. At the close of 1946 Sarnoff was transferred to *Look* magazine (a Cowles publication) in New York. On January 1, 1948 he went to NBC as an account executive in the sales department, was named assistant to the national program director of the television network in November 1948, was later promoted to television production manager, and for a time was TV program sales manager.

His experience in network activities and the need for coordinated supervision of heavy-budgeted multiple-sponsored TV programs led to his appointment as director of unit production on January 22, 1951. The productions included the *Kate Smith Hour, Your Show of Shows, All Star Revue* and the *Colgate Comedy Hour,* each representing a multi-million dollar project.

As director of unit productions, Sarnoff also supervised the NBC-TV *Opera Theatre* and launched and carried to completion the twenty-six half-hour episodes of the film documentary by Henry Salomon, Jr., *Victory at Sea,* which portrayed a series of Naval operations in World War II.

He was made an NBC vice-president in June 1951 and a year later given charge of the newly created film division. It expanded and developed under his supervision into one of the three principal operating divisions of NBC and in March 1953 he was named vice-president in charge of the division. Kinescope and other film services for the network were his responsibility as well as the syndication of film properties and use of the NBC film library for the network's owned and affiliated stations. Commenting on Sarnoff's success with the film division, the New York *Times* (December 13, 1953) said that the "old man's boy" had lived down the handicap and "won recognition on his own as a capable executive."

While still head of the film division, in September 1953 Sarnoff was appointed executive assistant to Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr., who was then vice-chairman of the board. Sarnoff concentrated his activities on TV network programs and a month later was elected to the NBC board of directors. On December 4, 1953 he was named executive vice-president at the time Weaver was elected president.

RCA had spent $50,000,000 in color television research and development and when the Federal Communications Commission approved its compatible system late in December 1953, NBC was ready with its first commercial colorcast, *Amahl and the Night Visitors*, an opera by Gian-Carlo Menotti. Early in 1954 NBC went ahead with plans for three types of color "spectaculars" and when the first "spectacular" went on the air in the fall of 1954, the programs had been sold for a gross total of $14,000,000 (*American Mercury*, February 1955).

The big difficulty, Marie Torre (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* March 19, 1956) pointed out, was that there were only 10,000 color sets in the country. The RCA-NBC combine was "practically carrying the ball alone." Most of the set manufacturers preferred to wait until the sets could be sold at a price the public could afford to pay. Sarnoff urged the manufacturers to sponsor color programs as they had sponsored radio in the early days and later black and white TV "to advance the pace in order for color to grow."

Color was the dominant theme of progress voiced by Sarnoff after his election to the presidency of NBC on December 7, 1955. *Town Journal* (January 1956) reported that the network's current tint schedule presented "a 500 per cent hike" over the previous season and the company planned to spend $12,000,000 on colorcasting facilities. The 1956 sets range in price from $495 to $895. In April 1956 Sarroff dedicated the WNBC-TV all-color station during a Chicago insert in the network program *Wide Wide World.*

On a seven-acre tract in Washington, D.C., NBC has under construction (for completion in the fall of 1957) a $4,000,000 building for WRC-TV with facilities which Sarnoff explained will make it possible to show the whole nation the events, personalities and scenes of the capital in color.

Sarnoff and Weaver inaugurated on June 12, 1955 *Monitor*, a weekend service with a worldwide radio coverage system of important events and entertainment. *Weekday,* a new pattern of daytime radio entertainment geared to the interests of housewives, was introduced in the fall of 1955 and continued until July 27, 1956.

On September 7, 1956 when Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr., resigned as chairman of the board of NBC, Robert Sarnoff announced a broad reorganization program which included the appointment of four executive vice-presidents drawn from within the organization. Emanuel Sacks, a vice-president of both RCA and NBC, "is considered Robert Sarnoff's 'Sherman Adams.' "

In September 1956 Sarnoff was a witness before the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee's anti-trust subcommittee investigating the television industry. He told the subcommittee headed by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, that he believes "effective competition" already exists in the industry, but that more competition could be rendered by making full use of the seventy UHF (ultra high frequency) and twelve VHF (very high frequency) television channels. Sarnoff opposed direct government regulation of networks (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 27, 1956).

At the hearings Sarnoff defended his company from attacks made by song writers and music publishers who gave testimony that RCA and CBS through their interest in Broadcast Music, Inc. (a music license agency known as BMI) in effect "dictate what music the public shall hear" and prevent music by members of the rival ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) from being played on their stations. The controversy was discussed on a WABD (DuMont) telecast on September 30 by Congressman Celler on Lester L. Wolff's program *Between the Lines* (New York *Times,* October 1, 1956).

For the year 1952-53 Sarnoff was the first president of the Radio and Television Executive Society, and he is now a member of the board of governors. He is also a member of the board of visitors for the School of Public Relations and Communications of Boston University, the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association, Better Business Bureau of New York, the executive committee of the Radio Advertising Bureau, and a trustee of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. He is also active in charitable, civic and national improvement organizations and is a business delegate to the White House Conference on Highway Safety. His clubs are the Century Country of White Plains (New York) and the Harvard Club and Rockefeller Center Luncheon Club of New York City.

Sarnoff's marriage to Felicia Schiff Warburg took place on July 7, 1950. They reside in New York City. Sarnoff has a daughter, Rosita, by a previous marriage. He is five feet nine and a half inches tall, weighs 175 pounds and has brown hair and blue eyes.

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SARTON, GEORGE (ALFRED LÉON) Aug. 31, 1884-Mar. 22, 1956 Belgian-born historian; professor emeritus of the history of science at Harvard University, where he taught from 1940 to 1951; his monumental *Introduction to the History of Science* (1927) became a classic in its field; completed in 1952 the first of nine projected volumes covering ancient science; author of many books and papers on mathematics, Asiatic art, Arabic culture, and the humanities. See *Current Biography* (July) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p27 Mr 23 '56

SAYRE, FRANCIS B(OWES), JR., VERY REV. Jan. 17, 1915-

Address: b. c/o Washington Cathedral, Washington 16, D.C.; h. Cathedral Close, Washington 16, D.C.

A representative of the Christian clergy who "come to grips with the problems of the modern world," the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., is dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington, D.C., better known as the National Cathedral. He was appointed to this high post in 1951 (succeeding the Very Rev. John Wallace Suter) at the age of thirty-six, after eleven years of experience as an Episcopal parish priest and a U.S. Navy combat chaplain. Large congregations hear his sermons, which stress man's need for the saving and transforming grace of Christ and for the fellowship of the Church which He inspires. He boldly applies this basic message to the political, social, and international problems of the atomic age.

Part of Dean Sayre's work is to raise funds for the Cathedral, which was begun in 1907 and is now 65 per cent completed. The English Gothic structure will rank the sixth largest in the world, being surpassed by St. Peter's in Rome, St. John the Divine in New York, and the cathedrals in Seville, Milan and Liverpool. A memorial chapel to President Woodrow Wilson was dedicated on November 11, 1956 and the tomb of America's twenty-eighth President set in the Cathedral nave.

Harris & Ewing

VERY REV. FRANCIS B. SAYRE, JR.

Francis Bowes Sayre, Jr., was born on January 17, 1915, the son of Francis B. Sayre and the late Jessie Woodrow Wilson Sayre, daughter of President Woodrow Wilson. He was the last child to be born in the White House. His father (see *C.B.*, Jan.-Feb. 1940) is a veteran diplomat who has served as Assistant Secretary of State (1933-39), U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines (1939-42) and on UNNRA missions (1944-47). He was U.S. representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council (1947-52), and since 1952 he has been personal representative in Japan of the Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. His paternal grandfather was Robert H. Sayre, chief engineer and builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

After graduating from Belmont Hill School, Belmont, Massachusetts, "Frank" Sayre majored in political science at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1937, receiving the A.B. degree *cum laude*. At Williams he was, in his own words, "an accomplished agnostic." There followed two years of study and personal search at Union Theological Seminary in New York City where he decided upon the ministry, influenced partly by two of his professors who are leading world theologians, Paul Tillich and Reinhold Niebuhr.

With a view to entering the Episcopal ministry, he pursued his third and final year of theological study at Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he studied under the Right Reverend Angus Dun and received the Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1940. He was ordained deacon in February 1941 and priest in August 1941 by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of Massachusetts.

Sayre served as curate (assistant) of Christ Church, Cambridge, 1940-42, and then entered the chaplaincy of the U.S. Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He was with the Pacific Fleet in World War II and served on the heavy cruiser, U.S.S. *San Francisco.* Later he described a certain "practical democracy" which he learned as a combat chaplain: "there is nothing more democratic than a bullet." While still in the Navy he worked among lepers in the Philippines. He was staff chaplain under Admiral James L. Kaufman, Commander of the Philippines Sea Frontier in Manila. He was discharged from the Navy in 1946 with commendation, seven battle stars, and the rank of lieutenant commander.

For the ensuing five years he worked in Cleveland as a minister in the Diocese of Ohio, particularly in the industrial field (1946-47) and as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in East Cleveland (1948-51). "In Cleveland he did experimental work with labor unions and management in an attempt to bring Christian teachings into contemporary industrial relations" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 7, 1951). He came to realize that the great industrialization of life had "dehumanizing effects with which the church would have to cope."

In 1951 the young minister became the Very Reverend Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington, D.C., better known as the National Cathedral or Washington Cathedral. He is one of the youngest clergymen ever to have held a post of this importance. He preached his first sermon at the cathedral on April 22, 1951, to a congregation of 1500, including his step-grandmother, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Harry S. Truman, and his own parents.

According to the Washington *Post* account (April 23, 1951), while preaching Dean Sayre "resorts to few gestures and relies on movements of his head to emphasize his points. His voice is sonorous and modulated." The new dean was officially installed on May 6, 1951, in a ceremony at the cathedral performed by the Right Reverend Angus Dun, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, D.C., and before a congregation of more than 3,000.

The National Cathedral, which has been called "the American Westminster Abbey," is a fourteenth-century English Gothic edifice which was first conceived in the mind of George Washington and developed in the plans of Major Pierre L'Enfant for the City of Washington. Plans for the structure lay dormant for over a century; in 1893 the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation was created by an Act of Congress. Its foundation stone was laid in 1907 by the Right Reverend Henry Yates Satterlee, first Bishop of Washington, in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* June 16, 1956). Services have been held in the Cathedral since 1912. Persons of many faiths who served the nation are buried in the Cathedral.

When the Cathedral is completed, its cost will be about $40,000,000. Dean Sayre is keenly aware that the Cathedral "must serve a far broader purpose than merely to be a vast, money-consuming mausoleum devoted only to services of nationwide importance, pomp and circumstance," wrote William A. Ulman in his article, "They're Building a Church for the Ages," in the *Saturday Evening Post* (July 26, 1952). "Important as these may be . . . there are other more human and domestic problems it must help to solve. There are, in Sayre's profound belief, many ways in which the Cathedral can relate itself to the parish rector anywhere and be of direct help to him."

For example, it maintains a College of Preachers whose students come from all over the country, a place for postgraduate study and professional seminars. To assist parish rectors, music staffs, and lay leaders, Dean Sayre plans to establish institutes in psychiatry and religion, church art and architecture, and church music. On the Cathedral grounds are three schools: Beauvoir (elementary), St. Alban's School for Boys, and the National Cathedral School for Girls.

In his preaching Dean Sayre has discussed contemporary problems and issues. He gave high praise, for example, to President Eisenhower's proposal for an "atomic pool" for peace, in a sermon on December 13, 1953, calling it "bold" and "great" and urging the personal responsibility of everyone for the support of such efforts for brotherhood and peace (Washington *Post,* December 14, 1953).

In a sermon at the New York Cathedral of St. John the Divine, March 21, 1954, he denounced "McCarthyism" as well as Communism.

He was one of the signers of a demand for an end to all infringements of the Bill of Rights, made public by Americans for Traditional Liberties, on September 24, 1955. The statement, signed by eighty-three leaders of religious, educational, civic, cultural, and labor organizations, proposed legislation to bolster each individual American's basic rights.

In a letter to the Washington *Post and Times Herald* (February 9, 1956) Dean Sayre defended the work of Christian Missions but denied being "critical" of UNESCO missions. He stated his belief that the missionaries can do "a more effective job of winning friendship and international understanding than any secular alternative. But this is not to disparage the commendable work of others who strive, albeit on a different level, for the same ends as do Christians."

"Is it being 'critical' of the rose bush," he asked, "to say that a tall pine is more deeply rooted? May I say how enthusiastic is my support of and admiration not only for the U.N., but UNESCO, too . . . but no synthesis of religion and culture is possible until there is a basic unity of the spirit."

Francis B. Sayre, Jr., was married on June 8, 1946 to Harriet Taft Hart, who had been working for the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Sayre is the daughter of Admiral Thomas C. Hart.

Dean Sayre, and his wife have a six-year-old daughter, Jessie Wilson, and a five-year-old son, Thomas Hart. Dean Sayre has one brother, Woodrow Wilson Sayre, a professor of philosophy, and one sister, Eleanor Axson, who is on the staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The dean's political affiliation is Democratic. His recreations are singing folk songs, woodworking, fishing and boating. He is six feet two inches in height and weighs 180 pounds. His eyes are hazel and his hair is brown. William Ulman in the *Saturday Evening Post* (July 26, 1952) described him as "vigorous," having "personal vitality and courage."

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SCHILDKRAUT, JOSEPH (shĭlt′krout)
Mar. 22, 1895- Actor
Address: b. c/o James D. Proctor, 545 5th Ave., New York 17

Equally famed in the American theatre and on the screen for his distinguished performances in a variety of roles, Joseph Schildkraut has been acclaimed for his memorable portrayal of "Papa Frank" in the Broadway play *The Diary of Anne Frank,* which opened at the Cort Theatre in New York in October 1955. Back in the early 1920's Schildkraut made theatrical history with his appearances in the long-run Theatre Guild production of Ferenc Molnar's *Liliom* opposite Eva Le Gallienne (1921), in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* (1923) and as Benvenuto Cellini in Edwin Justus Mayer's play *The Firebrand* (1924).

Talbot

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

He alternated, from 1927 on, between the theatre in New York and motion pictures in Hollywood, acting in everything from Westerns to Shakespearean plays. He won an Academy Award in 1938 for his role as Captain Dreyfuss in *The Life of Emile Zola* and a second Academy Award for his work in the screen version of Edgar Allen Poe's *The Tell-tale Heart* (1942). In 1953-54 he starred in and acted as host in a series of television dramas on the DuMont network. He has appeared in more than eighty other TV shows.

The son of the internationally famous actor, Rudolph Schildkraut, and Erna (Weinstein) Schildkraut, Joseph was born in Vienna, Austria on March 22, 1895. His early years were spent in Vienna where the family had a villa in an artists' colony known as the Cottage Quarters. Other tenants in the Quarters were Arthur Schnitzler, Ferenc Molnar, Gerhart Hauptmann and Richard Strauss, all awesome personalities to the boy. Joseph was educated in Hamburg, Germany and at the Imperial Academy of Music in Berlin, where he studied the violin and piano.

His parents wanted him to be a concert violinist, but his love for the theatre led him to Albert Bassermann, the great character actor, who coached him. Oddly enough, Bassermann was his father's rival. The elder Schildkraut was famous for his modern treatment of classical roles and first visited the United States in 1910 to perform at the Irving Place Theatre in New York. Joseph accompanied him and remained in New York to study at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. His first leading role was with Edward G. Robinson in Ibsen's *Pillars of Society,* given by the academy's graduating class of 1913. William Powell and Paul Muni were also his classmates.

Young Schildkraut returned to Germany the same year and made his first professional appearance at the Kammerspielhaus in Berlin in *The Prodigal Son* on October 23, 1913 under Max Reinhardt. He remained with Reinhardt until 1917 and then went to Vienna to play in repertoire under Alfred Bernau.

Prevented by World War I from leaving Europe, he was not able to return to New York until 1920. He secured a part in *Pagans,* which opened on January 4, 1921 and closed immediately. Discouraged, he was about to return to Vienna when drama critic Kenneth Macgowan arranged an interview for him with the Theatre Guild. Schildkraut had a German translation of Ferenc Molnar's play *Liliom* which he read to the board of directors and was promptly engaged to play the title role in that play.

Liliom opened at the Garrick Theatre in April 1921 with Schildkraut sharing honors with Eva Le Gallienne. According to the *Literary Digest* (May 21, 1921), it was "acclaimed as the high-mark of the dramatic season." The following year the company toured the country. Schildkraut next starred in the title role of *Peer Gynt* (1923), of which L. Lewisohn (*The Nation,* February 28, 1923) wrote that young Schildkraut "touched the urge of Ibsen's expressionism in original Norse with rhymed semi-lyrical measures." He left the Theatre Guild to play Benvenuto Cellini in Edwin Justus Mayer's *The Firebrand,* which had its New York première in October 1924.

The D. W. Griffiths production *Orphans of the Storm* (1922), with Lillian Gish, was Schildkraut's first movie role. In 1927 Cecil B. De Mille invited him to Hollywood to play the part of Judas in *The King of Kings.* He remained on the West Coast until 1931, managed the Hollywood Playhouse and produced *From Hell Came a Lady, The Second Year, Pomander Walk* and other favorites. During this time, he acted in twenty-five films, including *Show Boat*—the second talking picture ever made.

Returning to New York in January 1931, Schildkraut opened the same month in *The Affairs of Anatole.* The following season he joined the Civic Repertory Theatre to play in a revival of *Liliom,* as Armand Duval in a revival of *Camille,* as Sir John Evelyn in *Dear Jane,* and in *Alice in Wonderland.* During the

1934-35 season he was starred as Kovelev in Elmer Rice's *Between Two Worlds,* and for a brief period in 1935 played in *To-Morrow's a Holiday.*

Schildkraut returned to Hollywood and made numerous pictures including *The Life of Emile Zola* (1937), *Marie Antoinette* (1938), *The Rains Came* (1939), *Idiot's Delight* (1939) and *The Man in the Iron Mask* (1939). His portrayal of Dreyfuss in *The Life of Emile Zola* won the "Oscar" for the best supporting actor in 1938. He won another "Oscar" in 1942 for his characterization of a Massachusetts weaver in *The Tell-tale Heart.*

Not caring to be typed by both stage and screen producers as a "foreign philandering dandy," Schildkraut eagerly accepted Clifford Odets' suggestion to return to New York for the part of a Staten Islander in his play *Clash By Night,* opposite Tallulah Bankhead. The play opened in December 1941. In his next play, *Uncle Harry* (1942), Schildkraut co-starred with Eva Le Gallienne. *Time* (June 1, 1942) described the play as having some "nice edge-of-the-seat suspense"; Schildkraut played a "milquetoastish" bachelor and schemed to poison one of his spinster sisters and have the other sister charged with the crime. Schildkraut and Miss Le Gallienne then starred in *The Cherry Orchard* (1944).

Republic Pictures called Schildkraut back to Hollywood with a contract for "important roles" in *Flame of the Barbary Coast* (1945), *The Cheaters* (1945), *The Plainsman and the Lady* (1946), *Northwest Outpost* (1947) and *The Gallant Legion* (1948). *Variety* (July 4, 1945) noted that Schildkraut gave one of the "best performances of his career as the magnificent refugee from Thespis" in *The Cheaters.* He also played a villainous general in the Bob Hope version of Booth Tarkington's *Monsieur Beaucaire* (1946), a Paramount release.

Broadway again beckoned him in 1951 to play the part of Mr. Dulcimer in a revival of Mordaunt Shairp's *The Green Bay Tree.* Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 2, 1951) wrote that Schildkraut played the role "convincingly" with "fastidious malevolence." His next play was the New York City Center's production of *Love's Labour's Lost* (1953). Richard Watts, Jr., of the New York *Post* commented that Schildkraut had captured all the "engaging simplicity" of the character Don Adriano de Armado. He received the New York Shakespeare Society Award for his characterization.

Later in 1953 he appeared as host on his own TV series on the DuMont network entitled *Joseph Schildkraut* and starred in seven of each thirteen shows in the series. He was in demand for other TV programs. One of his most notable performances was in "The Man From the South" (NBC-TV *Cameo Theatre*), based on a short story by Roald Dahl, narrated by cartoonist Charles Addams.

On October 5, 1955 he returned to Broadway in *The Diary of Anne Frank,* dramatized by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett from the book of the same title. Brooks Atkinson (New York *Times,* October 6, 1955) observed that Schildkraut played Papa Frank with "taste and kindness." Wolcott Gibbs (*New Yorker,* October 15, 1955) called his performance "superlative." The play won both the Pulitzer and Drama Critics Circle awards in 1956.

Joseph Schildkraut was married to actress Elise Bartlett and divorced in 1931. His marriage to Mary McKay, an English girl, was in 1932. He once told Rosalind Shaffer (Baltimore *Sun*) that he and his wife—who is a nonprofessional—have the same tastes. In California, they like to ride horseback, swim, play tennis and camp in the desert, and prefer private parties to night clubs. Schildkraut plays the violin and piano and has a collection of rare books.

Most of his associates call him "Pepi," but he prefers the nickname "Joe." Although he applied for American citizenship in 1914, war conditions detained him in Europe and he did not receive his final papers until 1926. He is five feet eleven inches tall, weighs about 150 pounds and has brown hair and brown eyes. His favorite roles are Peer Gynt and Richard II.

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SCHINDLER, JOHN A(LBERT) 1903-
Physician; author

Address: b. Monroe Clinic Bldg., Monroe, Wis.; Prentice-Hall, 70 5th Ave., New York 11

Since the publication of his book, *How to Live 365 Days a Year* (Prentice-Hall, 1954), Dr. John A. Schindler has reclaimed the widespread attention he first attracted in 1949. At that time he had created a stir with a radio talk, "How to Live a Hundred Years Happily," in which he had warned that 50 per cent of curable illnesses are emotionally induced. Many people responded by writing to the broadcasting station for copies of the talk in order to study Schindler's advice on how to achieve emotional maturity and reduce physical ills.

Dr. Schindler, whose book has been on the best-selling lists for nearly a year, is a specialist in internal medicine and a founder of the Monroe Clinic in Wisconsin, where he has practiced for over thirty years. Every Sunday morning his lectures are heard over WOR radio station in New York.

John Albert Schindler was born at New Glarus, Wisconsin in 1903 to Sebastian Albert and Anna (Wohlwend) Schindler. His brother is Rear Admiral Walter G. Schindler. John earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. In 1931 he received his M.D. degree from Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, Missouri. After completing his internship at

DR. JOHN A. SCHINDLER

the University Hospitals in Iowa City, Iowa in 1932, he was licensed to practice medicine. In 1937 Dr. Schindler was certified as a specialist in internal medicine.

In 1934 Dr. Schindler helped to found the Monroe Clinic in Monroe, Wisconsin. His life ever since has been centered around the clinic, where he now serves as chairman of the department of internal medicine. Through long periods of practice and study Schindler arrived at a now accepted theory for happier living. He found that many of his patients, by attaining emotional maturity, were relieved of their discomforts.

Public interest was aroused by Dr. Schindler in February 1949 when he delivered a fifty-minute radio talk entitled "How to Live A Hundred Years Happily" over WHA, the radio station of the University of Wisconsin. Following this speech, hundreds of requests for the script of the broadcast were sent to the station. The WHA station director reported that he had never seen as much listener response in twenty years of broadcasting experience.

A recording of Dr. Schindler's original talk was rebroadcast in October over the New York City municipal station, WNYC. Within five days, WNYC had received many requests for copies of the talk. Magazine articles based on his WHA comments were published in the December 1949 *Reader's Digest,* the December 1949 *Rotarian,* and the January 1950 *Science Digest.*

In a series of articles appearing in *Science Digest* (January and February 1953), the internist wrote: "E.I.I. (emotionally induced illness) increases in prevalence as one goes up the ladder of human responsibility, mental alertness, and capacity. . . . The members of the top group in society have more responsibility, which gives them more items of concern; but more important is the fact that the alert mind can find ten things to worry about in the same time a more passive mind can find only one."

The most complete statement of Dr. Schindler's message appears in his book, *How to Live 365 Days A Year* (Prentice-Hall, 1954), which is dedicated to "the unsung magnificence of ordinary people who . . . have shown the *courage to endure* and the *determination to make the best of it.*" By January 1956 the book had been on the New York *Times* best-selling nonfiction list for nine months. *Publisher's Weekly* (December 10, 1955) reported that 210,000 copies of the book had been sold.

His basic contention is that "cares, difficulties" and "troubles" are at the root of the ills of half the patients seen by physicians in the United States. These ills can be cured by training people to think in ways that will enable them to meet their problems with mature reactions.

"With every emotion," Dr. Schindler writes, "changes are taking place in muscles, in blood vessels, in the viscera, in the endocrine glands. These changes and the perceptive mental state that accompanies them *are* the emotion. Without these bodily changes, there would be no emotion." For example, when one becomes angry the blood clots more quickly and the number of cells in the circulating blood increases, the muscles at the outlet of the stomach squeeze down so tightly that nothing leaves the stomach during anger and the entire digestive tract becomes spastic, the heart rate goes up, and the coronary arteries in the heart squeeze down. The ailment which is emotionally caused, states Schindler, "is a physical disease, not a psychosis."

The intestinal tract and the blood vessels, Dr. Schindler explains, are particularly sensitive to the emotional climate. He states, for instance, that many headaches that are bad enough to send the patient to the doctor can be traced to nervous constriction of blood vessels inside or outside of the skull. Often emotionally induced pains simulate the pains of other ailments so well that it takes an alert physician to distinguish the pains of appendicitis or heart disease, for instance, from emotionally induced pains that imitate them.

The key to the cure and prevention of E.I.I., says Dr. Schindler, lies primarily in "emotional stasis," which he defines as "the ability to meet a wide variety of life situations, the bad with the good, with emotions like equanimity, resignation, courage, determination, cheerfulness, and pleasantness." Other attributes of the individual who has achieved emotional stasis include responsibility, independence, a "giving" attitude, cooperativeness, a "feeling for the human enterprise," gentleness, kindness, enjoying the passing moment, flexibility, adaptability, and the ability to distinguish fact from fancy.

"Keep life simple," he urges, and avoid looking for trouble. The physician considers it important to "learn to like work" and, at the same time, to have a good hobby. He lays stress on meeting problems with decision, learning to meet adversity and learning to be satisfied when the situation cannot easily be changed. "Get the habit of saying the cheerful, pleasant thing," he counsels, and "don't let irritating things get your goat." Not the least of his guiding principles for mature living is "learn to like people."

In addition to working at the Monroe Clinic, Dr. Schindler serves as chief of the laboratories and of the medical staff of St. Clare Hospital in Monroe, as a member of the Wisconsin board of medical examiners, and as chairman of the division of geriatrics of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. Dr. Schindler is a member of the American Heart Association, American Gastro-Enterological Association, and American Trudeau Society. He is also a fellow of the American College of Physicians, American College of Chest Physicians, American Geriatrics Society, and American Medical Association.

In 1928 Schindler married Dorothea Rickaby. The couple has four children, Carol, Dora, Elsa and John. Schindler's hobbies are metalworking, woodworking, photography, printing, canoeing, and strolling along country lanes. He constructed two scale models, exact in every detail, of cannon used in the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

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SCHOTTLAND, CHARLES I(RWIN)

Oct. 29, 1906- U.S. Government official; lawyer

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When Charles I. Schottland was named Commissioner of Social Security on July 19, 1954, succeeding John W. Tramburg, he became head of the world's largest insurance system. Except for certain functions which remain with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (of which the Social Security Administration has been a part since 1953) the commissionership carries responsibility for administering four program bureaus: the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI); the Bureau of Public Assistance, the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. Under the social security law signed by President Eisenhower in August 1956 the pension age for women was lowered from sixty-five to sixty-two and a new system of disability insurance is to be set up under the supervision of the Social Security Administration.

Schottland has consistently regarded the field of social security as one in which there is much room for pioneering. A year before his appointment to the commissionership, while addressing the California Conference of Social Work he asserted: "It may truly be said that the Social Security Act began a new era for social work in America. There are great frontiers yet to be conquered in public welfare; great challenges which we must accept."

CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND

During World War II Schottland served on General Eisenhower's staff as an administrator of the displaced persons program. He is a former president of the National Conference of Social Work and at the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Social Security was the director of the California department of social welfare.

Charles Irwin Schottland was born on October 29, 1906 in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Harry and Millie (Lustberg) Schottland. He spent his childhood in Los Angeles, California and attended Los Angeles High School. A student at the University of California in Los Angeles, he majored in political science and received the A.B. degree in 1927. Shortly afterward he went to New York and received a certificate in social work in 1929 from the New York School of Social Work. He attended the University of Southern California School of Law in Los Angeles from 1930 to 1933.

He started his social work career in 1927 with the Big Brothers Association in Los Angeles where he served as a psychiatric case worker with delinquent boys. Two years later he became director of the Modern Social Center in Los Angeles and in 1933 he joined the State Relief Administration of California as a field representative, then assistant director of field service, and finally, in 1936, administrator of the social service division. Addressing the California Conference of Social Work in 1935, he stated: "We as social workers have a responsibility to shape the future course of . . . social endeavor . . . in the society of tomorrow."

From 1936 until 1941 Schottland was executive director for the Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations of the Los Angeles Jewish

SCHOTTLAND, CHARLES I.—*Continued*

Community Council and simultaneously, in 1939, was assistant director and administrative consultant for the state department of social welfare in Sacramento, California.

At the 29th annual meeting of the California Conference of Social Work in 1937, Schottland said that "social workers have been adventurers," they have been "pioneers in social techniques developed to deal with the ills of modern society." Community progress, he said, "is a continuous compromise between old levels of ignorant habits and the demands of changing conditions." In July 1938 he was one of six representatives sent by California to the National Health Conference.

During 1941 he became assistant to the chief of the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, in Washington, D.C., serving as liaison officer between the Children's Bureau and the Office of Civilian Defense. His work was concerned with the strengthening of social welfare services, especially in areas where war conditions had forced families to leave large industrial areas. When Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt learned that some of the children of the more than 1,000,000 women working in war factories had been found locked up in cars and Washington government offices, or wandering about the streets with door keys around their necks he asked Schottland to assist in remedying the situation. Schottland obtained $6,000,000 for 1,250 Works Progress Administration nursery schools.

During World War II Schottland served as a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army, detailed to the military police corps, and was later assigned to the staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower as section chief of the displaced persons' branch of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF). In 1945 he became assistant director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) for Germany headed by Sir Frederick Morgan. He became administrator of the New York Child Care Association in New York City in 1946. Two years later, Schottland opened his own law practice in Los Angeles and in 1950 became director of the California state department of social welfare. He left this post in August 1954 to become Commissioner of Social Security in Washington, D.C.

The Social Security Administration carries the major Federal responsibility for four bureaus which operate under the Social Security Act. These are the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; the Bureau of Public Assistance, which authorizes grants-in-aid to states for programs of assistance to the aged, blind, dependent children and to the permanently and totally disabled; the Children's Bureau which gives grants to states for programs of maternal, child health and child welfare services, and the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions which is responsible for chartering, supervising and examining Federal Credit Unions.

The agency was originally established as a three-member Social Security Board in 1935 under the Social Security Act of that year. In 1939 the board became a part of the Federal Security Agency and seven years later was replaced by the Social Security Administration, still under the jurisdiction of the F.S.A. Under still another reorganization plan, the functions of the Federal Security Agency were transferred to the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare (1953) and the position of Commissioner of Social Security was created.

Old-age protection was originally provided for about 33,000,000 workers in commerce and industry. In 1939 protection was expanded to include coverage for dependents of retired workers and survivors of workers who had died, and in 1951 for people who are self-employed. By 1953 old-age and survivors insurance covered some 40,000,000 workers. In July 1954, President Eisenhower signed a bill liberalizing old-age benefits and extending social security coverage to almost 7,000,000 persons. (Schottland was co-author of an article "Social Security Coverage of Higher Education" in *Higher Education,* December 1954). Records indicate that by January 1955 an estimated 70,500,000 persons were insured. Another revision approved by the House in 1955 and passed by the Senate in July 1956, brings military personnel into the system and increases some benefits for survivors of servicemen.

An agency surrounded by controversy from its inception, the Social Security Administration continued to raise Legislative tempers after Schottland assumed the commissionership, but the social worker from California lived up to the reputation he had won in 1950 after his appointment as California state welfare director. An article in the *Survey* (May 1950) noted that he had refrained from becoming embroiled in discussions then going on in state legislative and social work circles. "His attitude . . . is, let the people through their representatives decide where to be liberal, where to curtail. . . . An administrator should administer."

According to the New York *Times,* he has urged "close cooperation" between government and voluntary private social work agencies as being "sound and consistent with our democratic way of life" (November 19, 1954). Noting that "considerable progress had been made toward protecting the income maintenance of the country's aged," he has suggested more attention be paid to "the problems of dependent, neglected and delinquent children" (New York *Times,* December 2, 1954). Last year, concerned with family desertion, often described by social workers as the "poor man's divorce," he called for "expanded, concentrated study."

He has advocated not only financial security for older workers, but also public health programs for early detection and treatment of diseases and revision of prejudices against hiring and continued employment of older workers. He has advocated public funds for rehabilitation to enable those capable of self-support to stay off the relief rolls. Early in 1956 he testified before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee and with Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission, he vigorously opposed a bill to give employees substantial new benefits within the Civil Service system. Instead he endorsed a plan to coordinate Civil Service retirement with OASI.

In recognition of his work during World War II, Schottland received decorations from France, Holland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. In addition, he was given the Koshland Award in 1954, presented annually to the outstanding executive in social work in California. He has lectured at the University of California in Los Angeles on numerous occasions.

He is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, National Conference of Social Work, American Public Welfare Association, California State Bar Association, American Legion, Military Order of World Wars and the Military Government Association. He belongs to Zeta Beta Tau, Pi Sigma Alpha and Pi Kappa Delta fraternities.

In 1931 Schottland married the former Edna Lilyan Greenberg, and the couple had two children, Mary Elizabeth (now deceased), and Richard Roy Schottland. The Commissioner is five feet nine and one-half inches tall, weighs 170 pounds and has blue eyes and light brown hair. He enjoys hiking and camping. Shortly after his appointment as state welfare director in California, Schottland was described by Governor Earl Warren as "one of the outstanding executives in the social welfare field in the United States."

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SCHWARTZ, MAURICE June 18, 1890-
Actor; director; producer

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Maurice Schwartz has been called the "Barrymore of the Yiddish theatre," "a popular actor with the pathos and the sovereign air of a great trouper . . . the 'Nathan the Wise' of the contemporary Yiddish theatre." An actor of vigorous theatricalism, bold gestures, and booming voice, he has played every kind of role from low comedy to high tragedy. He frequently acts in English on the Broadway stage and has appeared in both Yiddish and American motion pictures.

In 1918 he founded the Yiddish Art Theatre, in New York City, a group which has been described as "comparable in its field to Dublin's Abbey Theatre and the Moscow Art Theatre in theirs," and guided its activities for thirty-one continuous theatrical seasons. In 1950, faced with problems of rising costs and dwindling audience interest in Yiddish-language theatre, he disbanded the group. However, in November 1955 the Yiddish Art Theatre was reactivated, as a subsidized venture, with Schwartz as its star and its artistic director.

MAURICE SCHWARTZ

Schwartz's most celebrated acting roles include Reb Melech in *Yoshe Kalb,* Luka in Gorki's *The Lower Depths,* Oswald in Ibsen's *Ghosts,* Gaev in Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard.* In 1924 he appeared as Shylock in the trial scene from *The Merchant of Venice* at the Old Vic Theatre in London. One of his most popular characterizations is the role of Max Ashkenazi, the ruthless, power-driven businessman, in *The Brothers Ashkenazi.*

Schwartz and his company have toured the United States many times and have played in Canada, South America, Europe, Israel, and South Africa. Their repertory has consisted of some 150 plays ranging from Shakespeare, Lope De Vega, and Bernard Shaw (given in Yiddish) to Sholem Aleichem and Sholem Asch. Among "graduates" of his company are such distinguished actors as Paul Muni, Celia Adler, Berta Gerstein, and Jacob Ben-Ami.

Maurice Schwartz was born in Sedikov, in the Russian Ukraine, on June 18, 1890 to Isaac and Rose (Berenholtz or Bernholtz) Schwartz. His parents emigrated to America at the turn of the century. Through a mishap Maurice was separated from his family at the docks in Liverpool, England. Knowing no English, the boy drifted about the streets of Liverpool and then London for almost two years until his parents were able to locate him, through the aid of a Jewish welfare agency, and took him to New York in 1901. Maurice grew up on the lower East Side of New York and developed an early and avid interest in the theatre. Whenever he could scrape up the necessary 15c, he bought a gallery seat in the local Yiddish theatres.

At fifteen Maurice joined a dramatic club and made his first public appearance—so thoroughly disguised as an old man that his father, meeting him backstage, failed to recognize him. His first professional engagement was with a Yiddish stock company headed by Leo Largman

SCHWARTZ, MAURICE—*Continued*

in Baltimore. Here, for $8 a week, he learned his trade by acting every conceivable role—rabbis, priests, kings, and beggars. From Baltimore he moved on to companies in Cincinnati, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and finally to New York, where for eight years he was a member of David Kessler's repertory company.

In 1918 Schwartz organized a company of new and fresh talent with the intention of producing in Yiddish the finest available drama. In its first season, in 1919, the Yiddish Art Theatre presented Andreyev's *Katherine,* Wilde's *An Ideal Husband,* Strindberg's *The Father,* Ibsen's *Ghosts,* and Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession.* The second season included works by Sholem Aleichem, Gorki, and I. L. Peretz.

The Yiddish Art Theatre soon outgrew its first home, the Irving Place Theatre, and moved north to the old Madison Square Garden Theatre. By 1927 when the Garden was torn down, the Yiddish Art Theatre was so successful that a syndicate built a large and elaborate theatre for it on Twelfth Street and Second Avenue. The theatre proved unsuitable for the company, and there were financial difficulties which eventually forced Schwartz to give it up. In 1953 it was renamed the Phoenix Theatre and is now the home of a thriving English-language company. The Yiddish Art Theatre for several years had its headquarters in the former Jolson Theatre on Seventh Avenue and 59th Street. In the fall of 1955 it was located at the former Downtown National Theatre on Second Avenue and Houston Street.

Schwartz has often worked as much as eighteen to twenty hours a day rehearsing, directing, and performing. "The theatre is my whole life," he once told an interviewer. "I make money sometimes, but I put it back into productions. My great happiness is to see a play grow and become alive, to see actors develop."

More than 70 per cent of the productions given by the Yiddish Art Theatre are original, contemporary Yiddish plays. The rest are translations and adaptations. Schwartz himself has adapted many of the group's most successful ventures. Outstanding among these was *Yoshe Kalb,* adapted by him from I. J. Singer's novel, which opened in 1932 and, after a triumphant run on the lower East Side and a nationwide tour, was brought to Broadway late in 1933 by the producer Daniel Frohman in an English translation. Schwartz directed this English version. The role of Rabbi Melech, which he had created, was played in the English-language version by Fritz Leiber. The Yiddish production of *Yoshe Kalb* toured the world from 1933 to 1935, appearing at His Majesty's Theatre in London and at the Renaissance Theatre in Paris in the latter year.

Language differences have not proved an insurmountable barrier. Schwartz told an interviewer in 1939: "Fully 30 per cent of our audiences don't understand Yiddish, but they come to our plays, read the printed synopsis . . . then sit back and enjoy the theme, the Yiddish mood, the clarity of the acting." A French critic, reviewing Schwartz' production of *The Water Carrier* in Paris in 1939, pointed out that by the symbolic characterizations and the physical expressions of the actors, "we follow the intrigue in its grand lines and at no point does the play seem slow or boring."

Schwartz also dramatized a best-selling Hebrew novel, *Shylock and His Daughter* by Ari Ibn-Zahav. He played the role of Shylock in this reworking of *The Merchant of Venice.* The New York *Times* critic wrote (October 1, 1947): "As enacted by Mr. Schwartz in one of his most eloquent portrayals, the character achieves a real measure of tragic stature."

In 1950 the Yiddish Art Theatre was disbanded. "Young people don't speak Yiddish any more," Schwartz told an interviewer. "Then, production costs have risen to such heights that putting on an artistic play becomes almost impossible." Schwartz went to Hollywood to play a Polynesian witch doctor in a motion picture, *Bird of Paradise.* He had earlier appeared in one American film, *Mission to Moscow,* and in four Yiddish movies.

In April 1952 Schwartz appeared briefly on Broadway in a one-man show in English, taking all eight roles in a play called *Conscience,* adapted from the Portuguese of Pedro Bloch. He returned to the New York stage again in February 1955 and starred in Sholem Aleichem's *The Grass Is Always Greener.* Originally played by Schwartz in 1931 under the title *If I Were You,* the revival was praised by the critics as a warm and likable play. The second production, Molière's *The Miser,* was not well received and was withdrawn after six performances.

In the fall of 1955 a group of individuals and organizations organized the Yiddish Art Theatre Association, a nonprofit group, with Schwartz as director and star of the company. Their first offering, in October 1955, was Leizer Treister's Biblical drama with music, *The Shepherd King.* Acting, as William Hawkins remarked in the New York *World-Telegram,* with "immense dignity and concentration and a sense of size that infects his co-workers," Schwartz and his troupe were hailed for their work, although the critics were generally not impressed by the play.

The Brothers Ashkenazi, which opened on November 11, 1955, was well received. The New York *Post's* reviewer wrote that "Schwartz proves that he's the master craftsman and . . . the leading actor on the Yiddish stage." *The Brothers Ashkenazi* was a dramatization by Schwartz and I. J. Singer from the latter's novel and was first produced in New York in 1937. "It still carries the bite of deep tragedy," the New York *Times* said of the November 1955 revival. The play closed suddenly on December 4 and the company played in Montreal during Christmas week and then went on tour.

"I have no interest outside the theatre," Schwartz once said. The theatre to him means acting, directing, lighting, costumes, scenery, and make-up, all with his personal touch. When asked which dramatic role is his favorite, he replied, "Can a mother point out her favorite child?"

Schwartz has been married since 1914 to Anna Bordofsky. In 1947 the Schwartzes adopted two child refugees from Europe, Marvin and Frances. (Both were in the 1955 revival of *The Brothers Ashkenazi.*) Schwartz is a stocky, powerfully built man who impresses all his interviewers with his resonant voice and his complete absorption in his work. He has received many honors. In February 1933 he was given a testimonial dinner, to which the then President Herbert Hoover sent a letter congratulating him on his "brilliant achievements in the Jewish drama." In 1947 he received the Louis D. Brandeis Medal of the Jewish Forum "because of his conspicuous contribution to the Jewish culture as the exponent and interpreter of the best in dramatic literature." He made his television debut in April 1955 on the Columbia Broadcasting System's television program *Lamp Unto My Feet.*

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SCOTT, W(ILLIAM) KERR Apr. 17, 1896- U.S. Senator from North Carolina; farmer

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; h. Haw River, N.C.

A "controversial and liberal" Southern Democrat, W. Kerr Scott won the 1954 election in North Carolina to the U.S. Senate with strong support from farm and labor groups (New York *Times*, January 4, 1955). He was sworn into office on November 30, 1954 to fill the unexpired term of Willis Smith and the full term ending January 3, 1961. Shortly after taking his seat he presented to the Senate a resolution for the creation of a world food bank. He was appointed to the Senate's Public Works Committee and in June 1956 was shifted to the Interior Committee.

As Governor of North Carolnia from 1949 to 1953, Scott effected a $200,000,000 road improvement program, carried out a large school building project, and prodded the utility companies to develop the backwoods farm areas. Prior to that time he had served the Tarheel state for four terms as commissioner of agriculture. His contributions to farming in his state since 1917 brought him the Progressive Farmer "Man of the Year" Award in 1937 and a similar award in 1950 from the North Carolina Grange. A successful farmer, the Senator ownes a 200-head dairy farm. He is an admirer of Harry S. Truman and supported the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson at the Democratic National Convention in 1952.

One of fourteen children, William Kerr Scott was born in Haw River, North Carolina on April 17, 1896 to Robert Walter and Elizabeth (Hughes) Scott. On the family's dairy farm he acquired agricultural knowledge "handed down" by "forebears for five generations . . . on the same land" (*Vital Speeches*, November 1, 1955). He was graduated from high school in 1913 and then entered North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering in Raleigh, North Carolina. He was an athlete and an honor student and received the B.S. degree in 1917.

Wide World

W. KERR SCOTT

For a year after leaving college, Scott served as an agent for the emergency food production, U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Most of my life's experience," he has said, has been "in turning worn out agricultural land into lush pastures and in producing milk" (*Vital Speeches*). In World War I he was a private in the field artillery, U.S. Army, receiving his discharge in 1918.

Alamance county, North Carolina, employed Scott as a farm agent from 1920 to 1930, and the North Carolina Grange engaged him as master from 1930 to 1933. He advocated at this time rural electrification. In 1934 he became regional director of the farm debt adjustment program of the U.S. Resettlement Administration (which was later known as the Farm Security Administration). His growing prominence in farm affairs won him election in 1936 to the post of state commissioner of agriculture for a four-year term. He was reelected in 1940 and 1944, and resigned on February 14, 1948 to become a gubernatorial candidate. During 1947 he was a member of the special U.S. commission charged with studying hoof and mouth disease in Mexico.

Elected Governor of North Carolina on November 2, 1948, he took office on January 6, 1949, serving for four years. He was successful in June 1949 in winning the voters' support, in a special election, for a $200,000,000 bond issue to improve rural roads, the largest bond issue ever floated by the state, as well as a $25,000,000 bond issue for building schools. Thus, under Scott's administration 15,000 miles of newly paved highway were laid, 14,000 miles

SCOTT, W. KERR—*Continued*

of rural roads were improved for all-weather use, and 8,000 new schoolrooms were built. With Scott's encouragement the power and telephone companies extended their services to 153,000 rural homes in the state.

In March 1949 Governor Scott appointed a liberal Democrat, Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, to the U.S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Melville Broughton. In the following month Scott appointed a Negro, Dr. H. L. Trigg, as a member of the state board of education for the first time in the Tarheel state's history. He also named the first woman judge to the superior court bench. To the state welfare board he named a leader of the CIO.

When CIO textile workers at the Hart Cotton Mill in Tarboro, North Carolina were on strike in 1949, Scott publicly urged the mill owners to arbitrate the dispute in accordance with the union's request "for the best interests of the community . . . and the state as a whole" (New York *Post*, July 6, 1949). Scott was blocked by the legislature in his attempt to repeal the law prohibiting the closed shop.

In an address to the National Grange, Scott stated in November 1949 that he was inclined to be for the farm price support program advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. He said that the Grange should work to improve rural living conditions and "revitalize the rural church." Indicating a trend toward more state rights in the nation, he said: "Now let's give the Government back to the people" (New York *Times*, November 25, 1949).

Speaking on abolishment of segregation in North Carolina's public schools, Scott said on June 8, 1951 that the courts "may force us to bring it about," but "I don't believe the Negroes want it" (New York *Times*, June 9, 1951). He added that Negro teachers would suffer financially with nonsegregation. After a Federal court ordered the University of North Carolina School of Law to admit Negroes, the Governor stated that the number of Negroes entering would increase for a few years and then decline "after the novelty wears off." As a means of equalizing higher education, he proposed in October 1951 a consolidated state university system under a single board. In September 1952 he equalized pay scales for personnel at Negro and white state mental hospitals.

Scott announced his candidacy on February 7, 1954 for the U.S. Senate and said if elected he would work to halt unemployment, to bolster farm prices, and to destroy "that un-American-like thing that has come to be known the world over as 'McCarthyism'" (New York *Times*, May 30, 1954). In the North Carolina Democratic primary on May 29, 1954, he won the nomination by a large majority over his principal opponent, incumbent Senator Alton A. Lennon, who had been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Willis Smith. In the November election Scott defeated the Republican Senatorial candidate, Paul C. West.

After taking his seat in the Eighty-third Congress on November 30, 1954, Scott voted for the resolution of December 2, which condemned Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, for "failure to cooperate" with a Senate subcommittee investigating his financial affairs in 1951 and 1952 and for his conduct toward the Senate and the (Arthur V.) Watkins committee during the censure proceedings.

Senator Scott's voting record on foreign policy matters in 1955 indicates that he favored the defend-Formosa resolution (January), a three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act (May), the right to veto trade pact for Congress (May), and a $3.2 billion foreign aid grant (July). He opposed extending half of the foreign aid grants in the form of loans (June), the President's plan for atoms-for-peace ship (June), and an additional sum of $420,000,000 for foreign military aid in an authorization bill (July).

On domestic issues Scott voted for raising Congressional salaries to $22,500 a year (February), the Democratic-sponsored tax bill (March), the Upper Colorado basin project (April), overriding the postal pay bill veto (May), and an appropriation to keep the U. S. Marine Corps at its present strength (June). He was against a raise in cotton-wheat acreages (March), a cut in soil conservation payments of $55,000,000 from the agriculture bill (April), the Eisenhower highway program (May), a limit of 70,000 units for public housing (June), and continuing the use of dollar-a-year men in Government service (July). In 1956 he voted for the natural gas bill (February).

The Senator, who comes from a major tobacco-growing state, introduced a resolution on June 7, 1955 calling for a research program into tobacco production, marketing, and consumption to help determine whether smoking is a factor in lung cancer (New York *Times*, June 8, 1955). Scott pointed out that the Federal Government collects more than $1.5 billion a year in tobacco taxes and spends only $500,000 in tobacco research.

As chairman of a joint House-Senate subcommittee, Scott charged in January 1956 that the Department of the Interior had awarded to the Al Sarena Mines, Inc., of Mobile, Alabama mining claims before receiving the official assay reports on which the award was based. Al Sarena reportedly cut more than $100,000 worth of timber but had done no mining since receiving fifteen land patents in January 1954 on its claims in Oregon. Scott stated that the Department had acted "in a mighty big hurry to hand over these public lands to private ownership" (New York *Times*, January 13, 1956).

Scott, "a husky . . . plain-spoken man" with heavy eyebrows, holds honorary doctor's degrees from North Carolina State College, Elon College, and the University of North Carolina. He is president of the North Carolina Dairy Association and a member of many other agricultural associations. Scott is also an American Legionnaire. On July 2, 1919 he married

Mary Elizabeth White, and their children are Osborne W., Mary Kerr (Mrs. A. J. Loudermilk), and Robert W. Scott. Scott enjoys chewing tobacco and walking the five miles from his apartment to the Capitol. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

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SEATON, FRED(ERICK) A(NDREW)

Dec. 11, 1909- U.S. Secretary of the Interior; publisher; radio and television executive

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Dept. of the Interior

FRED A. SEATON

In what was termed an "astute and politically popular appointment" made by President Eisenhower, Fred A. Seaton, a Republican, was nominated Secretary of the Interior on May 28, 1956. He won unanimous U.S. Senate approval on June 6, and two days later took the oath of office. From his predecessor Douglas McKay, Seaton inherited the charges of "giveaway" of natural resources currently facing the Interior Department, and the controversial issue of public versus private power development. A member of the liberal wing of the Republican party, he is supporting the Administration's "partnership" power program, promoting the sharing of power development by the Federal government, the states, and private interests.

Prior to holding his present office, Seaton was on President Eisenhower's White House staff and was an interim U.S. Senator from Nebraska from December 1951 to January 1953. He is head of a publishing, radio, and television enterprise that includes eight daily newspapers, two weeklies, *Western Farm Life* magazine, a television station, and three radio stations in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado. He is also a cattleman.

Frederick Andrew Seaton was born of Scotch and German ancestry on December 11, 1909 in Washington, D.C., the son of Fay Noble and Dorothea Elizabeth (Schmidt) Seaton. At the time of his birth, his father was secretary to U.S. Senator Joseph L. Bristow, Republican of Kansas, who appointed Dwight D. Eisenhower to West Point. When Fred was six years old, the family moved to Manhattan, Kansas, where the elder Seaton published the Manhattan *Mercury*. The boy grew up in Manhattan, attended its public schools, and Kansas State Agricultural College (1927-31) in his home town.

Young Seaton earned his college expenses, served as class president, and in 1928 was head of the campus Herbert Hoover-for-President club. In the college year 1929-30, he was assistant in the department of public speaking; and as an extracurricular activity in 1930-31 he was business manager for the Manhattan Little Theatre. While in college he became a sports announcer over radio stations KSAC and WIBW, and continued this work until 1937.

Upon leaving college in 1931, Seaton became associated with his father's newspapers. He was wire news editor on the Manhattan *Morning Chronicle* in 1932, became city editor of the *Mercury* in 1933, and that same year was advanced to associate editor of Seaton Publications, a post he retained until 1937.

Interested in politics, Seaton was elected in 1932 as chairman of the Young Republican Club of Riley county, Kansas, was chairman of the Kansas Young Republican Clubs from 1934 to 1937, young Republican national committeeman for Kansas in 1935, and vice-chairman of the Kansas Republican National Convention delegation in 1936. He served as vice-chairman of the Kansas Republican State Committee from 1934 to 1937, and as secretary to Alfred M. Landon, the Republican standard-bearer, in the 1936 Presidential campaign. From 1936 to 1940 Seaton was a member of the Republican national speakers' bureau.

He moved to Hastings, Nebraska in 1937, where he became publisher of the *Daily Tribune,* and president of the Seaton Publishing Company. He withdrew from active politics for several years, and in 1938 was named a director of the Nebraska State Grain Improvement Association. Beginning in 1945 Seaton served for two terms in Nebraska's unicameral Legislature as representative from the Thirty-first District.

During his second term in the Nebraska lawmaking body (1947-49), Seaton was also the chairman of the Nebraska Legislative Council, which prepares bills for consideration at the

SEATON, FRED A.—*Continued*

next session of the Legislature. Among the issues with which he dealt in the Council were investigations of electric power, irrigation, and water utilization. In 1948 he was manager for Harold E. Stassen's successful Presidential primary campaign in Nebraska, and was Stassen's executive secretary in the pre-convention campaign.

His vote against a bill to improve rural roads in Nebraska lost Seaton re-election to a third term in the Legislature, and gave him the conviction that "if you're going to stay in public office, you can't get too far out ahead of the voters" (*Nation's Business,* October 1955). On December 10, 1951, Val Peterson, then Republican Governor of Nebraska, appointed him to the vacancy in the U.S. Senate left by the death of Kenneth S. Wherry. Shortly after taking office Seaton stated that conservation and water resources development are the hope of the West (New York *Times,* December 11, 1951). In regard to foreign policy he remarked: "I think we ought to spend the money we need to secure ourselves and the rest of the free world and not one cent more" (Washington *Post,* December 19, 1951).

His voting record in 1952 indicates that he opposed the offshore oil bill (April) and cutting river-harbor funds $100,000,000 (June). He voted "yea" on measures to use the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel strike (June), extension of economic controls (June), and for sustaining the omnibus immigration bill veto (June). In May 1952 Seaton introduced a bill with John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware, to "curb influence peddling" by former Government employees. Seaton served as a Senator until January 3, 1953; he was not a candidate in the election to complete Wherry's unexpired term. From June to November 1952 Seaton was a principal advisor to Eisenhower during his Presidential campaign.

President Eisenhower appointed Seaton as Assistant Secretary of Defense for legislative affairs in September 1953. In this post Seaton improved the relations between the Department and Congress. He also persuaded Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to hold weekly press conferences. In the 1954 dispute between the U.S. Army and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin over alleged Communists in defense plants, Seaton advised McCarthy that the Defense Department would welcome his offer to provide it with a list of subversives, but would not agree to keep the names secret, as the Department "must be free to act" without such restriction (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 4, 1954).

Moving from the Pentagon to the White House on February 19, 1955, Seaton became the President's administrative assistant for Congressional liaison. His success as a troubleshooter and advisor brought him promotion on June 15, 1955, to the key position of deputy assistant to President Eisenhower, charged with handling patronage and liaison with all Federal departments and agencies. By "quiet, undramatic persuasion" Seaton advanced the enactment of the 1955 military reserve law and the inclusion of the soil bank program in the 1956 farm bill (*Newsweek,* June 11, 1956). Early in September 1955 he recommended legislation for more school classrooms and better roads.

In May 1956 Seaton was appointed as U.S. Secretary of the Interior. The Department of the Interior was created in 1849. It has jurisdiction over 750,000,000 acres of land, about one-fourth of the nation's land area. Its duties also include the conservation and development of mineral resources, promotion of mine safety, protection of fish and wildlife, administration of the nation's scenic and historic areas, reclamation of the arid land of the West through irrigation, and the management of hydroelectric systems. It is also the legal guardian of 400,000 Indians.

At present hydroelectric power is the most controversial aspect of the Department's functions. Under the Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman administrations, public ownership of electric power projects came to dominate the power complex of the West. The Eisenhower Administration wants to establish a "partnership" program in which the Federal government, local business interests, states, and municipalities would share in financing the projects. Seaton firmly supports this position. The partnership notion of public power has yet to be carried out. All power projects advanced by the present Administration have been either all privately controlled or publically controlled.

Secretary Seaton has pledged to conservationist groups that he will work for revocation of a controversial White House order decreeing reorganization and division of the Fish and Wildlife Service, regarded as favorable to commercial fisherman. He announced on July 8, 1956 that his Department is engaged in a program to extract drinking water from the sea (New York *Times,* July 9, 1956). Denying Democratic charges that the Eisenhower Administration has engaged in a "giveaway" of the nation's natural resources, he declared that the Republican Administration has added 400,000 acres to the public land system and has bought or leased "tens of thousands" of acres" of land for wildlife and game conservation (New York *Times,* July 9, 1956).

In August 1956 Seaton was named to head an Middle East Emergency Committee to make certain that Western Europe will have adequate oil supplies if the Suez Canal crisis should interrupt shipments from the Arab countries.

Fred A. Seaton is gregarious and soft-spoken, and has been described as a "short, dapper man with blue eyes and graying-blond hair" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 29, 1956). In 1955 he received an honorary LL.D. degree from Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science and an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Maryville College in Tennessee. He is a trustee of Hastings College and the University of Nebraska Foundation. For his work in advancing the free exchange of information while at the Pentagon, he was given a Medal of Freedom in 1955.

Seaton holds membership in numerous organizations and clubs, including the National Editorial Association and the Rotary Club. His church affiliation is the Methodist. On January 23, 1931 he married Gladys Hope Dowd, and they have four adopted children, Donald Richard, Johanna Christine, Monica Margaret, and Alfred Noble. His recreations include hunting and fishing.

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SEEFRIED, IRMGARD Oct. 9, 1919- Singer

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By the time soprano Irmgard Seefried made her first appearance with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City on November 20, 1953 she had already gained wide popularity throughout the world, singing both in opera and in lieder recitals. From Vienna and London to India and Australia, audiences and critics enthusiastically applauded her fresh and beautiful voice. Since the age of five, Miss Seefried had studied music, first with the help of her father and later in various schools in Germany. In 1943 she made her debut with the Vienna State Opera Company as Eva in *Die Meistersinger*. Her most successful operatic role has been that of Susanna in *The Marriage of Figaro*. She has been a regular guest artist at the Salzburg and Edinburgh festivals and a visiting performer in most of the major opera houses in Europe, the United States and Canada.

Irmgard Seefried was born October 9, 1919 in Köngetried, a small town in Swabia (southwest Bavaria). She had two brothers and a sister. Her father, a high school teacher in Vienna, began to give her music lessons when she was five. Under his instruction she learned pianoforte, violin, and singing. Her father's vocal training, combined with her own natural talent, enabled her to make her first public appearance at the age of eight, when she sang as soloist with a church choir, and, four years later, to assume the lead role of Gretel in a performance of Humperdinck's opera, *Hansel and Gretel*.

At Albert Greiner's song-school in Augsburg, Germany, Miss Seefried's music training continued. After five years in this school, she entered the Augsburg Conservatory (1935), where she studied for four more years under Professor Albert Mayer. Before she left the conservatory, she had learned over twenty lyric soprano roles. The death of her father at this time made it necessary for her to support herself at the conservatory, which she did by singing at weddings and parties.

IRMGARD SEEFRIED

From Augsburg, Miss Seefried went to Munich, Germany to attend the State Academy of Music. While there she also studied medicine for a year and a half at the University of Munich. Having passed the state examination in opera singing, she was graduated from the Academy in 1939 with a teaching license.

Soon after her graduation Miss Seefried was engaged to sing at the Aachen Stadttheater in Westphalia under the direction of the Austrian conductor, Herbert von Karajan. She made her debut as the offstage priestess in *Aïda* and subsequently obtained leading roles in the three years she sang at Aachen.

Valuable experience in oratorio was provided by her singing in the Aachen Cathedral Choir. Her recordings with the choir, as well as her work in the Aachen Stadttheater, attracted the attention of both the Dresden State Opera Company and the Vienna State Opera Company and both companies invited her to join.

Choosing the Vienna company, she made her debut in Vienna as Eva in *Die Meistersinger* on May 2, 1943. Although she had never seen the opera her performance was a memorable success. Writing ten years later, a Viennese music critic in the *Österreichische Musik Zeitschrift* recalled that her Eva was "aufsehenerregend"—absolutely spectacular.

Later roles in Vienna included Micaëla in *Carmen,* Fiordiligi in *Così Fan Tutte* and Susanna, the vivacious maid in *The Marriage of Figaro*. As Susanna, she was especially popular, singing the role twenty-eight times in one month. On the occasion of Richard Strauss's eightieth birthday (June, 1944), she played the Composer in his *Ariadne auf Naxos*. Miss See-

SEEFRIED, IRMGARD—*Continued*

fried sang in the Hoftheater in Vienna until the bombs of 1945 destroyed the historic opera house.

After World War II, Miss Seefried's reputation as an operatic and lieder singer grew rapidly. In 1946 she traveled with the Vienna State Opera Company to France for the first time, and she began her series of regular yearly appearances at the Salzburg Festivals. Her role as Susanna, which she played in the Salzburg Festival in 1947, was repeated with great success in September 1947 with the Vienna State Opera Company at Covent Garden, London. She also sang there in Mozart's *Così Fan Tutte.*

Late in 1950 she returned to England, where she gave several recitals of lieder by Mozart, Schumann, Schubert, Strauss, and Hugo Wolf; and early in the following year she gave further lieder recitals in Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. "She has," wrote a critic in the Stockholm *Aftonbladet,* "no competitor in Europe today."

At the Edinburgh Festival in August 1951 Miss Seefried was soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter, in a performance of Mahler's Fourth Symphony. Shortly after this, she visited the United States and Canada appearing with some of the leading symphony orchestras in North America. Her final concert in the United States in 1951, was a lieder recital in New York's Town Hall. The New York *Times* commented: "Miss Seefried is an artist above the majority . . . blessed with a voice of decided natural beauty."

Two more brief concert tours of the United States and Canada in the fall of 1952 and 1953 included recitals at the Dumbarton Oaks Library in Washington, D.C. Her second Town Hall recital, on November 15, 1953, consisted of songs by Mozart, Hugo Wolf, and Bartók. Louis Biancolli in the New York *World-Telegram and Sun* wrote: "Miss Seefried actually became the song, lived every note of it, and drew the audience within its charmed orbit." A critic in the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote that she "concentrates on setting up a personal relationship with her listeners that allows her to take them into her confidence and exchange with them the hidden wonders she has discovered" (November 16, 1954).

Far from being accidental, her "personal style of singing," her attempt to project herself into a song and to share this emotional experience with her audience, is essential to her art. In the *Christian Science Monitor* (December 3, 1954), she said, "I need the audience, and the audience needs me."

Between her second and third visits to America, Miss Seefried traveled around the world early in 1953 with her husband, a gifted violinist, giving joint concerts in Europe, India, and Australia. A reviewer wrote in the Sydney (Australia) *Sun*: "A riotously enthusiastic crowd of well over 2,000 packed the Town Hall . . . to hear Irmgard Seefried," while the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* referred to the "cheering, foot-stamping audience."

On November 20, 1953 Miss Seefried made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, playing Susanna in *The Marriage of Figaro.* It was the only opera in which she appeared in New York during the season, but her acting and singing caused a sensation. Olin Downes noted: "She was a finished and delightful artist throughout in every note that she made" (New York *Times,* November 21, 1953). In the following month, on December 24 and 25, she was soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. Under the direction of Bruno Walter, she sang "Et Incarnatus Est" from Mozart's Mass in C minor and "Exultate, Jubilate," a motet by Mozart for soprano, orchestra, and organ. The latter work, seemed to the critics to be somewhat beyond the scope of Miss Seefried's vocal talents, which tend more to warm, spontaneous lyricism than dramatic intensity.

Far more successful was her return engagement with Bruno Walter and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony on December 16, 1954. Singing the soprano solo part in Brahms' "German Requiem," she won high praise from the critics. Olin Downes, in the New York *Times,* commended her "clear and transparent tone and her fine shaping of melodic line."

Among the recordings made by Miss Seefried are both operas and collections of lieder. She has sung in recordings of *Fidelio, Der Rosenkavalier, Hansel and Gretel,* and, under Herbert von Karajan's direction, *The Magic Flute* and *The Marriage of Figaro.* Other recordings include *Lieder und Volkslieder* (Brahms), *Italienisches Liederbuch* (Wolf), and an album entitled *Irmgard Seefried Sings* for Columbia Records (England).

In 1947 the Austrian government bestowed upon Miss Seefried the honorary title of Kammersängerin (court singer). From the Mozart Society of Salzburg she received the Lilli Lehmann Medal in 1953, and in the same year she won the Mozart Medal, given by the Mozart Association of Austria and the city of Vienna.

While she was making a recording of *Die Meistersinger* with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Miss Seefried met Wolfgang Schneiderhan, who was then concert master. He is a professor of violin at the State Academy of Music, and founder of the Schneiderhan String Quartet. They were married in 1948, and a daughter, Barbara Maria, was born in January 1950. When Miss Seefried and her husband are not on tour, they live with their daughter in a large apartment in Vienna. Described as round-faced, dark-haired and vivacious, Miss Seefried has a warm, unassuming manner.

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SEITZ, FREDERICK (sīts) July 4, 1911-
Physicist

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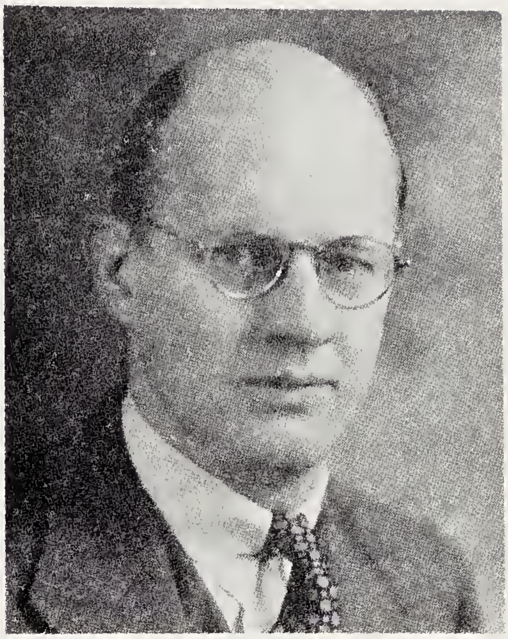
Because of his significant contributions to the study of crystals and their characteristics as well as to nuclear development, Dr. Frederick Seitz, professor of physics at the University of Illinois at Urbana, is regarded as one of America's outstanding physicists. He has been trained both in the techniques of the academic science laboratory and in commercial industrial research. Having taken part in the development of the atomic bomb at the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Dr. Seitz has become convinced that it is the duty of American scientists to participate in military research. He has warned against a slackening in American scientific progress, lest Western civilization be lost in a conflict with the U.S.S.R. "I feel it would be highly immoral not to do the best we can to preserve the state in which [Western] ideals represent the principal goal," wrote Dr. Seitz. "Who among us will feel sinless if he has remained passively by while Western culture was being overwhelmed?" (*Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, March 1950).

Frederick Seitz was born in San Francisco, California on July 4, 1911, the son of Frederick and Emily Charlotte (Hoffman) Seitz. He attended the public schools in his native city, where he established a record as a good student and hard worker. In order to pay his tuition at Stanford University (California), Seitz delivered grocery orders and took on other jobs during holidays and summer vacations.

Following his graduation from Stanford in 1932 with an A.B. degree in mathematics, Seitz went East to continue his study of physics at Princeton University. Here he earned his Ph.D. degree in a period of two years (1934). Named to a fellowship at Princeton, he remained there till 1935, engaged in study and research.

Dr. Seitz was appointed an instructor of physics at the University of Rochester in New York for the academic year beginning September 1935. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1936, but he resigned the following year to work as a research physicist with the General Electric Company laboratories in Schenectady, New York. After two years with this company, Dr. Seitz accepted an associate professorship in the physics department of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

In 1942 he joined the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania as professor and chairman of the physics department, serving till 1949. In 1946-47 Seitz was director of the Monsanto Chemical Company training program in nuclear physics at the Clinton Laboratories in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. At present he is research professor of physics at the University of Illinois, a position he assumed in 1949. At the university he has also served as director of the Control Systems Laboratory (1951-52) and as its technical administrator (since 1952).



FREDERICK SEITZ

The major portion of Dr. Seitz's work has been devoted to the study of crystals—solids having a definite internal structure created by the arrangement of their atoms which find external expression in their many planes and surfaces. They differ in their physical properties: for example, their cleavage, hardness, optical properties, and electrical conductivity. These qualities must be evaluated to determine what use will be made of them in industry. Since 1932 Dr. Seitz has prepared many scientific papers on his researches into the properties and characteristics of crystals.

He presented a new theory in 1934 on the symmetric states of atomic configurations (*Journal of Chemical Physics,* volume 2), and for several years thereafter he worked on the constitution of metallic lithium and lithium fluoride, and the magnetic qualities of lithium and sodium (see *Physical Review,* volume 47, 1935; volume 50, 1936; volume 58, 1940). He read a paper before the Faraday Society in 1939 on the interpretation of crystal luminescence (*Transactions of the Farraday Society,* volume 35).

Different chemical reactions have been noted by Dr. Seitz in crystals; he has discussed his findings in "The Theory of the Plastic Properties of Solids" (*Journal of Applied Physics,* volume 12, 1941); "Self Diffusion in Copper," "On the Theory of Vacancy Diffusion in Alloys," and "Fundamental Aspects of Diffusion in Solids" (*Physical Review* volume 62, 1942, volume 74, 1948, volume 75, 1949, respectively.) Basically, diffusion "can occur by means of either one of three geometrical paths, namely by direct interchange of atoms, by interstitial migration and by migration of vacant lattice sites. . . . Direct interchange appears to be forbidden in almost all cases, whereas interstitial and vacancy diffusion occur commonly in many familiar solids" (*Science,* May 7, 1948).

At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Science in 1952, Dr. Seitz presented

SEITZ, FREDERICK—*Continued*

his report "Imperfections in Nearly Perfect Crystals" (which comprises the first chapter of a book with the same title, published by John Wiley & Sons, New York). He found that six types of crystal imperfections were recognized; however, he suggested that certain types of imperfections might exist in materials with specialized properties, such as ferromagnetic materials. He also discussed the three transient imperfections which usually have a very short life within the crystal. Dr. Seitz found that two imperfections of the same type or of different types may interact to generate other imperfections, so that the group forms a closely interlocking family. This feature of the imperfections is regarded as an essential part of their pattern of behavior, intimately related to the normal properties of the imperfections.

Active in many movements to make the scientific world aware of its social responsibilities, Dr. Seitz joined with several other physicists in the publication of *One World or None* (McGraw-Hill, 1946). This book, prepared a few months after the atom bomb was dropped on Japan, explained the full meaning of the bomb and called attention to its severe destructive possibilities. It further asserted that any industrial nation could acquire the know-how and techniques to produce the bomb within a period of five years, and that no essential "secrets" could be guarded, for the knowledge of atomic bomb production would move on apace wherever research was being conducted (*Time,* March 25, 1946). In September 1949, three and a half years after this prediction was made, President Truman announced that the Soviet Union had exploded an A-bomb.

To ease the qualms of American scientists who in 1950 were hesitating to participate in research on the atomic bomb because of ethical reasons, Seitz urged that they consider the issues at stake in the present conflict between the West and the Soviet Union. In an address before the American Physical Society in February 1950 (expanded and published in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists,* March 1950), he viewed the problem in the light of historical perspective. Western civilization, evolving from the Renaissance with its concept of the "emancipation of the mind" is in conflict with Russian thought, which is "developing a pattern of culture as burdened with dogma, as nearly one dimensional as anything known in the last millenium." Dr. Seitz is pessimistic about any reconciliation between the Soviet Union and the West; at best, he hints at the possibility of co-existence. He stresses the fact that the West must maintain its strength to ward off the possibility of a Soviet attack. He sees "the most important ideals which have been evolved by mankind since the dawn of civilization" in danger unless the scientific population cooperates (New York *Times,* February 4, 1950).

In order to achieve a unified and constructive program for military research, Seitz urged in March 1950 the establishment of a scientific agency similar to the Office of Research and Development, which existed during World War II. He also recommended economic and technical aid to research programs conducted by the countries of Western Europe. During a University of Chicago *Round Table* radio program on February 26, 1950 he discussed his belief that a hydrogen bomb could exterminate a great part of the world's population—a view in which he was supported by world-famous physicists Harrison Brown, Hans Bethe, and Leo Szilard. He cautioned against the prevailing atmosphere of secrecy which prevented the public from knowing the full facts (*Time,* March 6, 1950). In November 1953 Dr. Seitz called for a heavier military budget to build up a strong defensive net against atomic attack (New York *Times,* November 15, 1953).

Besides contributing over sixty articles to professional journals, Seitz is the author of the McGraw-Hill publications *The Modern Theory of Solids* (1940) and *The Physics of Metals* (1943). He is also co-editor of *Preparation and Characteristics of Solid Luminescent Materials* (John Wiley & Sons, 1948). Dr. Seitz wrote the chapter entitled "Fundamental Aspects of Diffusion in Solids" for the scientific treatise *Phase Transformations in Solids* (John Wiley & Sons, 1951).

Honorary scientific organizations in which Dr. Seitz holds membership are the National Academy of Science, American Philosophical Society, American Physical Society, American Institute for Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the American Institute of Physics (chairman). He was elected to Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi, honorary science fraternities. He is chairman of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and a member of the advisory panel on general sciences in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. During World War II he served as section chief of the metallurgy project of the Manhattan District (1943-45) and special consultant to the Secretary of War (1945) in the European theater of operations.

Frederick Seitz married Elizabeth K. Marshall on May 18, 1935. The tall and "mild-mannered" physicist has delivered a few "eye-openers" to his scientific colleagues which are anything but gentle and is said to have impressed the Government with some of his statements on science and world affairs.

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SELTZER, LOUIS B(ENSON) September 19, 1897- Newspaper editor

Address: b. Cleveland Press Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio; h. 17825 Lake Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Louis B. Seltzer, the editor of the Cleveland *Press*, a Scripps-Howard daily with a circulation of more than 300,000, is one of the most active and influential figures in twentieth-century journalism. His newspaper was described in *Saturday Review* (April 28, 1956) as "one of the most successful in the world, with a program of public service that has made it an

Ohio institution." He has been its editor since 1928 and editor-in-chief of the Scripps-Howard newspapers of Ohio since 1937.

Having worked in the newspaper business since the age of thirteen and on the *Press* since he was eighteen in every capacity from cub reporter to editor, Seltzer is identified with the paper personally as well as professionally. "The *Press* today is his elongated shadow," Bruce Catton wrote in his introduction to Seltzer's autobiography, *The Years Were Good* (World Publishing Company, 1956). "The career of Louis Seltzer indicates that personal journalism is as lively as it ever was. . . . All that is needed, apparently, is a personality of force and fresh intelligence."

The oldest of five children of Charles Alden and Ella (Albers) Seltzer, Louis Benson Seltzer was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 19, 1897. His father was a carpenter with literary aspirations. Later in life, after young Louis was launched on his own career, Charles Alden Seltzer became a successful author, publishing some forty-nine Western novels, many of which were made into silent motion pictures, but during Louis' childhood the family was very poor. The boy contributed what he could to the family income by delivering newspapers and running errands before and after school hours. At thirteen, when he was in the seventh grade at Denison School, he decided to leave school.

In *The Years Were Good* Seltzer recalls this period in his life: "There was only one job I wanted, if I had my choice. That was on one of the newspapers. I wanted more than anything else in the world to be a reporter. . . ." He applied to the Cleveland *Leader* and was hired as a messenger boy at a salary of $3.25 a week. Meanwhile he continued his education, with his father's encouragement, by a program of independent reading.

Six months after he joined the staff of the *Leader*, Seltzer wrote his first news story, a report on a street accident, and received his first by-line. Soon after he was assigned a weekly column for the Sunday *Leader* with the by-line "By Luee, The Offis Boy," a light, humorous report of the miscellaneous activities of a young boy in a newspaper office. In addition, the fourteen-year-old boy was sent out to cover stories as a police reporter, and under the tutelage of "Old Bob Larkin," he learned fast. He recalls interviewing the French actress Sarah Bernhardt, who wrote to compliment him on his story.

At the age of fifteen, however, Seltzer was discharged from the *Leader* by Sam Anson, the city editor, who honestly felt that the boy would do better in some other work than reporting. Seltzer set out to prove him wrong. He could not get work on the *Press*; so for a year, from 1914 to 1915, he worked as a copywriter for the O. S. Hubbell Company, an advertising agency in Cleveland, but he was dissatisfied with the position. In 1915 Seltzer applied for and received a job on the Cleveland *Press*, the newspaper with which he has ever since been associated.

During his first year on the *Press* Seltzer was first a police reporter, then a political reporter covering Cleveland's City Hall, and finally he was put on general assignment, to cover any news event that might occur. In addition, he wrote editorials. By 1916, while he was still in his teens, Seltzer had become city editor. After three months in this job, Seltzer decided that he was too young and inexperienced to handle the work. He requested a transfer back to his reporting duties, and was assigned a political beat. Seltzer continued to write editorials, however, and some of these began appearing on page one of the *Press*.

LOUIS B. SELTZER

As a political writer Seltzer is credited with helping Robert La Follette, Progressive candidate for President in 1924, carry the city of Cleveland. It was also in 1924 that Seltzer and the *Press* scooped other newspapers by reporting, on the basis of a tip Seltzer had received, that John W. Davis would be the compromise candidate for President on the Democratic ticket.

In 1921 Seltzer again became city editor of the *Press*. In 1924 he became political editor; in 1927 chief editorial writer; and in March 1928, he was named associate editor. In July of that year, he was appointed editor of the paper by Roy W. Howard and assumed full responsibility for its administration.

The Cleveland *Press* was founded, Seltzer writes, "almost eighty years ago by E. W. Scripps, starting out as a militant and independent newspaper—*The Penny Press*. It has always been a militant and independent newspaper. . . . From it grew the entire journalistic enterprise now known as Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and which also includes the United Press Associations, Science Service, and Newspaper Enterprise Association" (the latter supplies features and editorial material to hundreds of newspapers and to radio and television stations).

In his autobiography Seltzer wrote that he had offers of positions on newspapers in other

SELTZER, LOUIS B.—*Continued*

cities but he preferred to remain in his home town. This was partly on the advice of William Allen White, publisher and editor of the Emporia (Kansas) *Gazette* and Pulitzer Prize-winner, who once told Seltzer: "It's wonderful to make a career in the town where you were born. You get to know everybody. And everybody gets to know you."

Seltzer's policy in editing the Cleveland *Press* has been one of warm personal relationship between the paper and its readers. To this end, Seltzer takes an active personal interest in all aspects of community life, encourages Cleveland residents to bring their problems to the *Press,* and has become so thoroughly identified with the city that *Life* magazine named an article on him "Mr. Cleveland" (March 13, 1950).

The *Press* has enjoyed a rapid growth under Seltzer's administration. In 1948 *Time* described it as "the biggest, richest and most influential paper in Cleveland." In a speech in 1951, Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo, Ohio *Blade,* said that a main ingredient in the success of the *Press* "is the capacity for evaluating human nature, the spiritual quality, the unflagging enthusiasm, the energy and the personality of its editor."

Seltzer's career on the *Press* has not been without its share of battles and controversy. In *The Years Were Good* he reports on his trial for contempt of court in 1929, resulting from an editorial he had published in the *Press* criticizing a Cleveland judge for a court order halting an investigation of a race track. The same judge who had issued the order found Seltzer guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine and serve thirty days in jail, but the decision was reversed by the Court of Appeals.

The *Press* has taken an active part in many local elections. Politically independent, it backed the candidacy of Harold H. Burton, an independent Republican, for mayor in 1935. Burton was later appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court by President Truman. In 1941 Seltzer and the *Press* supported the candidacy for mayor of the Democrat Frank Lausche, now Governor of Ohio. After the death of Senator Robert A. Taft, Governor Lausche offered to appoint Seltzer to the Senate to fill the remainder of his term, but he declined because, as he remarks in his autobiography, "My life is dedicated to journalism." In 1953 the *Press* supported another independent, Anthony Celebrezze, for mayor, and he won by a substantial margin.

An active participant in the work of numerous local and national community welfare organizations, he was named president in 1951 of the United Community Defense Services, an agency assisting the rapidly growing defense-industry areas with their health and welfare problems. He has also taken part in programs of the Child Study Association. In 1951 he received the Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and in 1956 he was national chairman of that group's Brotherhood Week. Other organizations for which Seltzer has worked are the YMCA, the Boy Scouts, and many Cleveland settlement houses. His club memberships include the Mid-Day, Union, Rotary, Advertising, City, and Cleveland Club.

In addition to writing his editorials for the *Press,* Seltzer frequently contributes articles to magazines. In 1956 articles by him appeared in *Saturday Review, Life,* and *Collier's.* In the *Saturday Review,* April 28, 1956, he considered "What's Happening to Our Newspapers," and pointed out that American newspapers are failing in their primary duty of directly reaching the local reader with news that is of interest and significance to him. "Most editors need to get out more and be a part of the town," he wrote. "A newspaper must have human qualities. It must have understanding and sympathy and know what is really in the hearts of its readers."

In *Collier's,* September 14, 1956, Seltzer recalls, in "Episode in a Railroad Station," an incident of many years ago when he waited out a blizzard in a Cleveland railroad station with former U.S. President William Howard Taft. In *Life,* September 3, 1956, Seltzer published excerpts from his autobiography under the title "An Editor's Hard and Happy Boyhood." The full autobiography was published as *The Years Were Good* on October 29, 1956. Seltzer also contributed a brief essay to *This I Believe,* compiled by Edward R. Murrow, published in 1952 (Simon).

On January 9, 1915, Seltzer and Marion Elizabeth Champlin were married. They have a son, Chester Ellsworth, and a daughter, Shirley Marion, and five grandchildren. Mrs. Seltzer, formerly a pianist, is active in many community welfare organizations.

Seltzer is balding, slight in build (five feet five inches tall and weighs about 130 pounds). A genial, out-going personality, he encourages a friendly, relaxed atmosphere in the offices of the Cleveland *Press.* He is much in demand as a public speaker. His associates call him "Louie." He has described his career of editing the *Press* as "the endless, sometimes thankless job of keeping at the primary business of living with, understanding, and being sympathetic toward all people."

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SEROV, IVAN A(LEKSANDROVICH) (sēr'ŏv, ē-vân') Aug. 26, 1905- Soviet police official

Address: Committee on State Security of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The head of the Soviet police system, Ivan Serov, now performing many of the functions once discharged by Lavrenti P. Beria, who was executed in December 1953, stirred up a storm of protest in England in March 1956 when he arrived there via jet airplane from the U.S.S.R. He had been sent to make arrangements for the visit of Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist party Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev, but so strong was the criticism of Serov in the British press that he did not accompany them as bodyguard on their subsequent tour of Britain. Typical of the outspoken remarks about the U.S.S.R. police chief was that in the London *Daily Mirror,* which described his business as "terror, torture and the grave."

Serov played the role of ever-present bodyguard for Bulganin and Khrushchev on their tours of Yugoslavia, India, Burma and Afghanistan during 1955. He has been closely associated with Khrushchev since 1940, has held important posts in the ministries of State Security and of Internal Affairs, and won the Order of Lenin on three occasions. His name has been linked with mass executions and purges and with the deportation of over one million people from the West Caucasus and Crimea to Central Asia (London *Spectator,* March 25, 1955). He became chairman of the Committee on State Security (KGB) in March 1954.

Ivan Aleksandrovich Serov was born on August 26, 1905, the son of a peasant family in the village of Afimsky. He joined the Young Communist League at the age of seventeen, and in 1923 was elected chairman of his regional soviet. He left that position to enlist in the Red Army, where in three years he rose to the rank of platoon commander. Within seven years he was given command of a battery, later was put in charge of a battalion, and by 1935 had been promoted to chief of staff of an artillery regiment.

Soon thereafter he attended one of the U.S.S.R.'s highest military schools, the Frunze Academy. After graduation he was assigned to work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs (at that time the NKVD), which has a large uniformed force organized on military lines.

The assignment coincided with the beginning of the career of Lavrenti P. Beria (see *C.B.,* December 1942) as the head of the Soviet police system, but Serov's record gives no indication that he was then personally acquainted with Beria. However, he was close to Khrushchev, reportedly from 1940 when he was appointed Commissar of Internal Affairs for the Ukraine. In the same year he became a member of the politburo of the Ukrainian party, which was headed by Khrushchev. According to *Time* (December 19, 1955), together they supervised the suppression of peasants in the Ukraine who resisted the program of agricultural collectivization.

In February 1941 Serov left the Ukraine for Moscow, where he was elected an alternate member of the party's Central Committee and named First Deputy Commissar of State Security under V. M. Merkulov. This commissariat—the same as a ministry—had been split off from the Commissariat of Internal Affairs, and was in charge of dealing with espionage and subversion, while civil police and convict labor remained under the truncated Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

Wide World

IVAN A. SEROV

Following the conquest and partition of Poland (September 1939) Serov was assigned the task of eliminating opposition in the new territories. Documents captured during the war show that it was he who signed the order No. 001223, outlining the procedures to be adopted for executions and deportations in the newly annexed Baltic states. "Under this order," noted Associated Press foreign news analyst Tom Whitney, "thousands of Baltic citizens were exiled to Siberia" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 3, 1956).

When the Commissariat of State Security was again merged with the Commissariat of Internal Affairs in July 1941, Serov was named a deputy commissar. During the war he frequently commanded troops of the commissariat in battle operations. He played an active part in the defense of Moscow, and during 1942 and 1943 he was in Stalingrad, where he supervised the evacuation of industrial equipment to the east. Later he led an attack in the drive to push the Germans from the Caucasus.

Much of the time, however, his security forces were following behind the Army's combat troops, charged with securing the countryside to the rear and "liquidating" collaborators who had helped deliver the country to the Germans (*Time,* December 19, 1955). T. Whitney suggests that he might have directed the deportation to Siberia of whole nations—the Tatars, Chechen-Ingush and Kalmuk peoples—who had been accused of collaborating with the German invaders in South Russia (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* April 3, 1956).

For his work in World War II Serov was awarded the Order of Suvorov, one of the Soviet Union's highest military honors, in March 1944, the order of Kutuzov in April 1945 and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and a second Order of Lenin in May 1945. He

SEROV, IVAN A.—*Continued*
had received his first Order of Lenin in 1940 for suppression of opposition in the Baltic countries and Poland.

In 1945, after the German surrender, Serov, who had taken part in the seige of Berlin, was made deputy to Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov in charge of security affairs for the Soviet command in Berlin. In July of that year he was promoted to colonel general, a rank held by only about a half-dozen top officers in the Soviet police service. While assigned to Berlin, according to reports of refugees, he was Stalin's "private eye" in the military administration and "rounded up" German atomic scientists and rocket specialists to be sent to work in the Soviet Union.

Recalled from Germany in February 1947, after the Ministry of State Security had again become a separate entity, he was appointed First Deputy Minister for Internal Affairs (MVD), under Colonel General Sergei B. Kruglov. In this position he was evidently one of the police officials in charge of the convict labor employed in the construction of the Volga-Don Canal, for in 1952 he was given another Order of Lenin for work on the canal.

After the death of Stalin in March 1953, the ministries of Internal Affairs and State Security were again combined into a single Ministry of Internal Affairs headed by Beria. Serov apparently continued on as a deputy minister. The full story of the machinations involved in the arrest of Beria four months later is not known, but Serov rose in importance after that time and in 1954 received the Red Banner of Labor.

Kruglov, the former Minister of Internal Affairs, took charge of the ministry after Beria's arrest. Beria and his close associates, including V. M. Merkulov, Serov's former chief, were executed in December 1953. Serov remained as a deputy minister until March 1954, when certain security functions were again separated from the ministry, this time to be placed under a Committee of State Security of the Council of Ministers, with Serov as chairman.

Since Serov took over that position, which he still holds, the minister who preceded Beria —Viktor S. Abakumov—and five former officials of the ministry were tried, and they were executed in December 1954. About a year later five former officials of the ministry in the Georgian Republic were also executed. "As head of the KGB," Polish General Wladyslaw Anders (now living in Great Britain) has said, ". . . Serov rules the gigantic secret police and espionage networks without which the Soviet dictatorship would instantly collapse" (*This Week*, August 26, 1956).

Serov went to Yugoslavia with Khrushchev in May 1955, to handle the security arrangements for the visit of the Soviet delegation working for *rapprochement* with the Communists of that country. Shortly afterward, on his fiftieth birthday, he was again awarded the Order of Lenin. And he was promoted to the rank of General of the Army.

In November 1955, when the execution of the Georgian associates of Beria was announced, he was traveling in India in charge of the security arrangements for Khrushchev and Bulganin on their visit to that country. This tour also took him into Burma and Afghanistan. His assignment was a difficult one. In making a bid for mass appeal, the Russian leaders had to show themselves to the crowds that greeted them everywhere. On occasion it meant that they were almost mobbed by the curious, and this was disconcerting to men responsible for security. Serov in the process became embroiled in several disputes with newsmen pressing for stories and pictures, and won an unwelcome attention.

At the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist party, in February 1956, where Khrushchev in secret session denounced the "crimes" of Stalin, Serov was one of the key men advanced from alternate to full membership in the party's Central Committee.

He flew to England in March 1956 aboard a Soviet jet transport—the first seen outside the Soviet Union—for talks with security officials about the forthcoming visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev. The plane attracted great interest in aviation circles, but not nearly so much among the general public as did the presence of Serov, whose reputation had preceded him. The Manchester *Guardian*, London *Daily Mail* and London *Daily Mirror* were particularly vehement in their denunciation of him.

Serov tried to turn the criticism away by saying that newsmen "spoke without knowing the true facts." As *Time* (April 2, 1956) reported, " 'Look at me,' he said, grinning and thumping his chest . . . , 'would you call me Ivan the Terrible?' " The newsmen were unimpressed.

When Serov returned to the Soviet Union after five days, he still expected that he would be in charge of security on the visit of the Soviet leaders. Because of the protest aroused by his presence, however, his name was omitted from the list of members of the delegation, and Major General N. S. Zhakharov supervised the security operations.

Serov has been described as a "wiry, unobtrusive" man, with grey-blue eyes, a firm mouth, a high forehead, and graying brown hair. On his trips he is said to wear shoes with very heavy soles, and blue-gray suits. Expatriates who have fled the Soviet Union characterize him as a ruthless, opportunistic, and coldly efficient Communist completely dedicated to the party.

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SHABANDAR, MOUSSA (MAHMOUD AL-) (shă-băn'där mo͞o'sȧ) June 15, 1899-
Iraqi Ambassador to the United States

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MOUSSA SHABANDAR

Equipped for a diplomatic career with a background of both Moslem and Christian education and culture, Dr. Moussa Shabandar, Ambassador from Iraq to the United States, is now concerned with strengthening relations between the Western nations and the Arab countries in the Middle East. Prior to his arrival in Washington, D.C. in September 1953, he was Iraq's Minister to Syria, and he had previously held diplomatic posts in Geneva and Berlin. In his native land Dr. Shabandar has served in Parliament and as a career civil servant in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Addressing the United Nations in 1953, Shabandar criticized those powers that have shut their eyes to the "teeming millions of Asia and Africa who are now astir."

Iraq, with little more than 5,000,000 persons, has land, water and oil—the three ingredients of prosperity in the Middle East. The country received about $204,400,000 in revenues from 1955 oil operations, which, together with other receipts, has enabled it to increase imports by 75 per cent since 1947, while maintaining a large reserve fund. On November 28, 1955 King Feisal II opened Iraq's first state-owned oil refinery, which was built by the British-American Kellogg International Company.

Moussa Mahmoud Al-Shabandar was born on June 15, 1899, in Baghdad, the trade and cultural center of ancient Islam and now the capital of modern Iraq. The son of Mahmoud and Kamar (Ahmed) Shabandar, he was born into a family of ancient lineage and influence. His childhood was spent under the rule of the Ottoman Empire, and he was only in his early twenties when the 1920 peace settlement placed the Mesopotamian territory under British mandate. The Kingdom of Iraq was established in 1921, although the country remained under British mandate until 1932, when it became independent under King Feisal I.

Shabandar's early educational training was received at the Sultania School in Baghdad. In 1917 he was graduated, but almost five years elapsed before young Shabandar decided to continue his education in Europe. At twenty-three years of age, he enrolled at the University of Berlin, where he earned a diploma in economics. For his doctorate, he enrolled at Lausanne University, Switzerland and acquired a Ph.D. degree in political science. In all, Shabandar spent about ten years in his "grand tour" of the Continent and England, studying not only academic subjects, but also the customs and languages of the important European states.

When Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations on October 4, 1932, Shabandar received his first assignment as first secretary of the permanent delegation in Geneva. While he was serving his apprenticeship with the League, there was a change in Iraq's international policies, occasioned by the death of King Feisal I. This "Arab warrior-statesman of heroic stature," who had maintained, a period of peaceful collaboration with Britain, was succeeded in 1933 by his son, King Ghazi, an ardent nationalist. The delegation clearly exhibited anti-British sentiments, especially concerning their opposition to the British sponsorship of Zionism in Palestine.

Following this tour of duty, Shabandar was sent to Berlin Germany in 1934 as first secretary of the Iraqi Legation. However, in 1936, he was recalled for "allegedly using the government's name to send arms to Spain" (New York *Times,* April 21, 1937).

His career suffered no setback, however, and the following year he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. In this office he gained a new insight into the domestic problems of his country. He relinquished the legislative post after serving in the 1937-1938 term, and was reassigned as chargé d'affaires of the Iraqi Legation in Berlin, where he remained until the outbreak of the European conflict. Recalled to his native land, Shabandar was appointed acting director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

World conditions in 1941 exercised powerful influences on Iraqi politics and Iraq swarmed with pro-British and pro-German cliques, both anxious to gain control. Under the leadership of Rashid Ali Beg Gailani, as Premier, a pro-Nazi *coup d'état* overthrew the government. The new ruling group promoted Dr. Shabandar to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1941. Under his leadership, the government agreed from the outset to fulfill all its foreign obligations, including an Anglo-Iraqi treaty. Dr. Shabandar was also active in negotiations with the Iranian government concerning "important economic questions." Great Britain, however, was suspicious of the new regime, and "regarded it as an illegal government" (New York *Times,* April 6, 1941). Troops were sent

SHABANDAR, MOUSSA—*Continued*

into the country, and the government, which had never had much support outside army circles, fell.

Dr. Shabandar rejoined his government in 1950 and was assigned to Syria as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. At a time when the Middle East was in a state of tumult, the necessity for close relations increased the importance of this diplomatic mission. During the years 1949, 1950, and 1951, Shabandar also served as an Iraqi representative to the Arab League meetings. This alliance, which included Iraq, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Trans-Jordan, was formed on March 22, 1945. Dr. Shabandar has taken a strong position on the Israel question at these meetings, censuring especially the partition of the Holy Land.

In September 1953 Shabandar was transferred to Washington, with the rank of Ambassador. In welcoming him, President Eisenhower spoke of the "continuing good relations between the United States and the Arab world." Dr. Shabandar, however, is concerned with the lack of understanding which exists between East and West, a situation which he ascribes solely to Zionist propaganda. He blamed the United States for "helping the Zionists to create and to maintain an artificial state in the heart of the Arab countries. . . . Nevertheless, we believe . . . the truth will prevail and the Americans will see how badly they were misled by this mischievous propaganda, with which the Arabs lacked the means to compete" (New York *Times,* October 24, 1953).

Speaking before the Eighth General Assembly of the U.N., Shabandar made public those injustices which in his opinion the Near East has suffered. "Zionism has succeeded in sowing the seeds of bitterness among people who have lived in brotherhood and harmony for thousands of years. The peace they propose . . . amounts to nothing more than the acknowledgment of their aggression . . . a new population was imported from all over the world, and the rightful inhabitants were ousted. . . . It transferred the seat of government there [Jerusalem] despite the various resolutions which provided for the establishment of a separate international regime" (*United Nations Bulletin,* October 15, 1953).

In this same speech, Ambassador Shabandar brought to light other pertinent issues which he considers have been neglected. He claimed that a "distressing phenomenon . . . is the increasing tendency for . . . great powers to hold inflexible, inconsistent, and often one-sided views of world problems. . . . What has France done to meet the just demands of the people of Tunisia and Morocco?. . . No so-called reforms will be sufficient. The basic issue is the desire for independence." He accused France of having "violated the treaty which gave it the protectorate over Morocco. . . . French policy in Morocco is endangering international peace . . . it has caused serious deterioration in relations between France and the Moslem world."

After the Iraqi government withdrew its chargé d'affaires from Moscow and asked the U.S.S.R. to close its legation in Baghdad in January 1955, Ambassador Shabandar explained the decision had been taken "for reasons of economy" and was in keeping with the government's policy of "waging an open struggle against the Communists" in Iraq (New York *Times,* January 12, 1955).

A Turkish-Iraqi mutual security treaty was signed in Baghdad on February 24, 1955 by Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes and Iraqi Premier Nuri as-Said, and ratified by the Parliament in each country on February 26. The pact was to be in force for five years and then renewable every five years. On March 30 Britain adhered to the pact and agreed to hand over to Iraq the two air bases it held.

Iraq's five-year development program, begun in 1954, calls for the expenditure of $840,000,000 by the end of 1959 on irrigation and flood control, which will account for 36 per cent of the spending; road building 19 per cent; public works and buildings 15 per cent; mining and electricity 14 per cent; railroad development 5 per cent; and housing 3 per cent. Great Britain is Iraq's largest supplier and buys about one-third of her exports (New York *Times,* January 16, 1955). The British-owned Iraq Oil Company shares 50 per cent of its profits with the Iraqi government.

Recognition for his service as an international spokesman for the Arab world was accorded Dr. Shabandar with the Syrian Award of Distinguished Merit in 1952. The following year his own country honored him with the Order of Ar-Rafidain.

The diplomat married Wedad Abdul Karim Sibai in 1938 while serving in the Iraq legislature. A son, Mahmoud, and a daughter, Ghida, at present reside in Washington with their parents. Shabandar is heavy-set and is about five feet seven inches tall. He is the author of *Wahida,* a modern Iraqi drama.

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SHAW, RALPH R(OBERT) May 18, 1907-

Librarian; university professor; inventor; organization official; publisher

Address: b. c/o American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.; h. George St. at Landing Lane, New Brunswick, N.J.

"One of my great concerns in the field of scientific management of libraries is to make people understand that people are the priceless ingredient, not machines," said Ralph R. Shaw, president of the American Library Association (1956-57). "Systems in our type of work are more important management tools than machines. Any of these is good only insofar as it succeeds in freeing human effort for more productive work that cannot be done by machines—or by humans as long as humans are busy at being low-grade, inefficient mechanical devices."

A specialist in bibliography, problems of literary property and library management, Dr. Shaw has also been honored for his contributions to the adaptation of machines to library service and for his own inventions in that field. He is professor of the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey and was formerly, for fourteen years, librarian of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was elected A.L.A. president by a mail ballot among some 20,000 members in the United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii to take office in succession to John S. Richards at A.L.A.'s seventy-fifth annual convention in Miami Beach, Florida in June 1956.

He owns the Scarecrow Press (founded in 1950), which publishes small editions of scholarly books. By using near-print when suitable, and economical formats in letterpress when they are suitable, and by reducing overhead expenses to a minimum, Shaw is able to issue bibliographies and other scholarly works of limited appeal in editions as small as 500 copies and cover all costs without a subsidy from the authors. Many Scarecrow publications are works which other publishers have declined solely because of cost considerations.

Ralph Robert Shaw was born in Detroit, Michigan on May 18, 1907. Becoming interested in library science while in his teens, he worked as a page and assistant at the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library from 1923 to 1928. He was graduated with the B.A. degree from Western Reserve University in Cleveland in 1928 and later that year went to New York to study at the Columbia University School of Library Service, which granted him the B.S. degree in 1929 and the M.Sc. degree in 1931. He received the Ph.D. degree from the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in 1950.

During his first year of study at Columbia, he was employed as an assistant at the New York Public Library. In 1929 he became senior assistant and chief bibliographer of the Engineering Societies Library of New York. After seven years there he accepted the position of chief librarian at the Gary (Indiana) Public Library. His service to the Gary community brought him the distinguished service award for 1938 of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

In 1940 Shaw was appointed director of libraries of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, where he remained until 1954, except for a period of military service during World War II in the Air Force and in the Army Medical Department (1944-45). With a collection of about 1,000,000 volumes, the Agriculture library is the world's largest agricultural research library. "It provides reference and bibliographic service to the entire country and its monthly *Bibliography of Agriculture* [planned by Shaw and first produced under his supervision] makes the literature of agriculture available to everyone who needs it" (*U.S. Government Organization Manual 1953-54*). Every year the main library and its six branches circulate about 1,500,000 books and periodicals and provide answers to nearly 200,000 reference questions.

RALPH R. SHAW

One of Shaw's articles on the Agriculture library, appearing in *Library Journal* (April 15, 1944), noted that since its inception it has followed a "concept of dynamic library service, concerned with knowledge contained in literature rather than with books merely as physical objects." At the Conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University in November 1947 he presented a paper on the library in which he referred to it as "a great national resource."

By using industrial management methods in library operations, Shaw greatly increased the services of the Agriculture library while reducing costs. In 1951 the Department of Agriculture gave him the Superior Service Award, and in 1953 he won the Melvil Dewey Medal for applying electronic machines to library work. (He was the first recipient of this award, named for the originator of the famous decimal classification system and contributed by the Lake Placid Educational Foundation, established by Dewey).

Shaw's contributions to technical advances in library equipment were also mentioned in a resolution by the executive board of the Washington, D.C. chapter of the Special Libraries Association honoring him at the time of his departure from Federal service in 1954. Among his inventions are the Shaw Photocharger, which eliminates card filing processes; the Rapid Selector, for fast analysis of large amounts of printed materials; and the Photoclerk. He has discussed these developments in a number of articles in professional journals.

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SHAW, RALPH R.—*Continued*
His most recent patent, issued on February 21, 1956, covers a camera with infinitely variable advance and automatic developing. This electronically controlled camera, which uses standard film or paper, is described, with a diagram, in the June 1, 1956 issue of *Library Journal.*

Credited also with inventing the trailer-type bookmobile, Shaw in 1937 gave an account of the Traveling Branch of the Gary Public Library (*Library Journal*, February 15, 1937). He explained the shortcomings of the "book-wagons" then in general use and the advantages of "the house-trailer type of mobile library equipment [which] approximates a small branch in capacity." The experimental model that he described provided space for over 1,500 books and cost less than the rent of a store.

In a paper titled "Implications for Library Services," presented at the Graduate Library School institute on the future of the book (*Library Quarterly*, October 1955), Shaw dealt with recent technical developments and their impact on library operations. He pointed out that "library services are related to a mode of use which is relatively leisurely and contemplative as compared with the . . . frenetic requirements of switching gear, computation, mass communications, and so-called 'documentation problems' " and that library services "do not lend themselves to standardization, are not adequately repetitive for automation." He added, however, that "some of the new devices offer limited promise in the field of routines and techniques in the larger libraries."

As a teacher of library science, Shaw had had occasional classroom experience before becoming a professor of the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers University in 1954. During the summers of 1936 and 1937 he taught bibliography at Columbia's School of Library Service. He was instructor in scientific management at Columbia University in 1951 and at Western Reserve University in 1953, as well as in the Graduate School of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1949-53).

Since 1929 Shaw has been a member of the American Library Association; he has served on the A.L.A. council, was chairman of the fourth activities committee, the publications committee of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, and of the A.L.A. board on bibliography. At the A.L.A. conference in Philadelphia in July 1955 it was announced that he had been elected first vice-president (president-elect) to be installed as president at the association's convention in June 1956 in Miami. Other professional organizations to which he has belonged are American Association of University Professors, Special Libraries Association, Indiana Library Association (past president), and the District of Columbia Library Association.

Among Shaw's publications are a translation of G. Schneider's *Theory and History of Bibliography* (Columbia University Press, 1934), *Engineering Books Available in America Prior to 1830* (New York Public Library, 1933), *International Activities of the American Library Association* (1946), and *Use of Photography for Clerical Routines* (American Council of Learned Societies, 1953). The subject of his doctoral thesis, completed in 1950, was literary property and the scholar. His book *Literary Property in the United States*, a revision of the thesis, was published by Scarecrow Press in 1950. It "attempts to determine from the primary sources—the American court records—just what literary property is: what it is intended to protect; why; how; and for whom; the extent to which these goals have been achieved; and what, if anything, must be done about it."

Many times called upon to serve on national and international commissions, Shaw was consultant to the preparatory commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1945 and became a member of the international advisory committee on bibliography for UNESCO in 1955. He has taken part in library and management surveys for the U.N. and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., for the U.S. Department of State, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science, and the American Medical Association.

He has also been a consultant to the U.S. Veterans Administration for reorganization of its library system and since 1946 a member of the board of expert examiners of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. In 1947 he was consultant on scientific communication to the U.S. Supreme Commander in Japan and in 1948 was the U.S. chief delegate to the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference in London. He has been on the advisory committee for the *Handbook of Latin-American Studies* from 1944 to 1954, and the *U.S. Quarterly Booklist* from 1945 to 1954, and on the executive board of the American Documentation Institute.

Shaw married Viola Leff on November 27, 1929. He is a Democrat, belongs to the Society of Friends, and is a member of the American Legion and the Cosmos Club (Washington, D.C.). He has brown hair and brown eyes, weighs 162 pounds and stands five feet nine inches tall. His hobbies include fishing, boating, playing bridge and poker, and flying. "I still have my pilot's license," he says, "which is getting rusty. And, believe it or not, I like to read."

His colleagues comment on his "Shavian wit" and "extraordinarily dynamic personaltiy." Lawrence S. Thompson wrote of him: "As a globe trotter, raconteur, wit, host, and in some dozens of other capacities, Ralph Shaw approaches the ideal of the Renaissance man" (*College & Research Libraries*, October 1954).

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SHERWOOD, ROBERT E(MMET) Apr. 4, 1896-Nov. 14, 1955 Dramatist; won four Pulitzer Prizes for his plays *Idiot's Delight* (1936), *Abe Lincoln in Illinois* (1939), *There Shall Be No Night* (1941), and for his book *Roosevelt and Hopkins: An Intimate History* (1949); a founder of The Playwrights' Company (1938); overseas director Office of War Information, World War II; his screen play *The Best Years of Our Lives* won seven Academy Awards (1946); many of his plays such as *The Petrified Forest* and *Reunion in Vienna* have been revived on Broadway, radio and television. See *Current Biography* (Jan.-June) 1940.

Obituary

N Y Times p1+ N 15 '55

SHORT, HASSARD Oct. 15, 1877-Oct. 9, 1956 Theatrical producer; former actor; directed more than fifty plays, musicals and revues on Broadway; among his innovations were the revolving platform, painted gauze, and balcony spotlights; before World War I acted in many plays in London and New York, including *Peg O' My Heart* and *The Man From Home*; staged *As Thousands Cheer, Lady in the Dark, The Great Waltz* and many other successes. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p39 O 10 '56

SHULMAN, IRVING May 21, 1913- Author

Address: b. and h. 2925 N. Beachwood Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Nov. 1956.

So successfully did Irving Shulman detail the way of the delinquent in his first three novels, and so vividly real were his characterizations of the adolescent criminals who populate them, that many have thought the author must have drawn on extensive personal experience in such juvenile gangs in writing the trilogy. Shulman advises, however, that while his familiarity with the geography and social structure of certain communities of Brooklyn, New York, is first-hand, he has never been actually involved with any such group as the Amboy Dukes.

Irving Shulman was born in Brooklyn on May 21, 1913 to Sarah (Ress) and Max Shulman. His parents had migrated to the United States from Lithuania. While the family was by no means well to do, both Irving and his brother were encouraged to pursue their education through college as both parents regarded it as of utmost importance.

After he had been graduated from Ohio University in Athens (A.B., with high honors) in 1937, Irving Shulman began to work toward the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees. He received the former at Columbia University in 1938, but the outbreak of World War II prevented his completing the latter.

During the war he worked in Washington, D.C. and in the later stages did some writing on the weekly *Army Talk*, which was part of the troop education program. One of his pieces, "Displaced Persons," was widely quoted and broadly reprinted.

In 1947 Hollywood beckoned and the author became a contract screen writer for Warner Brothers Pictures. Since then he has lived in Los Angeles, devoting himself to free-lance writing for the screen and for television and to his novels. His first novel, *The Amboy Dukes* (Doubleday, 1947), was a melodramatic study of the impact of the war economy on adolescent morale. Edwin Fadiman, Jr., in the New York *Times* (April 13, 1947), noted that in it "Shulman has combined the sociologist's research with the writer's art." The book was generally praised by other reviewers for its accuracy as a social document, but was criticized for its complex plot line and melodramatic climax.

Shulman's next two novels, *Cry Tough!* (Dial, 1949) and *The Big Brokers* (Dial, 1951), complete a trilogy which carries the original juvenile delinquents through to the full flowering of adult criminality. *Cry Tough!* was found by the Washington *Star* to be written with "dramatic restraint" and the Indianapolis *Star* noted that in it there was "as much suspense manufactured in the psychological battle as in the brutal action." *The Big Brokers* received high praise in the Cleveland *Press*, Chicago *Tribune*, and Washington *Star*, but the *Saturday Review*, New York *Times* and New York *Herald Tribune* all found its medicine too brutal for their literary palates. (The trilogy was reprinted as paperbacks by Avon Publications: *The Amboy Dukes* in 1948, *Cry Tough!* in 1950, and *The Big Brokers* in 1952.)

With the completion of the trilogy, Shulman changed his perspective somewhat from its narrower concentration on organized crime to the broader problem of young people generally. *The Square Trap* (Little, Brown, 1953), which deals with the Mexican community of Los Angeles and the efforts of one young man to find a way out of his poverty-stricken background through boxing, found more uniform favor with the critics, most of whom welcomed its less stark, more warm, human, and even humorous aspects as compared to its predecessors. (Popular Library reprinted the book in paper-bound form as *The Flesh is Real* in 1955.)

Children of the Dark (Holt, 1956), based on Shulman's adaptation of a story by Nicholas Ray for the film *Rebel Without a Cause* (Warner, 1955), is a further step away from the slums into the brighter atmosphere of Middletown. In the book Shulman tries to describe the forces which drive young people of "good families" into delinquent behavior. The accuracy with which he makes his point is attested by a reviewer in the Winston-Salem *Journal and Sentinel* (January 8, 1956) who warns readers: "Believe me this story did not just happen in the fictitious city of Barlow. It could, it has and it probably will continue to happen in Winston-Salem and other communities." The New York *Times* (January

IRVING SHULMAN

15, 1956) stated that the book coupled "the qualities of a casework tract . . . and a tabloid exposé."

The author feels his efforts to draw attention to some of the problems of American youth have succeeded insofar as *The Amboy Dukes* and *Cry Tough!* have been listed as suggested reading in sociology by several universities and schools of social work.

In *Good Deeds Must Be Punished* (Holt, 1956) a young American Army veteran of Italian parentage battles tradition-bound barriers of social prejudice prevailing in a small West Virginia college." A work of unquestionable goodwill," wrote Richard Sullivan (New York *Times,* November 25, 1956)," . . . as a novel it suffers from oversimplification . . . its people and their doings seem too frequently managed."

In addition to his novels Shulman has written movie scripts for several studios and for independent producers. The film *City Across The River* (Universal-International, 1949) was made from his adaptation of *The Amboy Dukes. The Ring* (United Artists, 1953) is his movie scenario of *The Square Trap.*

Irving Shulman lists British novelist Malcolm Lowry, the German writer Alfred Döblin, and Americans Thomas Wolfe, William Faulkner, and J. P. Marquand among his favorite authors. He married Julia Grager, a schoolteacher, on July 9, 1938. They have two daughters, Joan Ann and Leslie Jane. The game of chess and sports car races are his most frequent recreations.

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SHUMAN, CHARLES B(AKER) Apr. 27, 1907- Farm organization official

Address: b. c/o American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago 54, Ill.; h. R.F.D. #1, Sullivan, Ill.

The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Charles B. Shuman, represents some 1,600,000 farmers who comprise the largest farm organization in the United States. As the federation's spokesman he has favored flexible rather than rigid price supports for basic crops. In 1949 he opposed the proposed Brannan farm plan as offering farmers security in place of opportunity. A New York *Times* editorial commended him as "a middle-of-the-roader in the best tradition of the organization he leads." Elected in December 1954, Shuman was reelected for a two-year term on December 16, 1955.

Shuman is now in his tenth term as president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the largest state group in the Farm Bureau. Since 1928, when he was graduated from the University of Illinois, where he studied agriculture, he has been active in farm groups, such as the Moultrie County Farm Bureau, the Illinois Agricultural Association, the National Livestock Producers Association, and others.

Charles Baker Shuman was born on April 27, 1907 in Sullivan, Illinois, the son of Bliss and Grace (Baker) Shuman. His father was a farmer whose farm and land had been in the family since 1853 when Shuman's great-grandfather had settled on it.

At the University of Illinois young Shuman studied agriculture, including agronomy, the theory and practice of field-crop production and soil management, obtaining the B.S. degree in 1928 and the M.Sc. degree in 1929. From 1931 to 1933 he was director of the Moultrie County Farm Bureau, and from 1934 to 1939 its president. After his marriage in 1933, he bought land adjoining his father's and began farming on his own. For years during the depression he struggled to lift a $5,000 debt on his farm.

He became a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1941 and was its president from 1945 until his election to the presidency of the Farm Bureau in 1954. Other farm organizations to which he belonged where the Illinois State Fair Advisory Board, the American Agricultural Insurance Company, the National Livestock Producers Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association (of which he was president), the Country Life Insurance Company, the Country Mutual Casualty Company, the Illinois Agricultural Holding Company, and the Illinois Agricultural Service Company.

As a farm and community leader Shuman has been a director of two production credit associations and president of one. He has served first as a vice-president and later as president of a rural electric cooperative and has held office also in a wheat-control association and a livestock-shipping association. For a number of years he was a director of the rural school which he had attended as a boy, and he later aided in a school-consolidation plan which set a pattern for other schools in his county. He was appointed by President Eisenhower to the national committee on highway safety in 1953. In December 1954 he succeeded Allan B. Kline (who resigned because of ill health) to the presidency of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The "big three" in farm organizations are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest, with a membership of 1,600,000; the National Farmers Union, representing the "New Deal" outlook on the farm front; and the National Grange, made up largely of smaller farmers. Although the *Christian Science Monitor* has referred to the Farm Bureau as "representing in general the big farmers of the nation" (September 30, 1955), Shuman himself says, "You can't say we represent either big or little farmers. We're a cross section of the entire farm population" (New York *Times,* February 6, 1955).

While the National Farmers Union favored the Brannan plan for subsidizing farmers and in April 1954 called for 100 per cent parity supports on all family farm production, the American Farm Bureau Federation has opposed both these proposals. In 1949 when the then Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, was testing out farmers' opinions on his plan, Shuman said that he opposed Brannan "because he is asking farmers to give up opportunity for security" (*Christian Science Monitor,* February 7, 1955). (Brannan is now general counsel for the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau are both growing in membership.)

Shuman is in agreement "in most cases" with the proposals and philosophy of Ezra Taft Benson, present Secretary of Agriculture. Part of that philosophy is a flexible rather than rigid price support system on basic crops. "It's possible the flexible program will not reduce production enough to bring our supplies into line," Shuman has stated, "but I favor giving the plan a chance. If it fails, we'll have to try the next best thing. I don't know what that is" (New York *Times,* February 6, 1955).

Shuman is a registered Democrat, but in many cases he and the Farm Bureau have favored Republican ideas on the solution of the farm problem. Most Democrats have been advocating a return to the fixed rate of 90 per cent of parity, set at the beginning of the war to spur wartime production. Shuman agrees with the Eisenhower Administration's insistence on flexible price supports. On the other hand, at the 1954 meeting in which the Farm Bureau elected Shuman president it deleted from a resolution a sentence recommending purchase of private power to supplement TVA power, in effect a rejection of support for the Dixon-Yates contract, a Republican project.

Shuman is the author of agricultural and public policy articles. In September 1952 he wrote in the Illinois Agricultural Association's magazine, the *Record*: "American agriculture can meet competition by continued modernization and adjustment to changing demands. We can hold and even increase our sales to our 150 million customers. But we can do it only if we are willing to constantly work toward improved quality, more efficient production, lower costs of distribution, and an effective public-relations program to aid in retaining the good will of the consumers."

Wide World

CHARLES B. SHUMAN

In 1955 he still believed the spread between farm prices and retail store prices was wider than it should be, and blamed the distributing and processing end of the food business for this discrepancy (New York *Times,* February 6, 1955).

Concerning relationships between industrial wages and farm prosperity, Shuman is quoted in the *Christian Science Monitor* (October 13, 1955) as saying: "Government must accept some responsibility for the increase in the labor element in farm costs. The recent increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1 per hour was one of the things that led to the recent round of industrial wage increases" and consequently raised the cost of manufactured goods for the farmer. He added that "farmers resent the monopolistic pricing tactics used by certain labor groups and encouraged by government."

Speaking before the National Association of Food Chains, on October 31, 1955, Shuman expressed the view that the development of consumer markets, rather than government price supports, was the ultimate answer to the problem of falling farm prices. "At worst, price supports maintained at high, rigid levels," he said, "accumulate surpluses which wreck our markets and limit our freedom to manage our own business."

Officially, the Farm Bureau Federation contends that supply and demand are the ultimate determinants of price in a competitive market; that every man is entitled to earn money honestly, to save, invest, and spend it, and to own any property he desires within the limits of the law. The organization believes that America's "backbone man" is the family farmer.

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SHUMAN, CHARLES B.—*Continued*

On June 24, 1933 Shuman married Ida Wilson, a University of Indiana graduate who had moved to the town of Sullivan to teach mathematics. Mrs. Shuman died in 1954. They had four children: Charles W., John L. and Paul E. (twins), and Janet L. Shuman.

While working at the Farm Bureau in Chicago, he is able to return to his farm in Sullivan only on week ends. However, he finds time to teach a Methodist Sunday School class of high school boys and girls. He is also a trustee of the Methodist Church. If his time were his own, he has said, he would go back to the farm and raise hogs and cattle: "I don't care for the city either as a place to live or to work." His eldest son is studying farming at the University of Illinois. Shuman is a member of Farm House, Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Phi Eta Sigma.

The keynote of Shuman's personality is his belief in freedom of initiative for the farmer and his opposition, as the *Farm Journal* put it, to "big government" (January 1955). In an interview shortly after his election, Shuman said, "We must hold out against further inroads by government. Freedom and free enterprise have always been a success. I am not in favor of trading success for failure and ruin, as socialism has proven itself to be in other parts of the world. The function of government is to inject stability into the economy as an underpinning—not by price-fixing. Prices and price changes have a function—they are the people guiding the economy. The government defeats that purpose if it holds prices too high, or tries to fix them at a static level" (*Farm Journal*, January 1955).

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SIKORSKY, IGOR I(VAN) (sĭ-kôr'skĭ)
May 25, 1889- Aeronautical engineer

Address: b. Sikorsky Aircraft Division, United Aircraft Corporation, Stratford, Conn.; h. Easton, Conn.

NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

The entire history of aviation has been written within the lifetime of Igor I. Sikorsky, world-renowned aircraft designer who has contributed more than anyone else to two of the most important victories in man's conquest of the air. In 1913 he built and flew the first multi-motored plane, and in 1939 he built and flew the first workable direct-lift aircraft, the helicopter. (*Business Week*, October 13, 1956 maintained, however, that a helicopter had earlier, 1937, been flown successfully in Germany.) His huge flying Clipper ships, which pioneered transoceanic commercial routes during the 1930's, and his many improved types of helicopters have been produced at United Aircraft Corporation's Sikorsky Aircraft Division, of which he has been engineering manager since 1935.

"Whirlybird," "whirligig," "egg beater," and "chopper" are some of the popular names given to the helicopter. Sikorsky has called it the "mule pack of the air." Able to take off and land on a spot hardly larger than its overhead rotary wing, the helicopter is coming into wide use in providing air service between the heart of a city and outlying airfields. From the beginning, it proved itself especially adaptable to performing spectacular rescue operations. Recently, in the summer of 1956, when two airliners collided in mid-air over the Grand Canyon, only the helicopter could reach the scene of disaster.

Igor Ivan Sikorsky, the youngest of five children (three girls and two boys) of Ivan and Zinaida Temrouk-Tcherkoss Sikorsky, was born in Kiev, Russia on May 25, 1889. Both from his father, who was professor of psychology at St. Vladimir University in Kiev, and from his mother, a medical school graduate, he acquired an early interest in science and especially Leonardo da Vinci. What particularly impressed him was da Vinci's drawings of a helicopter-like flying machine.

At fourteen he entered the Imperial Naval College in St. Petersburg and after graduating in 1906 attended the Mechanical College of the Polytechnic Institute in Kiev for two years. Aviation had become his foremost concern, and he tried to find out all he could about the first flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in 1903, and the work being done on the dirigible by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin in Germany during the first decade of the twentieth century. In early 1909 he went to Paris, the "cradle" of Europe's aircraft industry, to study the most advanced achievements in aeronautics, and during his four-month visit he purchased a twenty-five horsepower engine for his projected helicopter.

For about a year and a half after his return to Russia, he worked on the construction of a helicopter. The two that he built were unable to lift more than their own weight. Although he never abandoned his goal of someday perfecting a "flying windmill," he began to turn his attention fully to developments in fixed-wing aircraft. His S-5, completed in 1911, set a world's record when it carried three men on a thirty-mile cross-country flight at a speed of seventy miles an hour. The following year his S-6A won the highest award at the Moscow exhibition.

His success also brought him a contract with the Russo-Baltic Railroad Car Works, which employed him from 1912 to 1918 as head of the engineering department in its aviation factory. This manufacturing combine financed Sikorsky's construction in 1913 of the *Grand*, the first four-motored plane in history, for which Czar Nicholas II awarded him a gold watch on which was mounted the two-headed eagle of Imperial Russia.

Seventy-five bomber versions of Sikorsky's four-engined plane were used by the Russian Army against German targets during World War I. The French government also commissioned him to build planes for military use, but the Armistice in 1918 halted production. Having left his native land during the Russian Revolution, Sikorsky spent a short time in London and Paris and then sailed for the United States.

When he arrived in New York in March 1919 he had only a very small part of the substantial fortune that he had earned in aircraft designing and manufacturing. For a time he made a living by teaching mathematics at a school for Russian immigrants in New York, and it was several years before he was able to secure enough financial backing to form an aircraft company. In the spring of 1923 he organized the Sikorsky Aero Engineering Corporation and on a farm near Roosevelt Field, Long Island he began work on an all-metal passenger plane. He had sought to have many small investors so that no one would risk losing a large amount of money. At the time of the formation of the company, he wrote in his autobiography, investments amounted to only a few thousand dollars, "with possibly less than one thousand in cash actually received" (*The Story of the Winged-S*, Dodd, 1938; later editions in 1941, 1944 and 1948).

With the S-29, a twin-engine, fourteen-passenger plane which had a speed of 115 miles an hour, Sikorsky began to re-establish himself as a leading aircraft designer. He organized the Sikorsky Manufacturing Corporation in 1925 and reorganized it as the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation in 1928. "He hit his stride when he built the famous S-38 ten-seater amphibian—turning out more than a hundred of the big ships in his new plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut," Harold Manchester noted in *Reader's Digest* (August 1952).

One of Sikorsky's customers for these planes was Pan American Airways, which used them to lay out long-distance airline travel routes through South America. Pan American soon had need for larger, more comfortable and luxurious passenger planes and called upon Sikorsky's organization, which in 1929 had become a subsidiary of United Aircraft Corporation, to produce them. "It was the important and progressive engineering work on this project which gave me the opportunity of meeting and later cooperating with Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh," Sikorsky recalled in *The Story of the Winged-S*.

The S-40, completed in 1931 and christened the *American Clipper*, was the first of a series of four-engined Clipper ships, or "flying boats" which established regular transoceanic air service. In July 1937, some time after pioneering a route across the Pacific, the S-42 made its first trans-Atlantic flight.

Financed by United Aircraft, at a reported cost of less than $300,000, Sikorsky had renewed his efforts to design a helicopter. In 1939, after much rebuilding and experimenting, he constructed and flew a "weird-looking" machine that needed no runway for take-off and landing. "During my thirty years of actual connection with aviation, I have never been in the air in a machine that was as pleasant to fly as the helicopter," Sikorsky recorded in his autobiography. "It is a dream to feel the machine lift you gently up in the air, float smoothly over one spot for indefinite periods, move up or down under good control, as well as move not only forward or backward but in any direction."

Wide World

IGOR I. SIKORSKY

"His Vought-Sikorsky-300 was simply a framework of welded pipes with a seventy-five horsepower aircraft engine and a big fly-wheel that was linked by automobile fan belting to the transmission of a single, three-bladed rotor. Nevertheless, it incorporated most of the principles of today's Sikorsky machine. In building it, the inventor drew heavily on the theories of others, but putting them together mechanically with some of his own and making them practical was an awesome task" (*Time*, November 16, 1955).

Recognizing the usefulness of the new aircraft in wartime, the U.S. Army purchased its first helicopter in 1941, and during World War II the only helicopters flown by its Air Forces were of Sikorsky's design. In the Korean War helicopters were frequently used to fly out the wounded and to rescue pilots stranded behind enemy lines. In acknowledgement of this service, the Collier Trophy, given each year for outstanding contribution to U.S. aviation, was conferred in 1951 upon American helicopter manufacturers, and Sikorsky was chosen to accept the award from President Truman.

The first "mission of mercy" of the helicopter had been to transport blood plasma from New York City to Sandy Hook, New Jersey for victims of a steamship explosion in January 1944. Recalling that event some years later, Sikorsky wrote, "It was a source of great satisfaction to all the personnel of our organization, including myself, that the heli-

SIKORSKY, IGOR I.—*Continued*

copter started its practical career by saving a number of lives and by helping man in need rather than by spreading death and destruction" (*The Story of the Winged-S*).

In October 1947, with a fleet of five S-51's, the Los Angeles Airways, Inc., launched the world's first official helicopter mail service. The earliest regular international helicopter passenger service was begun in mid-1953 by the Belgian airlines with a flight from Brussels to cities in the Netherlands; the service was soon afterward extended to cities in Germany.

New York Airways, which operates helicopter routes connecting all major airports in the city's vicinity, in October 1955 ordered seven S-58 helicopters to augment its mail, passenger and cargo service. The S-58, Sikorsky explained, increases the passenger capacity to twelve, the cruising speed to 105 miles an hour, and the lifting power to 4,000 pounds. Manhattan's first commercial heliport was opened on September 26, 1956 to provide air service from the heart of the city to the Newark, Idlewild and La Guardia airports.

Besides furnishing "bus service" between cities and airports, helicopters have performed many diverse tasks during the 1950's: dusting crops, stringing power lines in mountainous regions, rescuing people from sinking ships, flying out victims of floods in the Netherlands, Mexico, Honduras, and New England and aiding survivors of an earthquake in Greece.

Sikorsky "as far back as 1938 prophesied that the aircraft of the future would be driven by jets, powered by atomic energy; he forecast the atomic space rocket, carrying pioneers of inter-planetary travel to unknown worlds—unless, he warned, the march of progress were interrupted 'by the destructive foolishness of man himself'" (Egon Larsen, *Men Who Shaped the Future,* 1954). At the dedication on October 26, 1955 of the $18,000,000 plant at Stratford, Connecticut of the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Sikorsky predicted that "the future of the helicopter is immense and we have only touched the surface of the craft's possibilities in war and peace."

Many honors have been conferred upon Sikorsky, including degrees from Yale, Lehigh and other universities, the Potts Medal of the Franklin Institute (1933), Hawkes Memorial Trophy (1947), Daniel Guggenheim Medal (1951) and the National Defense Transportation Award (1952). He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, among other professional organizations. His clubs are the Early Birds, Quiet Birdmen, and Wings.

Sikorsky has a daughter, Tania, by his first marriage, to a woman whom he married in Russia in his early twenties and who later died. On January 27, 1924 he married Russian-born Elizabeth A. Semion, whom he had met in New York. Their sons are Serge, Nicholas, and Igor, Jr. Sikorsky is a lifelong lover of music; he also enjoys mountain climbing and makes a hobby of studying volcanoes. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1928.

Senator Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut, once described Sikorsky as a "scientific genius and a man of deep spiritual qualities" (New York *Times,* October 27, 1955). The aircraft designer is the author of two religious and philosophical books, *The Message of the Lord's Prayer* (Scribner, 1942) and *The Invisible Encounter* (Scribner, 1947). A member of the Russian Orthodox Church, he was instrumental in having an Orthodox church built for the Russian colony in the area of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

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SIMMS, JOHN F. December 18, 1916-
Governor of New Mexico; lawyer

Address: b. Governor's Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico; h. Governor's Residence, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Unanimously acclaimed the choice of the Democratic party for Governor of New Mexico on March 3, 1954, John F. Simms was elected by a large majority on November 2. He was inaugurated on January 1, 1955 for a two-year term during which the state, except in drought areas, enjoyed a period of prosperity under his leadership. In the 1956 Democratic primary held on May 8, he won the gubernatorial nomination for a second term, defeating State Corporation Commissioner Ingram B. Pickett. Simms practiced law in Albuquerque from 1945 to 1954 and was a member of New Mexico's House of Representatives from 1947 to 1951.

As chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission for 1956, Governor Simms has been a leading exponent of the cause of state regulation of the oil and gas industry, as opposed to Federal control. At a meeting of the Commission held in Dallas, Texas, the Governor delivered a report on June 1, 1956 in which he called attention to the "rigid program of self-inspection" since the Fulbright-Harris bill "fiasco" and praised the industry's recuperative powers.

John F. Simms was born on December 18, 1916 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to John F. and Anne (Schluter) Simms. The senior John F. Simms was a lawyer and a former State Supreme Court Justice. He died in the spring of 1954, just as his son's campaign for governor was gaining momentum. John F. Simms, Jr., attended Albuquerque High School in Albuquerque, graduating in 1933. Four years later, he received his A.B. degree from the University of New Mexico. He then enrolled at the Law School, Yale University, where he earned his LL.B. degree in 1940.

Soon after he had entered practice of law in Albuquerque he volunteered in the U.S. Army, and remained in uniform from July 1942 to August 1945. He had advanced from private to lieutenant colonel in that period. He returned to Albuquerque in 1945 to become a law partner of the firm of Simms and Modrall.

He was elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives in 1947 and in 1949, and was Speaker of the House during his second term (1949-1951). On March 3, 1954 he was nominated by acclamation to be the Democratic nominee for Governor and was without opposition in the primary election on May 4, 1954. He campaigned from town to town, increasing his reputation for being a hard worker, and on election day, November 2, 1954, he defeated Alvin Stockton, bringing in the Democratic party after four years of Republican control.

The Governor is quoted in an interview for the *Rocky Mountain News*, June 1, 1955, concerning the condition of his state: "We've had a spectacular population growth in recent years, from 710,000 to nearly a million. Some of it has been due to atomic energy employment, but a lot of it has just been people who want to live in New Mexico. We've had some new industries move in and lots of activity in uranium and natural gas. We've had some good spotty rains in northern New Mexico in the last few weeks, but the east and south are in their sixth year of drought and things are pretty rough down there. Albuquerque has experienced a tremendous boom and Los Alamos, of course, is well off. Incidentally, I've never heard anyone in New Mexico mention fallout. We have complete confidence in the people running the energy experiments. I think you could say we are enjoying moderate prosperity and it looks solid to me."

The *Christian Science Monitor,* in an article March 15, 1956 about the outlook in New Mexico stated that the increased prosperity and population of some sections of the state were causing the Governor and business leaders to turn their attention to ways of spreading them to less favored areas which under present conditions are not having much share in the upswing. Their purpose is to attract new business and suitable industry to these areas through a recently reactivated Economic Development Commission.

Arousing much controversy, the Governor called a special session of the Legislature for September 26, 1955 to vote funds totalling several million dollars to the State Welfare Department, which was out of cash because the regular legislative session had neglected to appropriate funds for it. The consensus of opinion was that an appropriation would have involved the levying of new taxes and the representatives in New Mexico's Legislature could not bring themselves to do it. Now they would have to, and there was much lamentation. But the lamentation was nothing, according to the New York *Times*, to the cry that went up when the Governor set the special session for September 26, conflicting with the State Fair at Albuquerque.

JOHN F. SIMMS

In the midst of the excitement, the Governor found himself summoned to court, with considerable nation-wide publicity in a jovial vein. Alarmed at automobile fatalities, he had ordered the State Police to crack down on speeders, using radar and disguised vehicles, chiefly private automobiles with out-of-state licenses. The campaign was going fine until a speeder cried "Foul!", claiming he had been caught by officers using the Governor's own limousine, disguised with Montana plates. Digging up an obscure statute forbidding promiscuous use of alien license plates, the man lodged a misdemeanor complaint against the Governor. The complainant's attorney, however, admitted that if their side won they would not press for imprisonment. "The Governor could pardon himself anyway." At court, September 12, 1955, the Governor contended that the law did not apply to his state-owned vehicle.

During his campaign for re-election, Simms emphasized the fact in a radio and TV speech on April 1, 1956, that he had made seventeen promises to the voters in 1954 and fourteen had been carried out, two were partially carried out and only one had failed. After his nomination the Governor made a speech before the Interstate Oil Compact Commission at Dallas, Texas, in which he deplored President Eisenhower's veto of the natural gas bill and stated that it was fashionable "in some very high Washington circles to regard the oil and gas industry with intense and self-righteous disapproval." He recalled the dark years of World War II, when the oil industry moved as one man to work out the most effective means of supplying the vital product.

At the forty-eighth annual Governors' Conference Simms was reported to be supporting Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

(Continued next page)

SIMMS, JOHN F.—*Continued*

Simms was married on November 25, 1940 to Ruth Raynolds. They have five children: Jay, age fourteen, Ruth, age ten, Charlotte, age eight, Joshua, age six, and Tommy age five. They were the first family to occupy the executive mansion, which was recently completed and stands isolated on a small knoll overlooking Santa Fe, in an exclusive residential section.

The Governor is a good horseman and Mrs. Simms is also an accomplished rider. Their children all have their mounts. Simms is also an avid fisherman and hunter. He often appears at a political meeting driving his pickup truck and wearing blue jeans and Western jacket. After nine days of answering mail and phone calls following his election, he finally called a halt and took his son, Jay, for a deer hunt. He owns a ranch at Fort Garland, Colorado.

The Governor is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 158 pounds. His hair and eyes are brown. He is a member of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Farm Bureau and New Mexico Cattle Growers Association. In 1950 the Junior Chamber of Commerce selected Simms as the outstanding young businessman of the year. In June 1955 he received the rare "Significant Sig" citation and medal bestowed by Sigma Chi fraternity at the national convention in Cincinnati. He has been an active campaigner for the Community Chest, and is State Chairman of the Boy Scouts of America and USO Fund drives. The family attend the Episcopal Church.

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SIMS, WILLIAM L(EE), 2D Oct. 17, 1896- Soap company executive

Address: b. Colgate-Palmolive Co., 300 Park Ave., New York 22; h. Conway Rd., Orlando, Fla.; Short Hills, N.J.

One of the world's leading producers of soaps, synthetic detergents and toilet articles, the Colgate-Palmolive Company is under the supervision of William L. Sims 2d, who was elected president of the company in July 1955 to succeed Joseph H. McConnell. In the soap business since 1924, Sims was the Colgate-Palmolive company's European sales and advertising manager for the ten years preceding World War II and from 1945 to 1955 was in charge of its various foreign subsidiaries.

The present corporation, formed in 1928 through a merger of Colgate and Company and the Palmolive-Peet Company, celebrated on April 26, 1956 the 150th anniversary of the establishment in 1806 of a soap-making business in New York City by William Colgate. To mark the anniversary, the company moved into its new twenty-five story building at 300 Park Avenue and announced the donation of $500,000 in grants to over 180 colleges and universities.

William Lee Sims 2d was born in Birmingham, Alabama on October 17, 1896 to Wythe Davis and Addie Elizabeth (Sousley) Sims. At seventeen years of age he began three years of farming at Eden, Alabama near his native city. In 1916 he enrolled at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama and two years later he joined the U.S. Army for World War I service.

For the five years following his demobilization in 1919 he was engaged in manufacturing. In 1924 he joined Colgate and Company (the oldest of the three soap manufacturing concerns later merged to form the present Colgate-Palmolive Company) as a salesman and subsequently worked in the advertising department.

Colgate and Company was the outgrowth of a small business established in 1806 by William Colgate in a little shop on Dutch Street in lower New York City. He sold his product to neighboring housewives from the tailboard of a wagon. Colgate's soap was distinguished from others by the addition of "rare essences and soothing oils" to the usual compound of fats and alkalis. Eleven years later Colgate began his first newspaper advertising and within another thirty years the business had so increased that it was moved to a new plant in Jersey City, New Jersey.

To the original product the now famous Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap was added in 1872, to be followed in 1877 by a bottled toothpaste and in 1890 by Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream packaged in one of the first collapsible tubes. (Later the tube was perfected, and Colgate's slogan, "It comes out like a ribbon instead of like a worm," became known in homes throughout the nation.) In 1908 the business ceased to be strictly a family enterprise passing from father to son and was incorporated as Colgate and Company.

Meanwhile (1904), Palmolive Soap, developed in the 1890's by Caleb Johnson, had been launched with the slogan "For that schoolgirl complexion." It proved immediately popular and was soon being exported to all the principal countries of the world. The third "ancestor" of the present soap combine was the Peet Brothers Company, established at Kansas City, Kansas in 1872. This enterprise was merged in 1926 with the Palmolive Company (incorporated in Delaware three years earlier) to form the new Palmolive-Peet Company. The merger with Colgate's to form what was to be known for years as the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company was effected in 1928. (The company changed its name to the Colgate-Palmolive Company in September 1953.)

"Colgate's first subsidiary outside this country was set up in Canada in 1914," Richard Rutter noted (New York *Times*, July 8, 1956). "By 1926 the overseas family had expanded to Australia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Denmark, Mexico and the Philippines." Appointment of Edward H. Little as general foreign manager in 1926 was followed by the organizing of an Italian subsidiary, and in 1927 William Sims was sent to Milan, Italy to open up the new market.

Transferred to Paris in 1930, he began a ten-year period as continental sales and advertising manager of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet combine. When the invasion of France by the Germans caused his return to the United States in 1940, he was appointed assistant to Little, who had succeeded to the presidency of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet two years previously. Late in 1943 Sims joined the Office of Price Administration at Washington, D.C. as price executive of the chemical and drugs division, a position he occupied until his resignation in June 1944.

Following the end of the European hostilities in 1945, Sims was elected vice-president and director in charge of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet foreign department. He occupied this position for the next seven and a half years, during which the combine's foreign operations reached the point of being carried on by twenty-five subsidiaries, four branches and an export department, with over 9,900 employees.

In order to coordinate these enterprises, a new corporation — Colgate-Palmolive International, Inc.—was formed, and in January 1953 Sims was elected as its first president. He continued as an executive vice-president of the parent company and was elected to its executive committee.

Dividends received from foreign subsidiaries amounted to $2,247,492 in 1952; in 1953, the first year of Colgate-Palmolive International, they reached $3,998,064; $4,836,565 in 1954, and $5,048,256 in 1955. Foreign sales of Colgate-Palmolive products had been $41,000,000 in 1945, but in ten years were $183,000,000, 39 per cent of the total Colgate-Palmolive revenue. The company's growth was further reflected in the increase of the number of overseas employees to 13,200. In July 1956 Colgate-Palmolive International had grown to support twenty-nine subsidiaries and three branches in thirty-two foreign countries. The subsidiaries are "self-sustaining" and the general managers are usually nationals of the countries concerned, while the workers in the thirteen company-owned and nine leased plants are largely natives. Domestic plants are located at Jersey City (New Jersey), Jeffersonville (Indiana), Kansas City (Kansas) and Berkeley (California) and employ over 9,700 persons.

Among the Colgate-Palmolive Company's products are: Ajax; Colgate dental cream and instant shaving cream; Cashmere Bouquet toilet soap and talcum powder; Florient air deodorant; Halo shampoo; Kan-Kil bug killer; Lustre-Creme shampoo; Palmolive soap, shaving cream and after-shave lotion; and the detergents Fab, Super Suds, Ad and Vel. Popularization of these products both at home and abroad has been due in part to the use of radio and television as advertising media particularly through daytime serials known as "soap operas." The radio programs include *Backstage Wife, Our Gal Sunday,* and the *Second Mrs. Burton* and the television programs are the *Big Payoff, Strike It Rich,* the *Mighty Mouse Playhouse,* the *Bob Cummings Show,* the *Crusader, My Friend Flicka* and the *Millionaire.*

On July 14, 1955 Sims was elected to the presidency of the Colgate-Palmolive Company succeeding Joseph H. McConnell, who had resigned. Sims was succeeded by Ralph A. Hart as president of Colgate international. Net sales (excluding the foreign subsidiaries) of the parent company were $261,848,113 in 1954 and rose in 1955 to $285,576,751.

Fabian Bachrach

WILLIAM L. SIMS 2D

The 150th anniversary of the opening of William Colgate's store in 1806 was celebrated on April 26, 1956 by the transferring of the Colgate-Palmolive headquarters from Jersey City to the new twenty-five story Colgate-Palmolive Building opposite the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Park Avenue in New York City. At the same time chairman of the board E. H. Little announced a "birthday gift to learning" by the Colgate-Palmolive Company in the form of grants totalling $500,000 to 186 colleges and universities. The institutions were chosen on the basis of "academic excellence, [their] progress in improving faculty salaries and initiative in obtaining regular support through alumni and other channels" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 26, 1956).

On April 30 Little and Sims jointly announced a "public participation project" through which the company would contribute $100,000 to the U.S. Olympic committee to help finance the sending of 324 American athletes to the November-December Olympiad at Melbourne, Australia. The company paid ten cents each on the first 1,000,000 wrappers or box tops from twelve of the most popular Colgate-Palmolive products which were turned in by July 15, 1956. There was in addition a $75,000 consumer contest "for the best statement on why Americans should support the United States Olympic Team," with trips to Melbourne as the eight top prizes. At no cost to the Olympic committee, the Olympic fund drive was also promoted on six of Colgate-Palmolive's television shows and through national newspaper and magazine advertising.

(Continued next page)

SIMS, WILLIAM L., 2D—*Continued*

For many years Sims has maintained residences in both New Jersey and Florida. He is a director of Sims Groves, Inc., in Orlando, Florida. He belongs to the University, American, and Saint Germain Golf clubs in Paris, France; the Country and University clubs at Orlando; and the Canoe Brook Country Club in Summit, New Jersey and the Baltusrol Golf Club at Springfield, New Jersey. He is a Methodist, a thirty-second degree Mason (Shriner), and an American Legionnaire. He married Kathleen Wilkes of Birmingham, Alabama, on June 26, 1923. They have one son, Wythe Davis 2d, and one daughter, Betty Kathleen.

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SLEMON, C(HARLES) ROY (slĕm'ŭn)

Nov. 7, 1904- Canadian Air Force officer

Address: b. Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; h. 275 Buchan Rd., Rockliffe Park, Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada

The Chief of the Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force is Air Marshal C. Roy Slemon, who heads an air service which ranks about fifth in the world. Among Slemon's principal duties are working for closer cooperation with the United States Air Force to achieve a more effective North American air defense and the development of air warfare technique in the Arctic regions. Under his guidance radar chains which warn of entering aircraft have been constructed across Canada.

RCAF
AIR MARSHAL C. ROY SLEMON

Slemon came to his present post in 1953 as successor to Air Marshal Wilfred A. Curtis. He has served on Canada's Air Council, participated in North Atlantic Treaty Organization activities, and was chief officer of the Royal Canadian Air Force heavy bomber group in England in 1945. He was one of the first men to win wings in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Charles Roy Slemon was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on November 7, 1904. He is a "third generation" Canadian; both his father, Samuel Slemon, and his grandfather were natives of Canada. His mother, the former Mary Bonser, was born in England. He was graduated from St. Johns Technical High School in Winnipeg in 1921.

Beginning his service career in the Canadian Army's Officers Training Corps, he was commissioned a lieutenant in 1923. He then joined the Canadian Air Force as a cadet and won his wings in 1924. In that year the force was made a permanent service as the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF). Slemon is now the only member still serving of the RCAF "originals."

His early flying experience was gained in northern Canada, and he spent many years engaged in arctic and subarctic aerial exploratory and mapping operations. He interrupted his flying career to fulfill the requirements for a university degree, and graduated in 1928, with a B.S. degree in civil engineering, from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. At the university he became a member of Zeta Psi fraternity.

He continued to serve in the Arctic area until 1938 when he was selected for a year's training course at the Royal Air Force Staff College in England in 1938. Returning to Canada, he was engaged in coastal operations on the Pacific Coast, and from 1939 to 1941 he was officer in charge of the Western Air Command. Slemon was director of operations at RCAF headquarters in 1941-42. In the latter year he was assigned to England to help organize the RCAF heavy bomber group.

As senior staff officer and finally Commander of the RCAF heavy bomber group, Slemon worked with fifteen heavy bomber squadrons and a personnel that rose to 24,000. Only a few months after being placed in command of this group in 1945, he was promoted to be deputy air officer commanding in chief of the Royal Canadian Air Forces Overseas, with the rank of Air Vice Marshal. He was named to command the RCAF squadrons designated for use in the Pacific Theater, but the Japanese surrendered before he could assume the post. Air Vice Marshal Slemon then returned to Ottawa to serve as a member of the Air Council.

In the latter capacity he served as air member for supply and organization from late 1945 until March 1947; air member for operations and training from March 1947 to September 1949, when he became chief of the training command. In 1951 he commanded the "enemy" forces in Operation Blue Alliance, an elaborate NATO exercise involving over 1,000 jet aircraft. He was promoted to the rank of Air Marshal, and assumed his present position as Chief of the Air Staff on January 31, 1953.

At the time of his appointment *Saturday Night* (November 29, 1952) commented: "It is a curious combination of intellectual attainment and youthful daring that is required of the modern air force officer." Slemon "will seek to instill into the RCAF the combination which he has largely achieved in himself, comprising lively enterprise, intellectual responsibility, and good citizenship."

When Slemon took office he was in command of 27,000 men; the force's personnel has since been increased to 51,000. At present, women, as integral members of RCAF, are serving in nineteen trades in the ground units. In the 1956-57 fiscal year Canada is spending $197,000,000 for aircraft and engines for the RCAF, $99,000,000 for construction, and $45,000,00 for radar and electronics systems.

Under Slemon's direction Canada is working toward greater cooperation between the air defense organizations of the RCAF and the U.S. Air Force. The latter's Northeast Air Command, a joint Air Force-Army-Navy command, has its operational control exerted by the RCAF Air Defense Command. Other aspects of cooperation are exchange training programs and loans to Canada of radar and runway equipment.

The United States and Canada have shared the costs and operations of a warning radar system, known as the Pinetree chain, extending across the northern points of Ontario, Quebec, and Labrador. Additional radar warning facilities, called the Mid-Canada Line and located north of settled territory along the fifty-fifth parallel, were built and financed by Canada alone. The line cost about $170,000,000. Across the far northern part of North America the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, another radar screen, is being built for alerting the defense commands of the presence of newer, faster bombers. Both Canada and its southern neighbor are participating in DEW activities, but the United States is financing this project. In time the three radar chains will work as one system.

At the RCAF's survival training school, about 2,000 Canadian airmen and 350 Americans are prepared each year for emergency landings in arctic areas. The course duplicates arctic conditions and combines modern techniques with the wisdom of the trapper, Indian, and Eskimo.

In an address before the Aviation Writers Association in June 1955, Slemon stated that direction of the air defense of North America by one supreme commander from one headquarters is inevitable (*Aviation Week*, June 13, 1955). For his speech Slemon was criticized by Canadian Minister of Defense Ralph Osborne Campney and several Canadian newspapers. *Time* (July 11, 1955) noted: "Canadian and U.S. defenses are well coordinated, and in a crisis Canada's planners presumably would look for help from the south. Yet the hard fact is that if A-bombs start to fall, the U.S. Air Defense Command may be too hard-pressed at home to take on additional chores up north."

As its contribution to the defense of the "free world," Canada sent RCAF personnel to participate in Korean combat activities with the U.S. Air Force, and RCAF transports flew supplies and men to and from Korea. Twelve RCAF fighter squadrons are stationed in France and Germany as part of the NATO forces. At home squadrons based on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts work closely with NATO headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia. In addition, Canada is training aircrews from ten NATO countries.

Air Marshal Slemon holds the following decorations and awards: Commander of the Order of the British Empire (1943), Companion of the Bath (1946), U.S. Legion of Merit (1947), French Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre with Palm (1947), and Canadian Forces Decoration. In 1954 he was awarded the honorary LL.D. degree by the University of Manitoba.

He has brown hair, blue eyes, is five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. His favorite recreations are golf and swimming. He was married on September 14, 1935 to the former Marion Pamela Slemon of Bowmanville, Ontario, and they have three children, Patricia Mary, David Roy, and Pamela Edith Slemon. He is affiliated with the United Church of Canada.

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SMALLWOOD, ROBERT B(ARTLY)

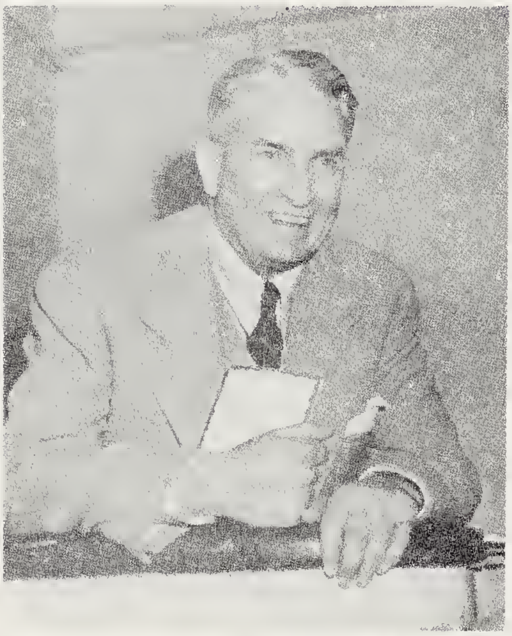
Sept. 26, 1893- Business executive

Address: c/o Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., 1500 Hudson St., Hoboken, N.J.

As chief executive of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., Robert B. Smallwood manages the largest tea distributing firm in the United States. He was chosen in January 1953 to head the Tea Council of the U.S.A., representing American distributors and planters of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia. The council's purpose is to popularize tea drinking, and its advertising campaigns since its inception have contributed to an increase in American tea consumption by over 160,000,000 cups a year. Smallwood entered the tea business as head of Thomas J. Lipton, Ltd., in 1939, after several years as a sales executive with the Borden Company. He was president of the Tea Association for three terms beginning in 1948.

On June 19, 1956 Carl I. Wood succeeded Smallwood as president of Thomas J. Lipton. Smallwood retained his post as chairman and also became chief executive.

Ross county in southern Ohio is the birthplace of Robert Bartly Smallwood, the son of William Joseph and Josephine (Mendenhall) Smallwood. He was born September 26, 1893 on a farm at Londonderry and began his edu-



Wide World

ROBERT B. SMALLWOOD

cation in a one-room district school. Later, while attending high school, he worked in an uncle's hardware store and a machine shop. At Ohio State University, in Columbus, where he received his A.B. degree in 1917, his studies were "financed by jobs as . . . employment agent, railroad foreman, house-to-house selling" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 9, 1951). He was pitcher for the varsity baseball team and managed intercollege athletics.

Smallwood also began in 1917 two years of World War I service in the U.S. Army, during which he fought with the 345th Field Artillery on the front in France. Following the Armistice he was attached to General Headquarters in Paris while the Versailles Peace Conference was in progress and was demobilized in 1919. (He became a Reserve officer thirteen years later when he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of the 134th Field Artillery in 1932.)

On his discharge from service, Smallwood returned to Ohio, and after briefly resuming work as a railroad foreman, spent the years from 1920 to 1923 primarily in managing family interests in farms, lumber, merchandise and steel products. He also held executive posts with electric and advertising firms, and with the Winslow Glass Company of Columbus, Ohio (1922-24).

He became general sales assistant with Moores and Ross, Inc., of Columbus, operators of eight dairy produce plants in 1924, and when this enterprise was absorbed by the Borden Company of New York in 1929, Smallwood had already advanced to general sales manager. He was put in charge of Borden's Ohio-Michigan-Missouri division where within "three years he was transferred to New York as assistant director of advertising and sales analysis. By 1935, after having devised several campaigns whereby Bordens secured thousands of new customers . . . he was made director of sales" (New York *Times,* November 1, 1953).

Sir Thomas Lipton, the Scotch-Irish grocery merchant who originated the selling of tea in packages, had established an American branch, Thomas J. Lipton, Ltd., in Hoboken, New Jersey, many years before his death in 1931. In 1938 this American branch passed to the control of Unilever, a Netherlands corporation which served as a holding company for expanding activities of Lever Brothers, the soap manufacturers. (There were Lipton tea plantations in the Dutch East Indies as well as in Ceylon and India.) "Lipton's was then the second largest tea seller in America and its revenues were running about $7,750,000 a year," the New York *Times* has stated. Nevertheless, "the yearly use per person" of tea in the United States was still "little more than half a pound."

When Sir George Schuster, president of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., resigned following election to the British House of Commons, the Dutch holding corporation "determined that the company would have to be put in the hands of an American" who "could make far-sighted plans. . . . To get such a person, Unilever placed a quarter-page blind advertisement in the New York *Times* in August 1938. . . . Of the 500 applicants for the job, Unilever interviewed seventy, each for more than half a day. Mr. Smallwood made the grade (New York *Times,* November 1, 1953). He was elected president and chairman of the board of directors of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., on February 2, 1939. Also in 1939 Robert Smallwood was elected president and chairman of the board of Thomas J. Lipton, Ltd., the Canadian branch with headquarters in Toronto, as well as of the Continental Foods Company. He is a director of Lever Brothers.

Having been closely concerned with the promotion of "instant" coffee carrying the Borden label, Smallwood was experienced in the merchandizing of beverages. However, his ideas for increasing American tea consumption were not extensively developed for a time because of the advent of World War II, during which he served (1943-45) as a special adviser to the Administrator of the Office of Price Controls in Washington, D.C.

In January 1948 he was elected to the first of three one-year terms as president of the Tea Association of America, an organization established in 1899 comprising the tea industry's "Big Five"—Lipton, A.&P., Tender Leaf, Salada and Tetley. Smallwood persuaded his fellow merchants to "consider raising an advertising fund for the entire industry by taxing each packer a cent or two per pound" and to "advertise proper methods of preparing tea" by both restaurants and individuals (*Newsweek,* March 1, 1948).

Smallwood announced in 1949 that the domestic facilities of the Lipton Company, which then had six plants in the United States and Canada, would be increased by one-third, and that a new plant at Galveston, Texas would be "the only air-conditioned tea plant in the

United States." By the end of 1950 sales in America of the Lipton products, which include dried soups and frozen dessert mixes, had exceeded the 1949 volume by 20 per cent.

Efforts to build up tea sales in the United States had begun soon after 1934 when U. S. imports dropped to 76,400,000 pounds (*Time*, January 23, 1939). Promotional activities supported by the governments of the major tea-growing nations (except China and Japan) boosted U. S. imports to 95,000,000 pounds in 1937.

With the granting of British Commonwealth status to India, Pakistan and Ceylon after World War II, and the birth of the Indonesian Republic in the former Dutch East Indies, these countries were eager to build up their exports of tea. In 1950 a promotion fund of $1,500,000 was established, one-half contributed by American packers and distributors and one-half by the tea growers of Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Java-Sumatra and British East Africa, to be administered by a newly formed Tea Council, with membership equally drawn from the Tea Association and the Tea Bureau, and with Smallwood as chairman. The Tea Council set aside $500,000 in 1952 for a television advertising campaign to promote iced-tea drinking. During 1952 tea consumption in the United States exceeded that of 1951 by 750,000,000 cups. (This was exceeded in 1953 by 160,000,000 cups.)

The present Tea Council of the U. S. A. was formed on January 8, 1953, at a conference attended by delegates from India, Ceylon and Indonesia, who were empowered to help "frame in detail a new and large-scale cooperative effort to increase the drinking of tea in this country" (New York *Times*). Smallwood was elected chairman of this group, which replaced the former Tea Council and was composed of six representatives from the United States, three from India, two from Ceylon and one from Indonesia. The new council, which pledged $1,500,000 annually for promotional purposes, adopted the slogan, "Take Tea and See."

The annual report of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., issued in March 1954, disclosed that net profits of the company had risen to a record $2,378,973, as compared with $2,322,323 in 1952. The company opened its new $3,000,000 processing and packing plant in Suffolk, Virginia in October 1955. To promote sales, Lipton has used radio and television and has sponsored Arthur Godfrey's program *Talent Scouts* since July 1947.

Civic organizations in which Smallwood is interested include the National Urban League, of which he was elected a trustee in November 1952, and the American Friends of the Allied Circle of London, of which he became the first chairman in September 1954. He is a member of the Newcomen Society of England, the World Medical Association, the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and is a Mason. His clubs are the Economic, Cedar Creek, New York Yacht and Madison Square Garden in New York, and the Metropolitan, Congressional and 1925 F Street in Washington.

Smallwood married the former Mabel Baker in 1917. They have one daughter, Jane, the wife of Lieutenant Arthur Gerould Newton of the U. S. Navy. Smallwood has been characterized in the New York *Herald Tribune* as "one of the most unassuming of industry's top executives . . . liked and trusted even by competitors." He "has a knack of picking and training men" and "holds to the old-fashioned idea that business leaders should have integrity, consideration for others, horse sense, durability—and luck."

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SMITH, T(HOMAS) V(ERNOR) Apr. 26, 1890- University professor; philosopher

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An advocate of the principle of compromise as "the very moral genius of America," Professor T. V. Smith of Syracuse University, wrote: "Since honest and intelligent men disagree, the best they can do about out-of-hand convictions is to compromise what can be compromised and to canonize the rest as precious only to privacy" (New York *Times Magazine*, July 20, 1952).

Dr. Smith who has written over twenty books on moral and political philosophy, constructive ethics and the American democratic tradition, has been the Maxwell professor of citizenship and philosophy at Syracuse University since 1948. Prior to this association he had taught philosophy at the University of Chicago for about twenty years. He served in the Seventy-sixth Congress of the United States and in the Illinois Senate and was the first chairman of the Illinois legislative council. In the field of radio he has been active with the *University of Chicago Round Table* and occasionally appears on the Columbia Broadcasting System's *Invitation to Learning*. Dr. Smith retires at the end of 1956 as professor at Syracuse University.

Born in a log cabin in Blanket, Texas on April 26, 1890, Thomas Vernor Smith is the son of Elizabeth (Graves) and John Robert Smith, who was a farmer and blacksmith. Young Smith attended public schools, but did not receive formalized training on the secondary level. He majored in English at the University of Texas, at Austin where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho (honorary debating society) and received the A.B. degree in 1915 and the A.M. degree in the following year.

Beginning his teaching career, Smith headed the department of English literature in 1915-1916 at Texas Christian University at Fort

Syracuse Univ. News Bureau

T. V. SMITH

Worth and in the following year he headed the philosophy department. Entering military service on September 3, 1918, he was a private in the Army medical corps at Camp Bowie, Texas until his discharge almost five months later. He returned to his academic career as a philosophy instructor at the University of Texas.

For his doctorate, which was conferred upon him in 1922, he studied at the University of Chicago in Illinois; his dissertation was entitled "The American Doctrine of Equality." During this period he was also an instructor of philosophy at the University of Chicago. Within five years after his first faculty assignment with that university, Smith was named a full professor. Beginning in 1923 he was dean of the (liberal arts) college for three years and in the academic year 1926-1927 he was associate dean.

Addressing a meeting at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts in August 1937, T. V. Smith stated: "Democratic freedom means the general agreement to stay out of each other's light by respecting privacy for the sake of [individual] perfection" (New York *Times,* August 30, 1937).

Interested not only in the theoretical aspects of American political institutions, Dr. Smith has been an active participant in political life. In 1934 he was elected to the Illinois State Senate, the first Democrat to be elected from his district since the Civil War. Reacting to the inadequate procedures in the Illinois legislature, Smith drafted and sponsored a bill to create a legislative council to study pending bills and expedite their enactment in the House and Senate. The bill was passed in the 1937 session. Smith served as the first chairman of the new Illinois legislative council.

On the national level Smith was Illinois' Congressman-at-Large in the Seventy-sixth Congress (January 3, 1939 to January 3, 1941). He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1940. His voting record in 1939 indicates that he favored the public salary bill providing for taxing of judges and legislators of the United States, the several states, and other subdivisions, the Naval appropriations act, the Hatch "political pernicious activities" bill, and the government reorganization bill; and was against the Townsend old-age pension plan. In the next year he voted to extend the Trade Agreements Act to June 12, 1943 giving the President the power to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries and opposed retaining the arms embargo provision of the Neutrality Act of 1937. While a member of the U.S. Congress Smith was nicknamed "Philosophy Smith" and "Political Philosopher" by his colleagues. More recently he has been called "T.V." and "T.V.S."

Drawing upon his experience in the national legislature, Smith wrote an article entitled "Is Congress Any Good Anyway?" for the New York *Times Magazine* (October 18, 1942). Congress, he posited, "is among the greatest goods of our national life for it is the most distinctive freedom of our organized American way and it conditions the freedom of our organized way. . . . In our history the Court has at times been predominant, at times Congress, at times the Executive. These leeways are not lethal symbols of decay, but the living insignia of adjustive capacity and rejuvenative strength."

During World War II Dr. Smith entered the U.S. Army as a lieutenant colonel and was director of education of the Allied Control Commission in Italy. He later directed the democratization of German prisoners of war and formulated plans for reorganizing the German educational system. Dr. Smith was discharged from the Army with the rank of colonel. He was also a member of General Douglas MacArthur's educational mission to Japan and a member of the State and War Department mission to Germany.

Dr. Smith, who appeared in a series of weekly radio debates with the late Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, in 1939 on the Columbia Broadcasting System, was a joint author of the *University of Chicago Round Table.* The professor has participated in such radio programs as *Town Hall Meeting of the Air* and *Information Please* and is a frequent guest on the *Invitation to Learning* program. He stated that he is interested in "radio in all its manifestations" and enjoys "both viewing and performing" on television.

In 1948 Professor Smith left the University of Chicago to become Maxwell professor of citizenship and philosophy in the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, New York. In this capacity he teaches courses in politics, philosophy and poetry.

Speaking before a convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Clubs in 1950, Smith praised the two-party system as "just right" when tempered "with now and then a would-be third party to show how good is the two-party system at absorbing anything that is both new and true." He cautioned that we "should not put all liberals in one party and all conservatives in the other, because it would make compromise too difficult" (New York *Times,* July 4, 1950).

At the National Conference on Higher Education held in 1952 Dr. Smith said that the principle of separation of church and state was established, in effect, "from the very first day of this Republic" to prevent those who "served the spiritual values" from "inflicting their views on others who held differing concepts." He urged educators to concentrate their attention on "moral values" which he defined as "those elements in spiritual values that could be agreed upon without coercion" (New York *Times,* April 19, 1952).

"There is no ideal way," Smith wrote in *Ethics* (January 1953), "of exploiting the earth and of supporting mankind upon it, now available as alternative to the hard choice between [capitalism and communism]. . . . But American capitalism constitutes meantime a most effective way of supporting with increasing standards of life a population redoubling itself each generation or so. One need hardly grieve for the luxury of pure ideality when the necessities of reality are made so tolerable."

Among his many books are *Man's Threefold Will to Freedom* (Ryerson Press, 1953), *Abraham Lincoln and the Spiritual Life* (Beacon Press, 1951), *Constructive Ethics with Contemporary Readings* (Appleton, 1948), *Atomic Power and Moral Faith* (Claremont Colleges, 1946), *Discipline for Democracy* (University of North Carolina Press, 1942), and *Legislative Way of Life* (University of Chicago Press, 1940). With Marjorie Grene he edited *From Descartes to Kant; Readings in the Philosophy of the Renaissance and Enlightenment* (University of Chicago Press, 1940) and with Senator Taft he wrote *Foundations of Democracy* (Knopf, 1939).

The professor has been an editor of *Ethics* since 1931. He served as chairman of the board of the Council of State Government of the United States. Smith is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Philosophy Association (vice-president, 1941) and American Political Science Association. Dr. Smith plans to retire from Syracuse University in June 1956.

Nannie Stewart and T. V. Smith were married on June 6, 1918 and have a son, Gayle Stanley, and a daughter, Nancy Stewart Smith. Smith has gray eyes, auburn hair, stands six feet two inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. He holds the honorary LL.D. degree from Miami University in Ohio, Toledo University, Florida Southern College and Tulane University, and the honorary D.Litt. degree from Union College, New York. Smith once said: "A philosopher is a man who deals in subjects two sizes too large for him" (*Collier's,* May 20, 1939).

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SMYLIE, ROBERT E. Oct. 31, 1914-
Governor of Idaho; lawyer

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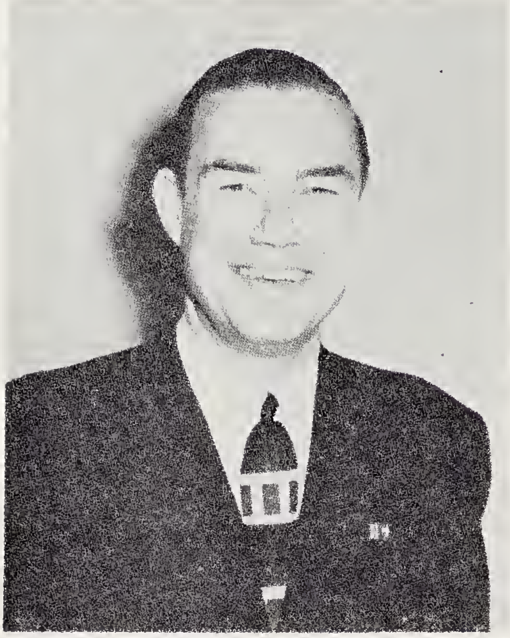
One of the rising figures among the younger Republicans is Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, who was forty-one years old when he took office in January 1955 for a four-year term. A lawyer by profession, Smylie had served his predecessors, Governors Charles A. Robins and Leonard B. Jordan, for several years as state's attorney general. Both in that capacity and as Governor he has opposed plans for Federal construction of a large multipurpose dam at Hell's Canyon on the Snake River, Idaho and supported the application of a private utility corporation to build three smaller hydro-electric plants on that river.

Robert E. Smylie was born in Marcus, Iowa to Lorne F. and Ida Mae (Stevens) Smylie on October 31, 1914. His education was completed in Idaho at the College of Idaho at Caldwell, where he received the B.A. degree in 1938. Attracted to a legal career, he studied at the Law School of George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He qualified for both the LL.B. degree and the J. D., which he received in 1942, and was elected to the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity and the Order of the Coif.

Admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1942 Smylie practiced briefly as an attorney in Washington and completed a paper, "Constitutionality of Federal Airport Zoning," which helped to establish his reputation in legal circles. This dissertation, published in the *George Washington Law Review* for December 1943, discussed the constitutional aspects of a bill, introduced into the House of Representatives in the Seventy-fifth Congress which proposed "several amendments to the Civil Aeronautics Act making an end of the air transport industry's . . . respite from legislative activity."

Enlisting in the U.S. Coast Guard in 1942, Smylie was commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in 1943 and was later advanced to lieutenant (senior grade). Released to inactive service in 1946, he returned to Idaho and was admitted to the state bar in the following year. He set up in practice in both Caldwell and Boise. He became chairman in 1947 of the Young Republicans Club of Ada county, in which Boise, the state capital, is located. During 1947 Governor Charles A. Robins appointed Smylie assistant attorney general of the state and following the death of the incumbent Robert Ailshie in November 1947, he became by gubernatorial appointment, the attorney general. He was elected in November 1948 for a two-year term.

He served in 1949-1950 as a member of the drafting commission of the Council of State Governments. During the 1949 session of the Idaho legislature (which ordinarily meets only for sixty days in odd-numbered years), a bipartisan "Little Hoover Commission," which had been set up to study state governmental reorganization, recommended four-year instead of two-year terms for most upper-category state officers whether elected or appointed; and



Wide World

ROBERT E. SMYLIE

this recommendation was adopted. Thus in January 1951 Robert Smylie became the first Idaho attorney general to begin a four-year term.

Throughout his tenure (1947 through 1954) of the Idaho attorney general's office, Robert Smylie was to be directly or indirectly concerned with the issue of whether exploitation of the water-power potential of the Snake River (a tributary of the Columbia River and forming for much of its length the border between Idaho and Oregon) should be entrusted to the Federal government or to private utilities.

Hell's Canyon was again a principal issue in the Idaho political campaign of 1954, in which Attorney General Smylie led two other contestants in the August Republican primary and became his party's candidate for the governorship. He defeated his Democratic opponent, Clark Hamilton (124,058 votes to 194,981), at the November election. In January 1955 he began the four-year term as Governor. A state Senate consisting of thirty-three Republicans and eleven Democrats, and a House of Representatives with forty-five Republicans and fourteen Democrats convened at the same time. The new governor (whose salary is $10,000 a year) proposed a budget of around $50,000,000, or about $8,000,000 more than in the previous administration. Legislative action authorized an increase in state income and cigarette taxes, corporation license fees and other increases to meet this difference.

The 1955 legislature also increased the state contribution to a minimum education program, authorized an interim tax study, created a Governor's Advisory Council, and set up a new Department of Commerce and Development (*State Government,* July 1955). The legislature further authorized submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment to allow the governor a second consecutive term.

On April 4, 1955, when members of the U.S. Senate Interior Committee started at Lewiston, Idaho, a series of hearings on the proposed $500,000,000 Federal multi-purpose Hell's Canyon Dam, Governor Smylie was their first witness. Voicing the fear of "many Idahoans" that construction of the dam would "mean control of the Snake River by the Federal government, with consequent loss of water rights they now possess," he denounced the proposal as "tragic" and in calling for its "swift rejection" declared that "75 per cent of the people of Idaho agreed with his stand" (Lawrence E. Davies in the New York *Times,* April 5, 1955). The Federal Power Commission finally approved the application of the Idaho Power Company to construct its own smaller Oxbow, Brownlee and Hell's Canyon dams and the power company on November 9 contracted with the Morrison-Knudsen Company for the building of the Brownlee and Oxbow hydroelectric projects. The National Hell's Canyon Association and a group of associates announced, however, their intention to appeal the F.P.C. decision to the Federal Court of Appeals at Washington, D.C. On July 19, 1956 the U.S. Senate killed the bill to authorize a Federal hydroelectric plant at Hell's Canyon.

Two important out-of-state gatherings were attended by Governor Smylie during his first year as Idaho's chief executive. At the annual Governors' Conference meeting at Chicago, Illinois in August, he urged the various states to seek uniform pay standards for psychiatric personnel. Smylie was also a co-sponsor of the conference of governors of eleven Western states in November, and with Governor Goodwin Knight of California "set the tone of the conference with an appeal for united action to cure the ills of the entire mining industry," (Donald I. Rogers in the New York *Herald Tribune,* November 13, 1955).

Idaho's "first lady" is the former Lucille Caroline Irwin, who became Mrs. Robert E. Smylie on December 4, 1943. They have a son, Robert William. Governor Smylie's religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. His service organization is the American Legion.

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SNEIDER, VERN Oct. 6, 1916- Author
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In 1848, the year of revolution in Europe—two German families came to the United States from Baden and Bavaria and settled on farms in Michigan, near the town of Monroe. The homesteads they occupied still stand. A little more than a century later, one of their young descendants, Vern Sneider, wrote a cheerful, unpretentious novel about an American Army captain who tried to introduce democracy on the island of Okinawa. *The Teahouse of the August Moon* (Putnam, 1951) delighted both readers and critics.

Sneider's story was dramatized by John Patrick and the play, starring David Wayne, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1954 and had a run of 684 performances in New York. The play has also been performed very successfully abroad. It moved Robert Ruark to write in his syndicated column: "What Vern Sneider has done is to tell a story that should be propagandized through every medium at our command, which is the true story of what America, and Americans, have been trying to do since the second war ended. The bumbling Capt. Fisby was eventually able to give the little town a stable economy, a firm trade balance, a sound currency system, good government, and a shared pride in achievement. He did this with simple American small-town know-how, where you traded what you had for what you wanted, and encouraged the people around you to compete. He restored hope and industry to the old, and was able to keep the young in line. He listened to complaints, and went ahead to accomplish one thing at a time. . ." (Detroit *Free Press,* January 7, 1954). The play was filmed in 1956, with Marlon Brando and Glenn Ford in the starring roles.

Vern Sneider was born on October 6, 1916, in a house on Harrison Street in Monroe, Michigan, which had been the home of his mother's parents when they "moved to town" from the farm. His mother was Matilda Dorothy (Althaver) Sneider, and his father was Fred Sneider, a real-estate broker. He has a sister, now Mrs. M. F. Burns of Monroe. Vern played tennis and was on the track team at the local high school and graduated in 1935. He first learned about fiction writing in a small class conducted after school by Howard Collins. He majored in philosophy at Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana and wrote for the college paper and yearbook and headed the radio script writing department in 1938. He won second prize in a college contest, "Why I Like Palm Beach Suits."

He received the A.B. degree in 1940 and worked as a credit manager until April 1941, when he entered the U.S. Army as a private. Sneider served in the Aleutians for a year and a half. Transferred to Military Government in the fall of 1944, he attended Military Government School at Princeton, New Jersey and as a member of an M.G. team landed at Okinawa in April 1945. He was commander of Tobaru Village, a native village of 5,000 people which became the Tobiki Village of *The Teahouse of the August Moon,* and later received the Bronze Star for his work. In September he was transferred to Korea, where he was in charge of welfare and education sections of Kyŏnggi province which contains Seoul, the capital city. His Korean experiences went into several short stories reprinted in the collection *A Long Way From Home* (Putnam, 1956). "A Child of the Regiment," another story in the book, is an episode of the U.S. occupation of Japan, and has been considered for moving picture production.

VERN SNEIDER

Sneider spent the summer of 1952 on Formosa, an experience resulting in a full-length novel, *A Pail of Oysters* (Putnam, 1953). In the *Christian Science Monitor* (September 24, 1953), Gordon Walker, who deprecated the "unreserved intensity and intemperance of the novel," wrote that "it is an absorbing story despite the fact that it jumps about from native village to press club, to the Nationalist Army and to the Formosan liberation underground with a somewhat bewildering flightiness." "It will certainly not win converts to the side of the Generalissimo [Chiang Kai-shek]," commented Edith Weigle in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (September 13, 1953). The story from which this novel developed was also included in *A Long Way from Home.* "All the stories reveal a warm feeling for human nature," wrote Richard Sullivan in the Chicago *Sunday Tribune* (May 13, 1956) and in the New York *Times* (May 27, 1956) Peggy Durdin spoke of "a wide range of situations and characters portrayed with sympathy and understanding." The *Saturday Review* (May 12, 1956) thought, however, that the humor and genial satire shown in *The Teahouse of the August Moon* was noticeably absent, while William Hogan in the San Francisco *Chronicle* (May 11, 1956) stated that none of the characters "stands a chance of competing with the author's prize product, [the interpreter] Sakini of *The Teahouse of the August Moon.*"

On Valentine's Day, 1953, Sneider married Barbara Lee Cook, a radio and newspaper writer. The Sneiders recently visited England and Scotland for five months. The writer, who is a Roman Catholic, has brown eyes and brown hair, weighs 160 pounds, and is about five feet nine inches tall. His favorite recreation is gardening, he like football and the work of John

SNEIDER, VERN—*Continued*

Hersey and Eudora Welty, and his hobby is "study of temperament." A new novel is under way, with its scene Michigan. His work has appeared in *Antioch Review, Argosy, House and Garden,* and the *Saturday Evening Post.*

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SNIDER, DUKE Sept. 19, 1926- Baseball player

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Acclaimed a hero of the 1955 World Series between the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club (Dodgers) and the New York Yankees, long-distance slugger Duke Snider batted a .320 average and established a new record by repeating his 1952 feat of hitting four home runs in a World Series. The center fielder was voted 1955 player of the year by the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of America and has been a member of the National League All-Star Team for six successive years.

With the Dodgers continuously since the autumn of 1948, Snider attained his top regular season batting percentage (.341) in 1954, hit forty-two home runs in both 1953 and 1955, and in both 1950 and 1955 recorded three home runs in a single game. He bats left-handed and throws right, and makes unusual circus catches in center field.

Edwin Donald Snider, the only child of Ward Snider and the late Florence (Johnson) Snider, is of German-Dutch ancestry on his father's side and Scotch-Irish on his mother's. He was born September 19, 1926 in Los Angeles and brought up in nearby Compton. Ward Snider, a Naval shipyard worker and semiprofessional baseball player, gave the boy the nickname Duke and introduced him to baseball. He taught the naturally right-handed youngster a southpaw's stance at the plate, because "most major league parks are built for left-handed hitters."

At Compton High School, where he maintained a B average in his studies, Duke alternated on the diamond as an outfielder and a pitcher, and in the latter capacity twirled a no-hit, no-run game. In addition he was an outstanding high school basketball and football player, and in one game "heaved a touchdown pass that carried sixty-eight yards in the air" (Al Stump in *Sport*, September 1955).

He won sixteen letters and was graduated from Compton High in February 1944. His size, speed, .400 batting average with the Montebello Dodgers, and a high-powered throwing arm aroused interest among major league baseball scouts. In March 1944 Duke signed a contract with the Dodger organization for a bonus of $750 and a salary of $275 a month.

At the Dodgers' International League farm in Montreal Duke made his debut in professional baseball as a pinch hitter in the 1944 season, but failed to "deliver" and was shipped to the Dodgers' Class B Piedmont League "farm" at Newport News, Virginia. As a batsman he led the Piedmont League in two-base hits and home runs, but could rarely connect with a left-handed curve, with the result that ninety-six strike-outs in 507 times at the plate held his batting down to .294. One flare-up of temper brought him a $50 fine from the Newport News manager.

From December 1944 to May 1946 Snider was on active duty in the U.S. Navy; he served in the Pacific for eleven months as a fireman second class aboard the submarine tender *Sperry*. During the 1946 baseball season Snider was with the Dodger farm at Fort Worth in the Class A Texas League, where he was at first only a pinch hitter. He averaged under .200 and was threatened with demotion to Newport News.

"That night," Snider has stated, "I hit two of the most important blows of my life. Both were homers around 360 feet." He remained at Fort Worth, took his place as a "regular" and averaged .250. Snider impressed the visiting Dodgers' coach, Clyde Sukeforth, by hitting four home runs in six games. This assured Snider of a trial with the Dodgers' in 1947, and on the second day of the season he made his first major league hit, a line-drive single off Si Johnson of the Boston Braves. Unfortunately for Snider, the Dodgers were at that time loaded with outfielders, and he "rode the bench" for weeks.

He asked president and general manager Branch Rickey to "farm" him out again, and was sent to the St. Paul, Minnesota team in the American Association. With a regular place in the line-up, Snider attained a batting average of .316. He was brought back to Brooklyn just before the World Series and, although ineligible to participate, was voted a $1,000 share in the Series money.

Tom Meany in the *The Artful Dodgers* wrote that in 1948 the Duke "was his own worst enemy at the plate . . . constantly helping out the pitchers by going after bad balls. The power in his wrists and forearms was such that he often hit bad pitches solidly and safely but more often he was just throwing his skills away." In the 1948 spring training he was ordered before a pitching machine to umpire the balls, without swinging. Shipped to Montreal, he batted .327 in seventy-seven games and recorded seventeen home runs. After returning to Brooklyn for the last fifty-three games of the season, his average dropped to .244. When the Dodgers' manager Burt Shotton in the 1949 season taunted Snider for his reluctance to face left-handed pitchers, he put on a batting splurge which lifted his average to .292, and he hit twenty-three home runs. He led the National League with ninety-one strike-outs. In that season Brooklyn won the pennant and in the ensuing World Series with the New York Yankees Snider made only three hits in twenty-one appearances at the plate.

With Brooklyn in 1950, however, the "Duke" hit .321 and scored thirty-one home runs, including three in one game (May 30). He slumped again at the end of 1951 and finished the season with an average of only .277, although he made twenty-nine home runs. In 1952, however, his average rose to .303. By official admission he "brought a pennant to Brooklyn" in that year (*Saturday Evening Post*, February 20, 1954).

"Some experts feel that Snider stopped being merely a promising boy and became a man against the Yankees in the World Series of 1952," *Newsweek* (July 5, 1954) has commented. "His ten hits in twenty-nine times at bat, including four homers (tying a record shared by Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig), his eight runs batted in, and his circus catches were key reasons why the series went the full seven games. . . . Since then, there has been little fault to find in Snider's attitude or his eye."

In 1953 the Duke's batting average rose to .336, the fourth best in the National League; he hit safely in seventeen consecutive games (for the longest "streak" in either major league) and poled forty-two home runs. In that year he led his league in slugging percentage. The 1953 World Series with the Yankees found him batting .320" (*Newsweek*). In the regular 1954 season with Brooklyn he lifted his batting average to .341 and hit forty homers. Jackie Robinson, has pointed out that the Duke had learned at last "how to check his swing on a bad ball."

In the following season the Duke had a batting average of .309 with forty-two home runs. He led the major leagues with 136 runs batted in and the National League in runs scored for the third straight year. On June 1 he repeated his 1950 feat of hitting three homers in one game. In the 1955 World Series with the Yankees, the Brooklyn center fielder not only made eight hits in twenty-five times at bat for an average of .320, but repeated his 1952 feat of hitting four home runs. He is the first player ever to do this in more than one World Series.

In October the Duke topped the *Sporting News* annual poll for the outstanding player in the National League, and in December ran second only to his teammate, Roy Campanella, in the Baseball Writers Association balloting for most valuable player in the National League. On January 7, 1956 it was announced that the New York chapter of the Baseball Writers Association had chosen Snider to receive the Sid Mercer Memorial Award plaque bestowed annually since 1931 on the player of the year. Snider's 1956 contract is estimated to pay him $40,000, which makes him and Campanella the highest paid Dodgers in the history of the club.

In 1956, as in 1953, Duke Snider won the slugging title in the National League, this time with a .598 average. He accumulated 324 total bases in 542 times at bat.

DUKE SNIDER

Snider and his Compton High schoolmate Beverly Null were married October 25, 1947 and have one son, Kevin Bruce, and one daughter, Pamela Denise. They have a green-and-white stucco cottage in Lynwood, California, and are partners in an avocado farm at Oceanside in the same state. The player is six feet one and a half inches tall and weighs around 200 pounds; his eyes are blue and his brown hair is prematurely gray. Al Stump has noted that "Snider doesn't like alcohol" and that he gives away the complimentary cartons of cigarettes he receives in consideration of an endorsement. The Duke lists golf and bridge as his hobbies. In Lynwood the Sniders attend the First Methodist Church.

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SNIDER, EDWIN DONALD *See* Snider, Duke

SOMOZA, ANASTASIO Feb. 1, 1896-Sept. 29, 1956 President of Nicaragua; died of wounds inflicted by an assassin on Sept. 21, 1956; President (1937-47); (popular with his countrymen despite criticism of his dictatorial methods); re-elected President in 1951 after he had installed two "nominal" Presidents; Commander of National Guard since 1947. See *Current Biography* (June) 1942.

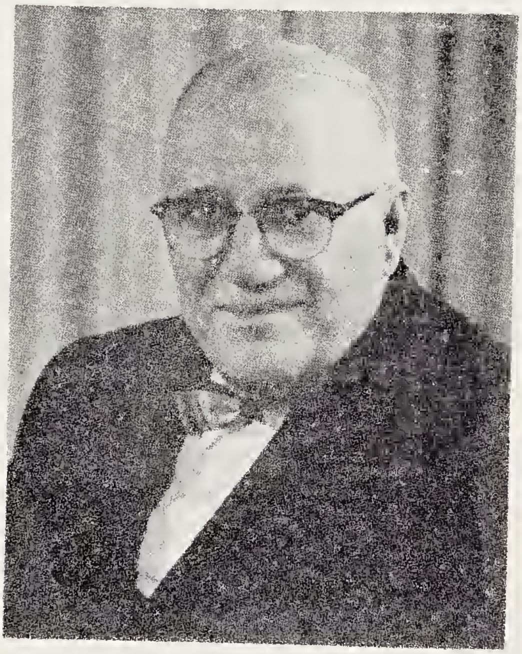
Obituary

N Y Times p1 S 30 '56

SORDONI, ANDREW J(OHN) Feb. 11, 1887- Organization official; industrialist

Address: b. c/o American Automobile Association, 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; c/o Sordoni Enterprises, Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; h. Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The American Automobile Association, which numbers well over 4,479,000 motorists in its various member organizations, is headed by the Pennsylvania industrialist Andrew J. Sordoni. He was elected president for a one-year term in October 1954 and re-elected in September 1955. He is chairman of Sordoni Enterprises and controls not only the Sordoni Construction Company but also a chain of six hotels, three independent telephone companies, engineering, manufacturing and tree surgery concerns, and farming and other ventures. For twelve years he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate (1927-38), and served as Secretary of Commerce under Republican Governor John S. Fine from 1951 through 1954. (On September 20, 1956 the A.A.A. elected Harry I. Kirk as successor to Sordoni.)



ANDREW J. SORDONI

Andrew John Sordoni was born on February 11, 1887 in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, the youngest of the twelve children of Nicholas and Mary (Marello) Sordoni. He has two sisters still living—Mrs. Roy Walter and Mrs. Royce Gilbert. His father, scion of a wealthy Venetian family and one of Garibaldi's "Redshirts" of 1859, migrated to the United States in 1867; his mother, who came from Genoa Italy in 1868 served for thirty-three years as an interpreter at the court house in Luzerne County.

Brought up in Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, Andy "as a very young lad . . . worked nine hours a day in the anthracite mines as a mule driver" (Robert T. Kruse in *Today*, October 21, 1954). In 1904, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and served three years as a private in the Coast Artillery. He "worked twelve to sixteen hours a day hauling coal, removing ashes . . . and performing other similar work" before setting up at Forty Fort as an independent contractor in 1925. This soon led to the incorporation of the present Sordoni Construction Company, which now has a payroll of well over 5,000. Its distinctive orange-painted equipment is a familiar sight throughout the northeastern United States.

For twelve years beginning in 1912 he was president of the Forty Fort Borough Council and became concerned with problems arising from the rapid growth of motoring. Robert Kruse has noted, "he was a staunch advocate of the construction of an adequate highway system." A member of the board of directors of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club since 1924, Councilman Sordoni "helped spearhead every road construction project in the Wyoming Valley area."

Sordino's personal and business interests meanwhile expanded to include the breeding of thoroughbred Guernsey cattle on the 3,600 acre Sterling Farms at Harvey Lakes, Pennsylvania, and, in 1938, the acquisition of the Commonwealth Telephone Company of Dallas, at that time a small concern with antiquated equipment and only 6,000 subscribers. It has since grown to be the third largest independent telephone company in the state with more than 55,000 subscribers and more than 75 per cent of its territory with automatic dial operation.

By the middle 1930's he had entered the hotel construction and management field; he was a director of the Pennsylvania Hotels Association (1938-41) and (1944-47). His Sterling Hotel System operates the Americus and Hamilton Hotels at Allentown; the Altamont at Hazleton, the Sterling at Wilkes-Barre, and the Montrose Inn at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and in New York the Arlington Hotel at Binghamton. Other Sordoni Enterprises include the Harvey Lakes Light Company, the Sterling Engineering and Manufacturing Company, Public Service of Pennsylvania, National Tree Surgeons, Inc. and the Andrew J. Sordoni Foundation, incorporated for charitable and educational purposes in 1946.

A Republican member of the Pennsylvania Senate from 1927 through 1938, Sordoni is still called "Senator" by his associates. He has been a trustee of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania since 1928 and of Wilkes College at Wilkes-Barre since 1938, and for many years a leader in civic affairs.

He was a member of the Republican Finance Committee of Pennsylvania in 1950, when Judge John S. Fine, a fellow native of Nanticoke, was elected to the governorship. Governor Fine appointed Sordoni Secretary of Commerce, a position he retained until Governor George M. Leader (Democrat) was installed in January 1955. During Sordoni's tenure as Secretary of Commerce he also served as chairman of the Pennsylvania state planning board, aeronautics and tourist advisory commissions, and small business and anthracite committees. As a member of the Pennsylvania water resources committee, he opposed the so-called "Incodel" (Interstate Commission of the Delaware River) plan for the joint development by New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, of the upper Delaware River, through a series of dams, predicting that the consequent inundations would "put thousands of Pennsylvania miners out of work."

The American Automobile Association, which in 1955 had a membership of over 4,479,000 in 783 member organizations, was "created in 1902 to serve as the national organization for the nine automobile clubs in existence" and has as its two primary functions "to work for improvement of motoring conditions generally" and "to render direct personal services to members and to aid them in any motoring difficulties in which they may become involved" (*Encyclopedia Americana*).

The A.A.A., which from its earliest years has battled for an improved and extended highway system and has been described as "particularly concerned with recreational travel and outings," maintains an extensive routing and mapping service, publishes guide books, and issues pamphlets and books on safety precautions and sensible motoring. Its book *Sportsmanlike Driving,* first published in 1947 is now in a third revised edition, and is used in many of the high schools which offer courses in driver education.

Long affiliated with the A.A.A. through his activity in the Wyoming Valley Motor Club, of which he is today the president, Sordoni has also been since 1939 a life member of another A.A.A. body, the Pennsylvania Motor Federation, and was its president from 1945 to 1954, a period in which the membership increased to over 500,000, making it "the largest state body of motorists in the world" (*Today,* October 21, 1954). A member of the A.A.A. executive committee since 1942 and of the board of trustees of the A.A.A. Safety Foundation since 1942 (for all but one year), Sordoni became senior vice president of the A.A.A. in 1953. He was elected president at the organization's fifty-second annual meeting at Detroit, Michigan on October 21, 1954, succeeding Ralph Thomas of Detroit; and at Washington, D.C. on September 22, 1955 was re-elected without opposition for a second one-year term.

He is also a member of the A.A.A. finance and policy resolutions committees, chairman of the executive and international relations committees, a member of the World Touring and Automobile Organization of London, and the second vice president of the Federation of Inter-American Automobile Clubs, which has headquarters at Buenos Aires. Interest of the A.A.A. in the promotion of international motoring has been much evidenced in recent years: the association offers its members an "exchange order" plan to facilitate the hiring of cars abroad, and in 1954 issued 19,321 international driving permits while accounting for nearly one half of the car rentals made by American drivers in foreign countries.

Sordoni believes that "emphasis should be placed on making travel a 'two-way street,'" and in January 1955 the A.A.A. "urged government action to encourage tourists from abroad to visit the United States." In a letter to President Eisenhower released January 24, Sordoni asserted that although the A.A.A. was "all for a massive highway program" it "vigorously opposed" as a "pork-barrel and political potential" the Lucius D. Clay Committee's recommendation "that the Federal Government reimburse states of money spent in constructing toll roads" (New York *Times,* January 25, 1955).

In August, because of racing fatalities at Indianapolis, Indiana and at Le Mans, France, the A.A.A. executive committee announced that it was "terminating support of all auto racing" at the end of 1955, on the grounds that the "emphasis on speed, power and human endurance" was "not compatible" with the Association's safety objectives. At the A.A.A.'s fifty-third convention in Washington on September 22, a resolution calling on manufacturers to "devote more thought and emphasis upon ways and means of protecting the driver against his mistakes" was adopted, and marketing agreements in restraint of trade were censured. In the matter of traffic violations, "legal enforcement agencies were urged to consider a warning procedure that would establish a written record of the violator." At the 1956 A.A.A. convention Sordoni warned against hysteria which might lead to unjust highway legislation. "The increase in fatalities is largely due to the greater number of vehicles," he said.

Honorary degrees conferred on Andrew J. Sordoni are those of Doctor of Laws by Bucknell University (1950) and Doctor of Humane Letters by Lafayette College (1933). He has been a member of the Bucknell chapter of Sigma Chi since 1947. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a Moose, and a life member of the Elks and Eagles; he is a Presbyterian.

An appreciation of art, inherited from his father, is reflected in Sordoni's trusteeship in the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, his membership in New York City's Grand Central Art Galleries, and the collection of rare paintings and period furniture at the Hotel Sterling in Wilkes-Barre where he spends the early spring and autumn of each year. He winters at Miami Beach in Florida and summers at Harvey Lakes. Andrew John Sordoni and Ruth Ann Speece of Forty Fort were married on October 19, 1910. They have one son, Andrew, Jr., (an official in the Sordoni Enterprises), one daughter, Mary (Mrs. Joseph Sekera), and eight grandchildren.

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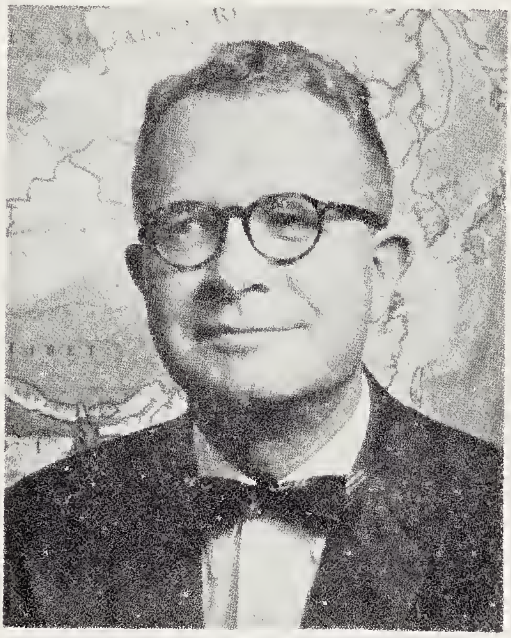
SOTH, LAUREN K(EPHART) (sōth)
Oct. 2, 1910- Journalist

Address: b. c/o Des Moines Register and Tribune Co., 715 Locust St., Des Moines 4, Ia.; h. State Farm Rd., West Des Moines, Ia.

For suggesting exchange visits of American and Soviet agricultural delegations, Lauren K. Soth, editorial pages editor of the Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*, received the 1956 Pulitzer Prize in the "distinguished editorial writing" category. The editorial, "If the Russians Want More Meat," which appeared on February 10, 1955, was offered as "an adventure in human understanding." The $1,000 prize was received primarily for this editorial, but also cited Soth's comments at the time of the exchange in the summer of 1955 when he was the only newspaperman among twelve Americans who visited the Soviet Union.



LAUREN K. SOTH

Farming has interested Soth since his college days. He was a teacher and editor at Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Ames, Iowa for nine years, then joined the editorial staff of the *Register* and *Tribune* in 1947. With five other American editors, Soth made an inspection tour of European countries in 1951.

Lauren Kephart Soth was born on October 2, 1910 in Sibley, Iowa, the son of Michael Ray Soth, a school superintendent and newspaper editor, and Virginia Mabel (Kephart) Soth. The family moved to four successive Iowa towns during Lauren's boyhood, and he attended high school in Holstein, Iowa. He began his newspaper career as a printer's devil on the Holstein *Advance*. In high school he was editor of the yearbook and active in football, track, and baseball.

Upon his graduation in 1927, he entered Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, where he was editor of a humor magazine and the college newspaper. He also joined the Agricultural Council, Sigma Delta Chi (the journalism fraternity), Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Zeta (honorary agricultural fraternity), Cardinal Key, and Scabbard and Blade. He received the B.S. degree in journalism in 1932 and the M.S. degree in agricultural economics in 1938.

In 1933 Soth joined the faculty of Iowa State as an instructor, teaching and serving as economic publications editor. He became a special agricultural economist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1936, then returned to Iowa State the following year as assistant professor and again held an editorial post. Early in 1942 he acted as a consultant on livestock and meat for the Office of Price Administration. He joined the Army in the same year as a first lieutenant in the field artillery. As a member of the 96th Division, Tenth Army, he took part in the Okinawa campaign. Later he served in the military government of Korea from September to December 1945. He was awarded the Bronze Star and attained the rank of major.

While in the service he wrote an article entitled "Farming, Okinawa Style" for *Asia and the Americas* (August 1946). After his discharge in 1946 he returned to his position at Iowa State. In the following year he joined the *Register* and *Tribune* staff as an editorial writer. He was named in 1951 assistant editor of the editorial pages and editor in 1954. The *Register* and *Tribune* were founded in 1849 and 1881, respectively, and now have a combined daily circulation of over 365,000. Both papers are politically independent.

As one of six editors to study economic recovery in Europe and activities of the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration, Soth, in January 1951, visited England, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Italy, and France.

His prize-winning editorial was prompted by reading a speech by Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party, who had criticized his country's farmers and suggested that they emulate American methods. Soth wrote: "We have no diplomatic authority of any kind, but we hereby extend an invitation to any delegation Khrushchev wants to select to come to Iowa to get the low-down on raising high-quality cattle, hogs, sheep, and chickens. We promise to hide none of our 'secrets.'" The editorial also suggested a visit to the U.S.S.R. by an American agricultural group.

In March 1955, the Soviet government formally accepted the invitation, and later the U.S. Department of State agreed to the exchange. The *Register* and *Tribune* said it was ready to organize a committee to receive the Soviet agriculturists and to assemble a representative group of Iowa farmers and farm technicians to return the visit. This was the group which Soth joined. Criticism appeared in the press that the Soviet Union would use the information its delegation obtained in the United States to strengthen Communism. Some observers claimed the Russians would obtain little useful data because the soil and climatic conditions of the two countries are so different.

The exchange took place in July and August. The Soviet visitors, led by Vladimir V. Matskevich (see *C.B.*, November 1955), were shown nearly every phase of Midwestern agriculture. The area is covered largely by family-operated farms which concentrate on the conversion of forage crops and feed grains into milk, eggs, and meat. In 100-degree heat, which annoyed them, the Russians played football and golf, ate watermelon, and attended church services. The American public treated them with warmth and cordiality wherever they went.

In the Soviet Union the American delegation, led by Dr. W. V. Lambert (see *C.B.*, November 1955), became impatient with the succession of ceremonial banquets, visits to champagne farms, and with the apparent impossibility of seeing the farms they preferred to visit. The New York *Times* (August 1, 1955) reported that nine members of the group, headed by Soth, drove "to two collective farms they spotted from the highway," while the others visited the champagne farm specified in the official itinerary.

While the Americans were in the U.S.S.R., the Soviet government asked permission to send two more missions to America, one a group of agricultural machinery experts, and the other a company of trade union delegates. The New York *Times* (August 7, 1955) reported that "no recent tour of the Soviet Union except that of Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has had more publicity than the farmers' tour."

On his return Soth wrote (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, August 23, 1955) that "Soviet bosses have had to back away temporarily from their long-run aim of completely socialized agriculture. . . . On many collective farms we found that farmers were earning 25 to 30 per cent as much income from their private operation as they earn collectively."

Among Soth's conclusions were: Soviet agriculture will continue to produce a nutritionally adequate, though not a rich, diet for the growing Russian population; farm people . . . are being favored by state policy . . . and there is actually a movement back to the farms; Soviet farming is backward and extremely inefficient in the use of labor. This places a drag on the whole economy and restricts industrial expansion; in farm research and education the U.S.S.R. trails far behind the United States; the virgin lands development program is costly but Russia will get lots of wheat from its new farms in Siberia and Kazakhstan (*New Republic*, September 26, 1955).

Columbia University in New York announced on May 7, 1956 that Soth had been selected for the Pulitzer Prize in the field of editorial writing. Soth's editorial was one of 718 entries that had been submitted. The *Nation* commented that his casual proposal "blossomed into one of the most important news stories of the post-Geneva [conference of July 1955] period," and that the exchange of agriculturists ranked "among the most successful adventures in amateur diplomacy of the postwar period."

Soth is a member of the Des Moines Press Club, American Society of Newspaper Editors, National Conference of Editorial Writers, American Farm Economics Association, American Civil Liberties Union, Chamber of Commerce, Council on Foreign Relations, a vice-chairman of the agricultural committee of the National Planning Association, and an honorary member of Phi Kappa Phi. He has written articles for popular periodicals and the *Journal of Farm Economics* and pamphlets for Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and National Planning Association.

Lauren K. Soth married Marcella Shaw Van on June 15, 1934, and the couple have three children, John Michael, Sara Kathryn, and Melinda Soth. Politically Soth is an independent. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 172 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes. His recreations are golf, fishing, and gardening.

Reference

N Y Times My 8 '56 por

SOTHERN, ANN Jan. 22, 1912- Actress; singer; producer

Address: b. c/o Vincent Productions, Inc., 10333 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; h. 620 Walden Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

The actress who gained fame in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer films for her characterization of Maisie is Ann Sothern, who later became known to television viewers as Susie MacNamara in *Private Secretary* on the Columbia Broadcasting System network. She is also president and principal stockholder of Vincent Productions, Inc., which manages and promotes entertainers for television, motion pictures, theatre and night clubs. Miss Sothern launched her fifth season in *Private Secretary* on September 9, 1956, alternating on Sunday evenings with Jack Benny, and with the American Tobacco Company as sponsor. According to *Variety* (September 12), "Few other half-hour situation comedies have enjoyed such longevity."

Beginning in 1933, she made twenty-five pictures for Columbia Pictures, portraying "a sweet young ingénue." For MGM she first appeared as Maisie in 1939 in a film of the same name, and this proved to be such a success that MGM produced a series of pictures with Maisie as the heroine. "Honky-tonk Maisie with a heart of spun sugar" became so well known that mail addressed to "Maisie, U.S.A." reached Miss Sothern. She also portrayed the character on seventy-eight radio programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System (1945-47) and for MGM Radio (1949-52).

On Broadway she had singing roles in *America's Sweetheart* (1931), *Everybody's Welcome* (1931) and in 1933 she played in the road company of the musical *Of Thee I Sing*. Although she made such pictures as *Panama Hattie, Lady Be Good,* and *Thousands Cheer,* critics still referred to her as "Maisie." She returned to Broadway briefly in 1951 as the star in *Faithfully Yours.*

The actress's real name is Harriette Lake. The eldest of three daughters of Walter J. and Annette (Yde) Lake, she was born on January 22, 1912 in Valley City, North Dakota,

CBS-TV

ANN SOTHERN

where her mother, a concert singer, was on tour. Her father was related to Simon Lake, inventor of the first submarine to operate successfully in the open sea (the *Argonaut,* in 1897). She has two sisters, Bonnie and Marion, who gave up potential musical careers when they married.

Harriette was educated in the public schools of Waterloo, Iowa and Minneapolis, Minnesota. In high school she won prizes for original musical compositions and upon graduation was sent to Detroit to represent the state of Minnesota as an outstanding youthful composer. She went on to study music at the University of Washington in Seattle, but later joined her mother in Hollywood, where Mrs. Lake taught diction and singing. She found Harriette a job with Christie Comedies. When this proved unsatisfactory, she worked for MGM. Kyle Crichton wrote in *Collier's* (July 12, 1941) that she was dropped by MGM in 1929 and everyone was surprised when Florenz Ziegfeld heard her sing and in 1930 gave her a place in the chorus of *Smiles,* a Broadway musical starring Marilyn Miller.

Miss Lake next appeared in *America's Sweetheart,* a musical which ran on Broadway from January to June 1931, and then in *Everybody's Welcome,* which opened on October 13, 1931 and ran for 139 performances. She played the feminine lead in the road company of the George S. Kaufman-Morrie Ryskind-Ira Gershwin show, *Of Thee I Sing,* for thirty-three weeks and then replaced Lois Moran in the same part in the Broadway production on June 19, 1933.

When the show closed, Columbia Pictures invited her to return to Hollywood. The New York *Herald Tribune* (November 18, 1935) said that the change of name from Harriette Lake to Ann Sothern was made by Columbia, which also persuaded her to change the color of her hair from red to platinum for a role in *Let's Fall In Love.* In a review of the film Richard Watts, Jr. (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 23, 1934) called Ann Sothern "an agreeable musical comedy ingénue." United Artists borrowed her later in 1934 for *Kid Millions* with Eddie Cantor. She was first starred by Columbia in *Eight Bells* (1935) and then in *The Girl Friend* with Jack Haley (1935).

Soon after her marriage in 1936 to actor-band leader Roger Pryor, she became dissatisfied with ingénue roles and made personal appearances with the Pryor band and sang in night clubs. The "dumb" stenographer character part in *Trade Winds* appealed to her and MGM producer J. Walter Ruben finally succeeded in persuading his studio to offer her a contract. Ann Sothern in *Maisie* proved a "sensation." Louella Parsons (New York *Journal American,* June 16, 1939) predicted that Ann Sothern would be one of the biggest stars on the MGM lot. She had made *Hooray for Love* with Gene Raymond (RKO) and *Brother Orchid* with Edward G. Robinson (Warner Brothers) before *Maisie* was released. Both films were on Broadway in 1940 almost as soon as *Congo Maisie,* the second Maisie picture.

The critics were kinder to Ann Sothern than to her material. Leo Mishkin (New York *Morning Telegraph,* August 1, 1941) complained that *Ringside Maisie* was a "tear-jerker" and it was a pity to let the series run into the ground because Miss Sothern was "one of the brightest and liveliest comediennes in the business." The New York *Times* (July 16, 1942) said that *Maisie Gets Her Man* "just limped along with Maisie and Red Skelton laboring heroically over soggy material." Of *Wing Shift Maisie,* a New York *Times* reviewer (September 10, 1943) remarked that "his devotion to Maisie was badly shaken . . . her innocence was so downright heartbreaking." But Irene Thirer (New York *Post,* September 29, 1944) wrote that *Maisie Goes To Reno* "hit the laugh-enticing level of Maisie's other escapades." Commenting on *Up Goes Maisie,* Sheilah Graham (Baltimore *Sun,* December 9, 1945) noted that the nine successful Maisie movies had taught the public to love Ann Sothern in spite of the "flimsy material that made up the stories."

In her effort to get away from Maisie, Miss Sothern made a number of other films, which included *Cry Havoc,* a melodrama of Bataan. Bosley Crowther (New York *Times,* November 24, 1943) called Miss Sothern "a wan and wistful Maisie as a hard-boiled ex-waitress." In *Three Hearts for Julia* Crowther (May 21, 1943) found Miss Sothern "trying too hard" in a heavy role.

Beginning the broadcast series of *Maisie* over CBS radio on July 5, 1945, she continued them through March 28, 1947. Following a long illness she was seen in *April Showers* (Warner Brothers, 1948); *Letter to Three Wives* (Twentieth Century-Fox), which won a Film Daily Award in 1949 as one of the ten best pictures of 1948; *The Judge Steps Out* (RKO, 1949) and *Nancy Goes To Rio* (MGM, 1950).

Miss Sothern's illness (hepatitis) kept her from work for more than two years except for tape-recording some Maisie programs of the MGM radio series. This syndicated series ran from the end of 1949 to early 1952. The actress returned to New York late in August 1951 for rehearsals in *Faithfully Yours.* The play opened in October, but had only a brief run. She made her first "video dramatic bow" as star of *Lady With A Will* (CBS-TV's *Schlitz Playhouse of Stars*), and *Variety* (February 6, 1952) noted that it was again evidenced that an actress schooled in the theatre or films could make "the switch to TV with ease." Another play in which she starred on TV was NBC's color spectacular *Lady in the Dark* (September 25, 1954). Meanwhile, *The Blue Gardenia* (Warner Brothers) brought back to the screen "the saucy charm of Ann Sothern after a three-year absence" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* April 28, 1953).

Two months after the première of *Private Secretary* (CBS-TV), *Time* (April 20, 1953) noted that Ann Sothern had "built up an audience of a good portion of the 5,000,000 secretaries in the country, plus a few hundred thousand others." *TV Guide* (April 9, 1954) called it "one of TV's brightest comedies," and commented that as Susie Miss Sothern "gave it plenty of bounce and charm."

Vincent Productions was formed early in 1954 to produce the variety show in which she starred in several night clubs. *Variety* (August 11, 1954) reported that *Ann Sothern and her Escorts* met with a "resounding reception" at Chez Paree in Chicago. The highlight of the act came when she reverted to the character of Maisie.

In an interview with Hal Humphrey (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* May 7, 1955) the actress said that she was expanding Vincent Productions to include TV shows and was negotiating for the rights to "Maisie." According to the New York *Times* (June 5, 1955) these negotiations were carried on with the agent of Nell Martin, who had created the character in stories for *Top Notch* magazine between 1923 and 1930.

Miss Sothern was married to Roger Pryor on September 27, 1936. The marriage ended in divorce in 1942. Her second marriage, to Air Force cadet William J. Hart, took place in Ventura, California on May 23, 1943. (Hart's professional name is Robert Sterling.) The couple had met in 1941 when Sterling had a part in *Ringside Maisie.* Their child, Patricia Ann, was born on December 10, 1944. The Sterlings were divorced in 1949.

Miss Sothern's hair is blonde and her eyes are blue-gray. She is five feet one inch tall and weighs 112 pounds. In 1953 she was converted to the Roman Catholic faith. During the war years she rode a motorcycle back and forth to the MGM studios and became expert in handling it, although she has never liked to drive a car. One of her favorite relaxations is to sit in an old rocking chair. Her hobbies are gardening, reading medical books, collecting transoceanic airmail envelopes and small china animals. She has two live miniature French poodles named Maisie and Susie.

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SPIVAK, LAWRENCE E(DMUND) June 11, 1900- Radio and television producer; former publisher

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The most preferable guest for the radio and television program *Meet the Press,* in the opinion of its co-founder, producer, and permanent panel member, Lawrence E. Spivak, is not just "a man in the news, but a man whose appearance on the show will make news." During its more than ten years on radio and seven years on television, this lively, informal and unrehearsed press conference has consistently had as its guests American and international celebrities whose answers to the searching questions of four newsmen have made headlines and have often influenced the course of current history. *Meet the Press,* a Sunday evening program of the National Broadcasting Company, has an estimated weekly audience of about 10,000,000 persons. It has received numerous awards, including the George Foster Peabody Television Award of 1952.

Spivak has also been prominent in magazine publishing. He began his career as business manager of *Antiques* magazine in 1921; he was assistant to the publisher of *Hunting and Fishing* and *National Sportsman* magazines from 1930 to 1933; and in 1934 he began his sixteen-year association with the *American Mercury* as business manager. From 1939 to 1950 he was publisher of the magazine and for six years, from 1944 to 1950, was also its editor. He sold the magazine and in 1954 sold his interest in Mercury Publications, Inc., publishers of mystery and science fiction magazines. He was also a pioneer in modern paper-back publishing.

Lawrence Edmund Spivak, the only son and second oldest of the four children of William Benjamin and Sonya (Bershad) Spivak was born in New York City on June 11, 1900. His father was a businessman and manufacturer of nurses' uniforms and ladies' dresses. His three sisters are now Mrs. Samuel Shalette, Mrs. Benjamin Povill, and Mrs. Robert Abberman. As a schoolboy, Spivak worked for the Brooklyn *Eagle.* He was graduated from the Boy's High School in Brooklyn in 1917 and then went to Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he majored in English and history.

(Continued next page)

LAWRENCE E. SPIVAK

As an extracurricular activity he enjoyed boxing and the only bout he lost was to Francis X. ("Dick") Collins, who went on to box in the Olympics. Spivak was graduated from Harvard *cum laude* in 1921.

In that year he became the business manager of *Antiques* magazine and also was a reporter for the Boston *American*. "I held both jobs at the same time, doing the reporting nights. I had to give it up, though," Spivak has said. He left *Antiques* magazine in 1930 and became circulation director and assistant to the publisher of two magazines, *Hunting and Fishing* and the *National Sportsman*. In 1934 he secured the position of business manager of the *American Mercury*, the monthly magazine which H. L. Mencken and George Jean Nathan had founded in 1924. Spivak bought the magazine from Paul Palmer in 1939 and from September 1944 to 1950 he was both its publisher and its editor.

With Charles Angoff (see *C.B.* Yearbook, 1955), Spivak edited *The American Mercury Reader; A Selection of Distinguished Articles, Stories and Poems Published in the American Mercury during the past Twenty Years* (Blakiston, 1944). They included "something from every period in the magazine's life" and aimed to present "representative material rather than just the best." In their introduction, the editors wrote that the *American Mercury* had "changed with the years, but its zest, its ability to recognize new talent, its courage in handling vital issues, its accent on quality, have remained constant."

In spite of the *Mercury*'s prestige and influence, *Newsweek* (August 21, 1950) reported, Spivak had been losing each year "another $100,000" on the magazine. *Newsweek* also noted that "as glad as he would have been to shed the losses, he hadn't found a would-be buyer who was prepared to carry on his editorial policies without change. The buyer would also have to agree that the *Mercury*'s deficit was offset by its national influence and editorial independence." In 1950 Spivak sold the magazine to Clendenin J. Ryan and associates; in 1952 the *Mercury* was sold to Russell Maguire.

The profits from five monthly and bimonthly mystery and science fiction publications, with a combined yearly circulation of about 6,000,000 copies, had helped to pay the *American Mercury*'s way during Spivak's years as publisher. He began publishing Mercury Mystery Books in 1938, Bestseller Mystery Books in 1940, and *Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine* in 1941. He also was publisher of Jonathan Press Books, *The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction*, and, beginning in 1950, *Detective, The Magazine of True Crime Cases*. In May 1954 Spivak, then president and publisher of Mercury Publications, Inc., the firm putting out these mystery and science fiction books, sold his stock interest in the company for an undisclosed amount to Joseph W. Ferman, then vice-president and general manager of the publishing house.

Out of his work with the *American Mercury* came the idea for the *Meet the Press* program. According to *Coronet* (June 1955), Spivak had been sponsoring a radio program that dramatized articles in the *Mercury*. He asked Miss Martha Rountree, who had had considerable success in radio production, what she thought of his program; she told him bluntly that she thought it was no good, but in the course of their discussion the format for *Meet the Press* was evolved.

Beginning in June 1945 *Meet the Press* was heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network, with Spivak as permanent panel member and producer and Miss Rountree as moderator. The first interview was with Eric Johnston, then president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the second with Henry A. Wallace. In 1948 the program moved to the National Broadcasting Company and started to be shown on television. In the fall of 1953 Miss Rountree sold her share of *Meet the Press* and another program, *The Big Issue*, to Spivak for a sum reportedly over $100,000. Spivak in July 1955 sold *Meet the Press* to NBC; he remains as the show's permanent panel member and producer.

Some of the interviews have had influence on the American national and political scene. Among claims made for the program is that following Elizabeth Bentley's statement on *Meet the Press* in 1948 that William Remington had been a Communist, there was renewed interest in his case, resulting in further investigations that finally led to his conviction and prison sentence. This also happened, it is reported, in the case of Alger Hiss, after Whittaker Chambers repeated on the program his charge, without Congressional immunity, that Hiss had been a Communist.

During an appearance on *Meet the Press* in October 1950 Governor Thomas E. Dewey definitely took himself out of the 1952 Presidential race and suggested Dwight D. Eisenhower as a candidate. Adlai E. Stevenson first indicated on the program that he might be willing to run for President in the 1952 election.

Certain statements made on the program have had international significance or repercussions. In April 1949 Walter Bedell Smith gave the first public hint that the Russians might have developed an atomic bomb. In December 1954 Anthony Nutting (see *C.B.*, Feb. 1955), then head of Great Britain's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, stated on *Meet the Press* that Great Britain would be "involved" if Red China attacked Formosa (no British official had stated this before and it caused a commotion in the British House of Commons). On March 20, 1955 Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "called for a top-level conference—and the 'Big-Four' talks resulted" in Geneva, Switzerland in July 1955.

Among the many celebrities who have appeared on the program are Sir Anthony Eden, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John Foster Dulles, and Pierre Mendès-France, former Premier of France. The interviewers are chosen from newspapers all over the country and have included such well-known reporters as James Reston of the New York *Times,* Ogden R. Reid, now editor of the New York *Herald Tribune,* Marquis Childs of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* and May Craig of the Portland (Maine) *Press-Herald.*

Meet the Press is unrehearsed; the newsmen and Spivak come prepared, however, with a thorough knowledge of the guest's background and former speeches, and the guest knows that the reporters will ask him about his professional record and the position he has taken on various issues. There is no consultation beforehand between the guest and the newsmen or between the newsmen themselves. The reporters get paid; the guests do not. Spivak is often asked what his political beliefs are, and he says this question pleases him the most, "because it proves people can't be certain which side I am on because of my questioning. . . . As for my politics, I've voted in the past for candidates of both major parties."

In response to the question of why people will appear on *Meet the Press* when they know they are going to be subjected to a severe grilling, Spivak has answered: "Men in public office live by the voters they attract, and it is therefore hard for any politician to refuse to appear on a program that attracts an audience in the millions—and makes important news across the country next morning. Most men in public life feel that they can answer all questions put to them in a press conference without difficulty—and generally, they are right." Spivak is proud of the fact that no guest has ever been unwilling to appear on the program another time.

The permanent panel member is noted for his probing method of questioning guests. In the words of *Coronet* (June 1955), "whether the subject be friendly or recalcitrant, Spivak keeps bearing down with polite mercilessness, refusing to be put off with half-answers or doubletalk." The way in which a guest reacts to the questions often reveals the real answer more clearly than his actual verbal answer. Spivak has said: "Television has an awesome faculty of showing up sincerity as well as insincerity. So if a man is honest and knows his stuff, he'll emerge with his proper stature. By the same token, so will a 'phony'."

Spivak was named by the Boston Press Club as the outstanding example of the conscientious journalist of 1953. The citation read: "Veteran journalist and moderator of the notable radio and television program *Meet the Press,* ever demonstrating an unerring instinct for impartiality, for fairness, and for humanity in presenting controversial themes and personages to the public, he has made an impressive contribution to American journalism in helping to instruct the public at large that objectivity in the gathering of news is the newspaperman's unceasing aim and obligation." Spivak is a member of the Harvard and Overseas Press clubs of New York City, and of the National Press Club of Washington, D.C.

Spivak married Charlotte Beir Ring in 1924 and has two children, Judith (now Mrs. William Lee Frost) and Jonathan Martin Spivak. He has blue eyes and brown hair; he is five feet three inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. For relaxation he enjoys watching television.

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SPOCK, BENJAMIN (MCLANE) May 2, 1903- Pediatrician; writer; university professor

Address: b. Dept. of Psychiatry, Western Reserve University, Hanna Pavilion, University Hospitals, Cleveland 6, Ohio; h. 1285 Inglewood Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio

"It is reliably estimated that nowadays one out of every four American babies is being brought up by Spock-doting parents," stated a recent article in *Coronet* (July 1956). Dr. Benjamin Spock became a world-famous, widely consulted pediatrician with the publication in 1946 of his *Book of Baby and Child Care,* which he wrote after a number of years of private practice and which by 1956 had sold over 8,000,000 copies. He is at present revising this book, while holding the position of professor of child development at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio and serving as chairman of the pro-fluoridation Committee to Protect Our Children's Teeth, Inc., in New York City.

In his several books and many magazine articles, his university classes, and his weekly television program over the National Broadcasting Company, Dr. Spock takes a middle-of-the-road approach and seeks a common sense answer to the many conflicting theories on how to rear children to meet the problems of contemporary society. Never pedantic, he

DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK

advises mothers and fathers to trust to instinct and feelings as well as to scientific knowledge and he believes that parenthood can be fun.

The eldest of six children (two sons and four daughters), Benjamin McLane Spock was born to Benjamin Ives Spock, a lawyer, and Mildred Louise (Stoughton) Spock in New Haven, Connecticut on May 2, 1903. He recalls in one of his books (*Feeding Your Baby and Child*) that since he was her first child, his mother took great care in feeding him and that he was "squeamish" about certain foods.

"Mother gave herself completely to us," Spock is quoted as saying in an article by Calvin Kytle in *Coronet* (July 1956). "Wouldn't have a nurse and allowed herself no frivolities. . . . It was sometimes my job to feed bottles and change diapers. Like the first child in any big family, I loved playing parent. I grew up taking it for granted that kids were very important."

He attended Andover (Massachusetts) Preparatory School, after some years at a country day school in New Haven, and then entered Yale University, where he became a member of Scroll and Key and was an oarsman for the university in the Olympics of 1924. As a counsellor during several summers at a camp run by the Newington Crippled Children's Home, he observed with much interest the work done by orthopedic surgeons on the staff.

Upon receiving his B.A. degree from Yale College in 1925, he took courses at the Yale University Medical School for the next two years and later completed his medical studies at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, which granted him the M.D. degree in June 1929. From 1929 until 1931 he interned at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and then held a pediatric residency at New York Nursery and Childs Hospital (1931-32) and a psychiatric residency at New York Hospital (1932-33).

During about eleven years (1933-44) of private practice of pediatrics in New York, he was affiliated with the New York Hospital as assistant attending pediatrician, with Cornell University Medical College as instructor in pediatrics, and with the New York City Health Department as consultant in pediatric psychiatry. From 1938 to 1947 he was also associated with the Institute on Personality Development. In 1944 he joined the Medical Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve as a psychiatrist with the rank of lieutenant commander, and after serving at St. Albans Naval Hospital on Long Island, New York, he was assigned to the U.S. Naval Air Station at San Diego, California and the San Leondro Naval Hospital.

In 1946, the year he returned to New York to resume private practice, Dr. Spock's *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* (Duell, Sloan and Pearce) was published. Later in the year it was reprinted by Pocket Books as *The Pocket Book of Baby and Child Care.* Giving special attention to precise wording so as to avoid confusion and to reassure rather than frighten parents, Dr. Spock prepared the book with his wife, who typed the manuscript directly from his dictation. He then sent copies before publication to some twenty medical specialists in various fields to assure accuracy and completeness of information.

The Book of Baby and Child Care, often called the "Bible of the American parent," established Dr. Spock's reputation as one of the country's foremost pediatricians and has been used as a textbook in a number of medical and nursing schools. A reviewer for the *American Journal of Public Health* (November 1946) commented, "The attitude expressed and the general tenor of the advice typify the present-day departure from rigidity in schedules and training. One can confidently predict that it will be a huge success with mothers, for Dr. Spock has succeeded to an amazing degree in striking a middle ground in his advice. . . . His style is so engaging and friendly that the book is unusually readable."

Because of misunderstandings that arose from his plea against excessive regularity and rigidity, Dr. Spock is currently undertaking a revision of his book. "I find that some uncertain parents are interpreting me as an advocate of extreme permissiveness," he recently said. "So in the revisions I'm making in the book, I'm having to emphasize the limits of permissiveness" (*Coronet*).

Accepting the position of consultant in child psychiatry at the Mayo Clinic, Dr. Spock left New York in 1947 for Rochester, Minnesota, where he also served on the staff of the Rochester Child Health Institute. From 1947 to 1951 he was associate professor of psychiatry as well at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. He moved to the University of Pittsburgh Medical School in 1951 as professor of child development to organize the section of child psychiatry and development. While in Pittsburgh he conducted a program over the educational television station WQED.

Dr. Spock joined the medical faculty of Western Reserve University in Cleveland in the fall of 1955 as visiting professor of child development, to set up a child-development project in the psychiatry department. He was made professor of child development in 1956. One of his duties at Western Reserve is to participate in a family clinic plan which places each freshman medical student in a family which is expecting a child. The student observes the prenatal care of the mother, the birth of the child and its first, and formative, four years of life.

On October 9, 1955 Dr. Spock began his filmed series of half-hour television programs, *Dr. Spock*, which originates from Cleveland and is seen on Sunday afternoons over fifty-two stations of the National Broadcasting Company. In these telecasts he chats informally with mothers on subjects suggested by them. Among the topics discussed have been care of the new baby during the first weeks at home, feeding the baby his first solid foods, problems of thumbsucking, and child adoption.

Formation of the Committee to Protect Our Children's Teeth, Inc., with Dr. Spock as chairman, was announced in June 1956. It is a voluntary, nonprofit organization cooperating with the (New York) State Charities Aid Association in a campaign to make known the facts and "correct misinformation" about fluoridation of water supplies. Dr. Spock pointed out that the committee will concentrate its educational efforts on New York because that city's "decision will be pivotal and perhaps decisive in advancing" fluoridation of water in other places. Fluoridation, he believes, is "the safest, most effective and cheapest way to protect children's teeth" against decay (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, June 12, 1956).

For about twenty or more years Dr. Spock has been contributing articles to professional medical journals and to popular magazines like *American Home, Woman's Home Companion,* and *Parents' Magazine*. In July 1954 he began a series of monthly feature articles for *Ladies' Home Journal* entitled "Doctor Spock Talks with Mothers." His more recent addresses before groups interested in child care include "Preventive Applications of Psychiatry" (before the International Congress of Child Psychiatry in Toronto, Canada, August 1954) and "Values and Limits of Parent Education" (before the Annual Institute for Workers in Parent Education, Child Study Association of America, New York, March 1955).

He is joint author with John Reinhart and photographer Wayne Miller of *A Baby's First Year* (Duell, 1955), of which *Booklist* (May 15, 1955) observed, "The excellent spontaneous photographs will capture attention and help fix Dr. Spock's commonsense precepts in the reader's mind. Should be especially helpful and appealing to parents of a first child." In collaboration with dietitian Miriam Elizabeth Lowenberg, he wrote *Feeding Your Baby and Child* (Duell, 1955). A review in the *Journal of Home Economics* (March 1956) noted, "The style is a very interesting and clear one in which the reader feels almost face to face with the friendly authors. . . . The subject has a good balance of theory and practical advice."

In a recent discussion of his general views on child rearing, Dr. Spock said, "The job parents have on their hands is to develop stable individuals in an unstable world—to prepare children emotionally for the demands of a free and increasingly complicated society. . . . We're beginning to settle down now and fit together the best of all our theories and experiences. At least most of us seem to have found there's a happy medium between adapting to the baby's individual needs and to maintaining a sensible control over him" (*Coronet*, July 1956).

Some of the professional associations to which Dr. Spock belongs are the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Pediatric Society, American Psychosomatic Society, American Orthopsychiatric Association, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, and Pittsburgh Neuropsychiatric Society.

While still a medical student Spock married Jane Davenport Cheney, on June 25, 1927, and he is the father of two boys; Michael, born in 1933, and John, born in 1944. The tall (six feet four inches), slim, athletic-looking pediatrician is very much interested in sailing, has six boats ("none in the nature of yachts") and belongs to the Pymatuning Yacht Club and the Quissett Harbor Yacht Club in Massachusetts. Another of his hobbies is ballroom dancing.

At the time of Dr. Spock's departure from the University of Pittsburgh for Western Reserve University, his students gave him a photograph album recording the various phases of their work with him. The dedication read: "The typical Spockian spirit of genuineness, sincerity and spontaneity characterizes these informal teaching sessions. Child development comes to life and learning is a pleasant experience."

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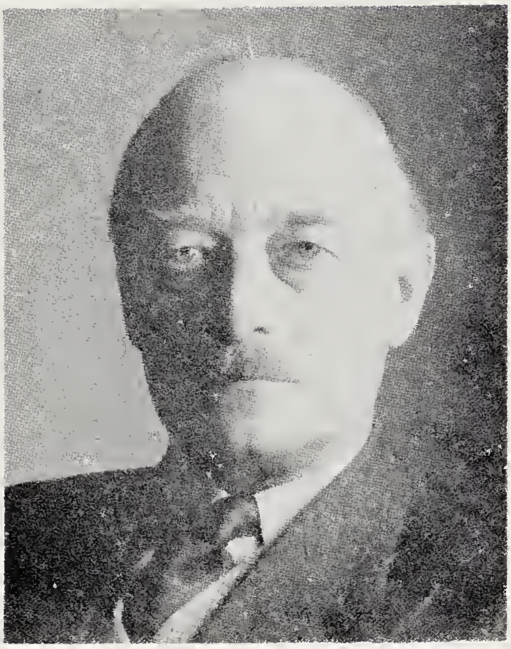
STÅHLE, (ANDERS) NILS (OSCAR) K(ÅSE) (stōl'ē) July 12, 1901- Organization executive; diplomat

Address: b. Nobel Foundation, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden; h. Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden

On December 10, 1955, before a distinguished audience in Stockholm's massive Concert Hall, Sweden's King Gustaf VI presented a gold medal and a check for approximately $38,000 to each of the year's Nobel Prize winners in literature, medicine, physics and chemistry. Directing this ceremony for the eighth time was Nils K. Ståhle, who since 1948 has been executive director of the Nobel Foundation.

Aside from being responsible for protocol at this annual ceremony, for which he carefully rehearses the award winners, Ståhle more than



The American Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

NILS K. STÅHLE

any other individual determines the amount of the awards. With fellow members of the foundation's board of directors, he watches over the world-wide investments under which the $7,000,000 left by Alfred Nobel has grown to $12,000,000 since the death of the inventor of dynamite in 1896. Ståhle was formerly a member of the Swedish Foreign Service, where he devoted much of his career to matters of foreign trade. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in 1947 and still holds that title.

Anders Nils Oscar Kåse Ståhle was born July 12, 1901 in the southern seacoast town of Hälsingborg, Sweden, the son of Isaac and Karin (Trapp) Ståhle. His father was an army officer. The younger Ståhle entered the army, served with the mounted and motorized cavalry and became an officer in the reserve in 1922. He attended the University of Lund and received the M.Sc. degree in law in 1926.

Entering the Swedish Foreign Service in 1927, he served at the Swedish Consulate General in New York from 1931 to 1934 and then at the Consulate General in London from 1934 to 1936. He was transferred in 1936 to the Swedish Legation in Oslo, Norway and after two years to the Foreign Office in Stockholm, Sweden.

At the outbreak of World War II Ståhle was appointed to head the shipping division set up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Sweden was almost completely isolated by the wartime blockades from trading partners upon whom her economy depended. He took part in negotiating "safe-conduct trade" agreements with Germany, Great Britain and the United States for maintenance of vital sectors of Sweden's sea trade. He served also as a member of the Joint Standing Commission of the War Trade Agreement with Great Britain and the United States.

His concern with trade matters continued after the war, when he was made acting chief of that Foreign Office division in 1945. The following year he became foreign counselor and in 1947 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. During this period he participated in trade negotiations with Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway. He has been Sweden's representative on the marine transport committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris since its inception.

Ståhle left the active Foreign Service in 1948 to become executive director of the Nobel Foundation and a member of its board of directors. The Nobel Foundation is the administrative and financial body which was set up in 1900 to manage the fortune of the late Alfred Nobel. In his capacity as executive director, Ståhle is primarily responsible for the foundation's investments, a part of which is in the United States.

The awards in science, literature and peace are always conferred on the anniversary of the founder's death. The Swedish Academy and the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences designate the winners in literature and in physics and chemistry. The prize winner in medicine is selected by the Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute. The recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize is designated by a committee of the Parliament of Norway, all in accordance with the last will and testament of Alfred Nobel.

"The man who won $37,500 in 1901," Ståhle told an interviewer (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 6, 1955), "could invest it and live comfortably on the proceeds. But no matter how carefully it is invested, the $38,000 prize money to be awarded this December won't permit anyone to live completely on the proceeds." The awards are tax-exempt in Sweden, and the recipients' home governments usually waive taxes.

Although the Nobel Foundation has no part in the designation of award winners, its executive director feels personally responsible that everything shall go smoothly on the occasion of conferring the prizes. "On the day of the ceremony in Stockholm," he told James Winchester (*Scholastic*, December 8, 1955), "I always take the winners to the Concert Hall well in advance and we have a dress rehearsal of how they are to receive the prizes." Some recipients, he recounted, having heard that one must not turn his back on royalty, are prepared to back away from the King several hundred feet to reach their seats. All that is necessary, Ståhle explains, is to back away two steps and take two steps to the side before turning toward one's seat.

"There have been instances of winners refusing the award money for personal reasons," he related. Among these he mentioned the late British dramatist, George Bernard Shaw. Although refusing at first to have anything to do with the ceremony, Shaw ultimately was persuaded to accept the money, with which he established a fund to promote Anglo-Swedish culture. Norway's late author Sigrid Undset and the late Dr. Albert Einstein also gave their checks to charity. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the French humanitarian who won the Nobel Prize in 1952, used the money to construct a hospital at Lambaréné, French Equatorial Africa, where since 1914 he has devoted his life to amelioration of the lot of natives in the jungle.

There have been cases of winners refusing the award for political reasons. The Nazis, for instance, forbade any German to accept a Nobel award after the 1935 Peace Prize went to Carl von Ossietzky, a pacifist who had been sentenced to a Nazi concentration camp as a "traitor." The German scientists who thus were prevented from receiving the awards came to Stockholm after the war and received the gold medals and diplomas. The prize money, however, had already been added to the funds and could not, according to the rules, be presented. The Soviet Union has so far prevented the cultural and scientific exchanges necessary in making decisions on Nobel awards. Instead, it has established a parallel series of national awards known as the Stalin Prizes. The United States has had more Nobel Prize winners than any other nation—fifty-nine through 1955.

The Nobel Peace Prize Committee announced in November 1956 after considering a secret list of nominees that it could find no one worthy of its award for 1955 and 1956.

In addition to serving as executive director of the Nobel Foundation. Ståhle is chairman of the board of the Swedish National Tourist Traffic Association and the Swedish Esso Company. His directorships include the Swedish Ford Company and the Svenska Handelsbanken, a leading commercial bank. He conducts the Nobel Foundation's affairs in a large, book-lined, sun-drenched office in downtown Stockholm.

Ståhle has been decorated by the governments of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Great Britain, Finland, the Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, and Brazil. He was married to Birgit Olsson in 1926. They have four children. Ståhle's principal hobby is horse racing and he is one of the stewards of the Swedish Jockey Club. He has been described as "a distinguished, scholarly looking, grey-haired man."

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STAMM, JOHN S(AMUEL), BISHOP

Mar. 23, 1878-Mar. 6, 1956 Clergyman; president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (1948-49); Bishop in the Evangelical Church from 1926 to 1946 first in Kansas City, Mo. and then in Harrisburg, Pa.; retained post when the Evangelical Church combined with the United Brethren in 1946; retired in 1950 and was named Bishop Emeritus. See *Current Biography* (Feb.) 1949.

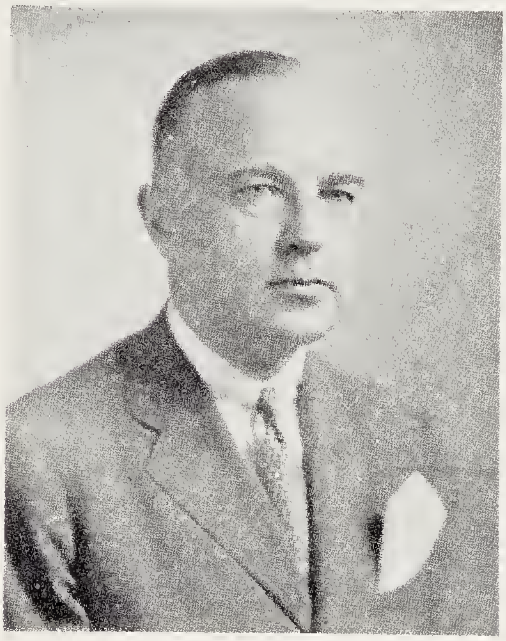
Obituary

N Y Times p43 Mr 7 '56

STEPHENS, JOHN A(LLEN) May 1, 1895- Businessman

Address: b. United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.; h. 614 Academy Ave., Sewickley, Pa.

As vice-president in charge of industrial relations for the U.S. Steel Corporation, John A. Stephens has been negotiating contracts for a number of years with American steelworkers, and particularly with the union, the United Steelworkers of America, C.I.O. In the 1956 labor discussions he again represented his firm, the largest steel producer in the United States and the traditional pace setter for conditions in the steel industry. Stephens has therefore often acted as the entire industry's spokesman and in 1956 did so again when the Big Three steel companies bargained at the same time with the union. After a thirty-four day strike they agreed upon a three-year no-strike contract, with wage increases and "fringe" benefits for the workers.



United States Steel Corp.

JOHN A. STEPHENS

After working in various businesses for sixteen years he became associated in 1934 with the steel industry. There he rapidly worked his way ahead and in 1943 became a vice-president of U.S. Steel Corporation. He assumed his present position in 1951.

John Allen Stephens was born in Albany, New York on May 1, 1895, the son of John Allen and Anna (Mangan) Stephens. His father was a law partner of David B. Hill, who was at one time Governor of New York state and a United States Senator. Young Stephens attended schools in Albany and then entered Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut. After his junior year he transferred to the newly formed School of Business

STEPHENS, JOHN A.—*Continued*

and Finance at Columbia University in New York City, from which he received his B.A. degree in 1917.

He entered the U.S. Army in 1917 and emerged at the end of the war with the rank of major. He then started his career working in several types of business. He was assistant secretary, treasurer, and a director of the Campbell Metal Window Corporation from 1922 to 1925 and for three years after that the president and director of Research, Inc. He then became president of the Celluloid Corporation (1928-31), and executive vice-president and director of the Thompson-Starret Company (1931-32).

According to *Time* magazine (July 9, 1956), he had lost heavily in the 1929 crash but in 1932 became president of the Bush Terminal Company in Brooklyn. "He resigned, stony-broke, when Bush went bankrupt in 1933, and cast about for 'something fundamental' to get into." Something fundamental turned out to be the steel business and in 1934 he became a sales student at the Gary works of the Illinois Steel Company. Advancing rapidly, in 1935 he was made manager of industrial relations of the Chicago district of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

Three years later he moved to Pittsburgh to take a position as director of industrial relations of the U.S. Steel Corporation of Delaware. From 1943 to 1951 he was a vice-president and director of U.S. Steel and in 1951 became vice-president in charge of industrial relations.

Stephens began negotiating with the steelworkers in 1941. He appeared in early 1945 before the War Labor Board's steel panel during the hearings on the proposed increase in steel wages and presented many arguments in favor of upholding the Little Steel formula. He concluded by stating: "There can be no escape from the inevitable conclusion that the Little Steel Formula as an integral part of our essential stabilization program must be continued" (*Congressional Digest*, February 1945).

The steelworkers obtained an 18½-cent hourly wage increase in 1946, 15 cents more in 1947, and 13 cents in addition in 1948, but negotiations in 1949 ran into several snags. Stephens stated for his corporation: "We are convinced that no sound reasons justify an increase [wage] at this time. A period of slackening business throughout the country is certainly no time to increase costs of production" (New York *Times*, July 7, 1949). Attempts at Federal mediation failed and President Harry S. Truman appointed a fact-finding board. On October 1 the steelworkers went on strike. Forty-two days later Stephens signed an agreement ending the strike and giving the workers half of the cost of an insurance program, but forcing U.S. Steel to bear the full cost of a pension program.

In 1950 Stephens signed an agreement for U.S. Steel with Philip Murray, president of the United Steelworkers of America, C.I.O., giving workers wage increases averaging 16 to 18 cents an hour. When wage negotiations at the end of 1951 broke down between the union and the steel industry, President Truman ordered the seizure of the mills. In June the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Government seizure of the steel plants and the workers struck. Through Truman's personal direction, an agreement was reached which gave the workers a 22-cent-an-hour wage increase, and the industry was allowed to raise its price on selling steel. This ended a fifty-three-day stoppage.

A peaceful signing of a wage agreement took place between U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers of America in 1953, giving the workers a general pay increase of 8½ cents an hour, plus "fringe" benefits. Stephens negotiated and signed the agreement for his corporation. In 1954 a settlement was reached for a "package" pay raise of 9 to 10 cents an hour. In 1955 a strike appeared imminent and was technically in effect for twelve hours, but the two sides finally agreed on a "package" wage increase of 15 cents an hour.

In May 1956 negotiations again opened over a new agreement. For the first time since collective bargaining had started in the steel industry in 1937, the Big Three steel companies —U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Republic Steel—engaged in joint bargaining. Stephens, the chief negotiator for the industry, facing the union's David J. McDonald (see *C.B.*, June 1953), stated that his company hoped "to reach a settlement in the best interests of the steelworkers, the owners of the company, and the national economy." The union rejected the industry's proposal for a five-year no-strike agreement (later scaled down to fifty-two months), higher wages, and "fringe" benefits.

The workers were out thirty-four days on strike and then returned on August 4, 1956 after a basic strike settlement had been reached, calling for a three-year, no-strike contract and giving employees wage raises and other benefits totaling 45.6 cents an hour. Stephens initialed the general agreement on July 27, 1956 and the one for his firm on August 3. It was regarded as a partial victory for both sides.

The New York *Times* (July 26, 1956) has described Stephens as a negotiator: "He can be a tough fighter. His shrewd blue eyes are quick to perceive an advantage. He is a master of back-room discussion. He can say 'no' with finality. Opponents respect him for his forthrightness. They like him for his dry penetrating humor." During the 1956 contract negotiations, at a time when the union was accusing the steel industry of a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude, Stephens arrived at one of the meetings limping. "As you know," he explained, "I've had my foot in cement. I wrenched the ankle pulling it out."

In the early 1930's Stephens served on the New York City Emergency Work and Relief Administration. He was a member of the advisory committee to the management-labor policy committee of the War Manpower Commission, alternate management member of President Truman's Labor-Management Conference in 1945, and a member of the labor policy committee of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce since 1948.

He belongs to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Iron and Steel Institute (he has been chairman of the industrial relations committee since 1944), the American Management Association (vice-president in charge of the personnel division in 1947-48; director, 1949), the National Association of Manufacturers (since 1946 he has been a member of the industrial relations committee; he was vice-chairman in 1953), and the Community Service Society of New York. He was chairman of the Steel Case Research Committee in 1944 and 1945.

At Cleveland, Ohio in 1946 he represented the employers of the United States in the industrial committee on iron and steel of the International Labor Organization (ILO). In 1947, 1949, 1952 and 1954 he was a delegate to the ILO Committee on Iron and Steel meetings. He is a member of the joint National Association of Manufacturers-Chamber of Commerce Committee on the ILO.

Since 1951 he has been a member of the Department of Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. His fraternities are Beta Gamma Sigma and Delta Kappa Epsilon. His clubs are the Allegheny Country, Edgeworth (Sewickley, Pennsylvania), Duquesne (Pittsburgh), Cosmos (Washington, D.C.), Lake Placid (New York), and the Farmington Country (Charlottesville, Virginia). He is a trustee of the Lake Placid Education Foundation. Wesleyan University gave him an honorary D.Sc. degree in 1953.

Speaking at the seventy-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association in Philadelphia in July, 1955, Stephens urged librarians and industrial leaders to cooperate in establishing business information services in the public libraries of America's booming industrial communities. America has reached a point, he noted, where it can afford both "books, and bathtubs, as well as butter and guns, libraries and license plates."

John Allen Stephens was married to Mary Elizabeth Lathrop on February 4, 1918. They had three daughters: Marcia (deceased), Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. W. W. Winfree, Jr.), and Nancy Lathrop (Mrs. Wallace H. Kirkpatrick). He is five feet seven and a half inches tall and has graying brown hair. For recreation he enjoys golf, fishing, photographing his four grandchildren, and watching baseball games. Stephens once said: "To be a skilled negotiator takes character, intergrity, quick wit, a keen mind, the ability to speak as the moment requires with humor, sincerity, pathos and also some grounding in economics."

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STERN, ARTHUR CECIL Mar. 14, 1909-
U. S. Government official; engineer
Address: b. 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio; h. 1362 Werlin Pl., Cincinnati, Ohio

Finding out the "whys and wherefores" of air pollution has occupied the entire career of Arthur Cecil Stern, who in January 1955 was appointed administrator of a Federal program directed toward aiding localities in the control and elimination of air contaminants. Increased public awareness of the injurious effects of smoke, dirt, and acid gases, as well as the smog epidemics in Donora (Pennsylvania) and Los Angeles, have shown the need for Federal assistance in achieving an effective and immediate remedy. The Government survey, under the auspices of the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is expected to cost $25,000,000 and to take at least five years to complete.

"Contrary to popular belief," Stern has said, "air is in limited supply and in real need of conservation. If in the next century we fail to improve the protection of our atmosphere, it may well be the air resource that will limit our growth as a nation" (New York *Times*, October 25, 1955)

Born on March 14, 1909 in Petersburg, Virginia, Arthur Cecil Stern was the only child of Harry Abraham and Mary Leah (Rosenstock) Stern, both of German descent. His father, a jewelry designer and salesman, moved the family to Yonkers, New York, where Arthur attended the public schools. Upon his graduation from Yonkers High School in 1926, he studied at Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey on a four-year scholarship. As an undergraduate, he was news editor of *The Stute*, the campus student newspaper, and president of his fraternity, Pi Lambda Phi, as well as its representative to the Interfraternity Council. He was elected to Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalism fraternity, and served as manager of the tennis team in his senior year.

Stern received his degree in mechanical engineering from Stevens Institute in 1930 and decided to remain there for graduate study. For three years (1930-1933) he was a research instructor at the Smoke Abatement Research Endowment, which planned smoke control units for metropolitan centers. He also assisted in the establishment of a department of smoke regulation in Hudson county, New Jersey. Upon the completion of his thesis, entitled "An Analysis of the Design of Cinder and Fly Ash Removers," he was awarded the M.Sc. degree in 1933.

Entering the private engineering field immediately after leaving Stevens Institute, Stern worked for one year as an appraiser for the J. G. White Company. His next assignment was with the New York *Times* (1934-35), for which he did appraisal and evaluation in connection with compiling the paper's assets for purposes of income tax depreciation. From 1935 to 1937 Stern was employed by the New York City department of health as superintendent of an air pollution survey project.

(Continued next page)

ARTHUR CECIL STERN

In a report of this study, delivered before the American Public Health Association in October, 1936, Stern, and a colleague, Sol Pincus, a sanitary engineer and deputy commissioner of the New York City department of health, suggested that air purity must be considered a public health responsibility. Smoke, fumes, and acid gases were considered the worst evils in air pollution; according to Stern and Pincus, these caused the "diminution of the amount of ultra violet light reaching the earth," and covered buildings, clothes, and homes with layers of dirt. The report, which was published in the *American Journal of Public Health* (April 1937), included an outline of suggestions for the revision of New York City's sanitation laws.

For one year (1937-38) Stern was editor and publisher of *Current Titles from Engineering Journals,* a monthly bibliographical magazine which abstracted material in leading scientific periodicals. He continued his research and in the latter part of 1938 wrote several articles on air bacteriology. Describing various types of micro-organisms found in air, how they are grown, and how they should be counted for scientific analysis, Stern's papers were found to be invaluable for an accurate study of air contaminants (*Heating and Ventilating,* October, November and December 1938). Further research was reported in the article "The Control of Air-Borne Bacteria" (*Architectural Record,* July 1939).

In February 1939 Stern was appointed an examiner for the New York City civil service commission, remaining at this post until September 1942, when he was named chief of the engineering unit in the division of industrial hygiene in the New York state department of labor. In the latter assignment, which he held for twelve years, Stern carried on his efforts for the control of air pollution and made a significant contribution to the field of industrial hygiene. He coordinated the work of his department with other New York state agencies such as local health departments, and acted as the state representative to organizations interested in industrial hygiene.

One of the problems that concerned Stern was controlling atmospheric odors. In *Heating and Ventilating* (November 1944) he showed, on the basis of experimentation, that odor involved air contamination and he proved the existence of a factor known as odor fatigue. His report concluded with methods to control odors within buildings and in the atmosphere.

By the late 1940's lay groups were sufficiently interested in pollution control to insist on effective remedies. When the New York *Times* urged the formation of a citizens' group to work for smoke and dust elimination in the metropolitan area, the response was encouraging. Stern, in a letter to the New York *Times* (January 18, 1947), volunteered his services. He further suggested that the group should concentrate on the collection and publication of facts concerning New York City's pollution problem and offered a program for a permanent council including representatives of leading civic associations.

Stern's experiences with pollution convinced him that abatement problems could be easily solved with industrial cooperation. He named the chemical industry as the leader in accepting its responsibility for controlling pollution materials released into the atmosphere. His biggest task was to make other industries aware of their obligation to the community: primarily, it was the "fly-by-night" company which committed the most serious damage and upset the pollution-control attempts of more stable companies (*Chemical and Engineering News,* February 28, 1955).

In a paper read before the industrial hygiene section of the American Public Health Association in November 1950, Stern reported on the progress made to that date in the control of atmospheric pollution. The greatest advances were found in areas where industry had assumed its responsibility and worked with the county or city in which it was located. Many bills had also been introduced in the state and Federal legislatures to alleviate the pollution problem. Stern's paper also reported new tools for sampling air particles, as well as methods of pollution analysis and smog prediction (*American Journal of Public Health,* January 1951).

In January 1955 Stern was appointed chief of the air pollution control program in the U.S. Public Health Service, with headquarters at the Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. According to *Chemical and Engineering News* (February 28, 1955), he was named by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to administer the "research and investigative work into the 'causes, effects and means of controlling community air pollution.' " Stern's activities were to follow the recommendations made in June 1955 by the Ad Hoc Interdepartmental Committee on Community Air Pollution, composed of representatives from the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, and several executive departments, including Commerce, Interior, Defense, and Health, Education and Welfare. "This committee was given the task of exploring the problems, interests, responsibilities, resources, and other activities of their departments as they impinge on the air pollution problem" (*Chemical and Engineering News*).

The committee report, released in June 1955, suggested the establishment of a permanent interdepartmental group to work in an advisory capacity to Stern. Cooperation between localities, states, and the Federal Government in coping with air pollution was also recommended, the Government giving assistance when community resources were inadequate to meet the existing needs.

Research studies already under way at the Taft engineering station in Cincinnati were coordinated with new projects in Stern's program. The studies included a national air-sampling analysis; a "development of techniques for determining the amount and nature of volatile and gaseous contaminants in air" and an analysis of the effects of these pollutants on community health; a comparison of weather conditions with air pollution; an examination and evaluation of air purifiers.

More than forty scientific papers by Stern on air pollution and industrial hygiene have appeared in professional periodicals such as the *Journal of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Industrial Hygiene Quarterly, Heating and Ventilating, Iron Age,* and *Modern Sanitation* (of which he is an editorial board member). He is the author also of a chapter in *Air Pollution,* published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company in 1952 from the Proceedings of the United States Technical Conference on Air Pollution, Washington, D.C., 1950. He recommended that communities carry out existing laws before passing new legislation that would not be enforced.

Stern is a fellow of the American Public Health Association and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (from which he received the Junior Award), the American Industrial Hygiene Association, the Air Pollution Control Association, the American Standards Association and the National Society of Professional Engineers. He has lectured on air pollution at New York University and Columbia University and has been a consultant to Kaiser Engineers and the professional examination service of the American Public Health Association.

He married Dorothy Henrietta Anspacher, a teacher, on January 16, 1938. Their three children are Richard Cecil, Elizabeth Ann, and Robert Cecil. Tall and distinguished-looking, Stern is six feet four inches in height, weighs 185 pounds, and has brown eyes and gray hair. For recreation he turns to stamp collecting and carpentry.

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STEVENSON, ELIZABETH June 13, 1919- Author

Address: h. 502 Parker Ave., S.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Dec. 1956.

The first woman to win the Bancroft Prize, given annually by Columbia University "for distinguished writings in American history," is Elizabeth Stevenson, who received the award for her study, *Henry Adams, A Biography* (Macmillan, 1955). This was Miss Stevenson's second book. Her earlier one, *The Crooked Corridor; A Study of Henry James* (Macmillan, 1949), won the young author special notice for the thoroughness of her scholarship and the soundness of her critical approach to her subject. Currently she is at work on another biographical-critical study—this one of Lafcadio Hearn. "The writer today has a crucial duty," Miss Stevenson has observed, "—to find out what is true to him, and then to say it: whatever his field of writing, whether fiction, poetry, biography, criticism, or whatever. . . . And I believe that the writing of biography, for instance, or history, can be as demanding an esthetic experience as the writing of fiction, and the finished life can have as much form and as much esthetic satisfaction as a good novel or poem."

Elizabeth Stevenson is a Southerner, of Scottish, Irish and English descent. She was born in Ancon, the Panama Canal Zone on June 13, 1919, one of three daughters of John Thurman and Mary Bernice (Upshaw) Stevenson. Except for a few years of her childhood spent in Great Falls, Montana, she has lived all her life in Atlanta, Georgia.

She attended Girls' High School in that city and, after graduation in 1937, she entered Agnes Scott College in Decatur, Georgia. Here she majored in English and in history, was elected

ELIZABETH STEVENSON

STEVENSON, ELIZABETH—*Continued*

to Phi Beta Kappa, and, in 1941, received her A.B. degree *magna cum laude.* She gained her first experience in writing at college where she did a news column for the *Agnes Scott News* and contributed book reviews to *Aurora,* the college magazine.

After her graduation from college, Miss Stevenson held various jobs in government agencies —principally the War Production Board and the War Assets Administration. She continued her writing in the little spare time she had, and her work (articles and book reviews) appeared in the *Agnes Scott Alumnae Quarterly* and the Atlanta *Journal.*

In 1947 she began her writing career in earnest. She resigned from her government position and from 1948 until the present she has worked in the order department of the Atlanta Public Library, taking time off when necessary for research and writing. Besides her two books, Miss Stevenson has written reviews for the *Nation* and the *South Atlantic Quarterly.* An article by her on Southern race relations, "Southern Manners," appeared in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* (October 1949) and in 1952 was anthologized in the book *Fifty Years of the South Atlantic Quarterly.*

In undertaking, for her first book, a critical analysis of the work of Henry James, Miss Stevenson entered a crowded field, for James scholarship in recent years has been overwhelming in quantity and generally impressive in quality. Miss Stevenson's approach is a frankly admiring one. One reviewer indeed found it "overworshipful" (Gerald Sykes, New York *Times,* November 20, 1949). Others, however, found in it precisely those qualities of sensitivity and perception that are necessary and appropriate for an understanding of James. "She has a feeling for 'the tone of things' and a sympathy with the civilized complexities of her author," Leon Edel wrote in the *New England Quarterly.*

Her study of the novelist begins with a brief survey of his life, proceeds to analyze the scope of his art, then the theme ("the collision of the individual and society"), and the means—i.e., the technique or craftsmanship by which James achieved his purposes. The title of the book *The Crooked Corridor* derives from a phrase James used in a letter to the novelist Mrs. Humphry Ward, cautioning her not to approach her subject too immediately but to guide the reader through the complexities of the subject via "the ante-chamber or two and the crooked corridor before he is already in the Presence."

In Henry Adams, as in Henry James, Miss Stevenson had a subject worthy of the keenest insight and the most sensitive appreciation she could offer it. Her full-length biography of this brilliant American historian is the first comprehensive account of his life ever-published. Paul Engle (Chicago *Sunday Tribune,* December 11, 1955) called it "the fullest, finest account yet written of one of the fullest, finest Americans." It is a many-dimensional study, covering the events of Adams' life and analyzing his work in detail. Henry Steele Commager wrote (New York *Times,* December 11, 1955): "These analyses do not pretend to be thorough—but they are clear, sensible and reflective, and they embrace a large body of writing." *Henry Adams* was selected as a 1955 Bancroft Prize winner in April 1956. The stipend for the award was $2,000. Earlier (in 1950), while working on the book, Miss Stevenson received a Guggenheim fellowship.

Miss Stevenson is unmarried. She lives with her mother. Her literary affinities include Keats in poetry; James, Conrad, and F. Scott Fitzgerald in the novel; Veblen in sociology; Berdyaev in philosophy; and Thoreau and Joseph Wood Krutch in natural history. Politically she describes herself as "Democratic—on the liberal side." She enjoys travel, "collecting mountains," the theatre and the ballet, taking pictures, and working in the garden. Her ambitions are large: "It would take me two or three lives to do what I'd like to do in writing. I hope to live a good long life and write a few good books. That's fun enough for anyone."

STOUT, WILLIAM BUSHNELL Mar. 16, 1880-Mar. 20, 1956 Mechanical engineer; inventor; built the "Batwing," America's first commercial monoplane (1919); designed the Ford Tri-Motor plane (1925) and the first gasoline-driven high-speed passenger rail car for the Pullman Company (1933); motorcar "Scarab" (1936); "helicar," combination helicopter and automobile (1943). See *Current Biography* (Mar.) 1941.

Obituary

N Y Times p37 Mr 21 '56

STRIJDOM, JOHANNES GERHARDUS (strā′dŭm) July 14, 1893- Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa

Address: b. Union Bldgs., Pretoria, South Africa; h. Libertas, Pretoria; Groote Schuur, Cape Town, South Africa

By unanimous approval Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom was elected leader of the National party at a caucus held in Pretoria, South Africa on November 30, 1954, upon the resignation of eighty-year-old Dr. Daniel F. Malan (see *C.B.,* April 1949), party leader and Prime Minister of the Union. The same day, Governor General Ernest G. Jansen summoned the new leader to assume the Premiership and form a new Cabinet.

Strijdom, who is known to admirers as the "Lion of the Transvaal," was described by *Newsweek* (December 13, 1954) as being an "extremist" who would press "relentlessly" for *apartheid* (total racial segregation) of the 10,000,000 non-European population (Negroes, mulattoes, and Indians) from the nearly 3,000,000 whites, two-thirds of which are Afrikanders (of Dutch, German and French ancestry) and one-third of British origin. Scott Haigh in his book *Strangers May be Present* (1951) said those in agreement with Strijdom look upon him as a "Messiah," and his most "vehement political adversaries" are "emphatic in their respect" for him. Strijdom advocates independence from the Commonwealth of Nations and is a supporter of Parliamentary sovereignty over the law courts.

Of Dutch-Boer ancestry, Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom, son of P. G. Strijdom, was born in the town of Willowmore, Cape Colony on July 14, 1893. His father owned an ostrich farm and Johannes developed his sturdy physique through hard work. He attended Victoria College (now the Stellenbosch University), where he took a special interest in dramatics. After he was graduated with a B.A. degree, he returned to his father's farm.

When ostrich plumes became unfashionable, young Strijdom went to Pretoria in 1914 as a civil service clerk, studied law at the University of Pretoria and captained the Rugby team. After he received his LL.B. degree in 1917, he registered with a firm of attorneys. A year later, he was admitted as an advocate by the Supreme Court in Cape Town, and selected Nylstroom, Transvaal to practice law. He continued this practice until 1934. Farming appealed to him and he combined his law practice with raising cattle. In 1929 he was elected by the National party as a member of Parliament from Waterberg. He also published *Die Transvaler,* the chief Afrikaans organ in the north.

The Union of South Africa, a Dominion of the Commonwealth of Nations, was formed in 1910 from the Cape Colony (now the Cape of Good Hope), Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange River Colony (now called Orange Free State). The Dominion went to war against the Axis despite some pro-German and anti-British feeling. According to Noel Mostert (*Reporter,* October 27, 1953) the Dominion "has almost half of the world's gold, most of its diamonds, a large uranium industry . . . and a flush of surface prosperity. . . . And yet beneath its outward show of fine roads, Cadillacs, . . . and flashy clubs, South Africa is desperately poor, its lands either wasted or wasting, and most of its inhabitants below or close to the subsistence level." At present the chief industries are gold and uranium mining.

Strijdom's reputation for "iron determination" was established by 1934. He became joint leader with General J. C. Kemp of the National party in the Transvaal in 1939 and after Kemp's death, the sole leader. The party's aim to defeat the United party was achieved in 1948. Dr. Malan became Prime Minister, succeeding the late Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts. Strijdom was appointed Minister of Lands and Irrigation.

During the 1951 session of Parliament the separate representation of voters bill, removing mulattoes from the common voting rolls, was passed by a simple majority. The act was invalidated by the Appeals Court (Union of South Africa's highest court) because a two-thirds vote is needed to alter this basic law. Campaigning in the 1953 election for the removal of mulattoes from the common rolls, the National party won a total of 94 Assembly seats, the United party 57, and the Labour party 5. At that time Strijdom guaranteed that American investments in uranium production would not be damaged by the retention of the National government. He contended that the United party had tried to frighten investors (New York *Times,* April 25, 1953.)

Wide World

JOHANNES GERHARDUS STRIJDOM

When Dr. Malan made a goodwill tour of Europe in the summer of 1953, he left Strijdom as Deputy Prime Minister. A year later, rumors were circulated that Dr. Malan favored Nicolaas C. Havenga, Minister of Finance, as his successor. Albion Ross (New York *Times,* September 21, 1954) reported that during the Transvaal National party congress, Dr. Malan had stated that increased support of the party did not mean support for the declaration of a republic and separation from the Crown; Strijdom said that it did. When the Congress ended, Strijdom left for Europe on his first visit abroad, and Dr. Malan announced that he would resign on November 30.

The election of Strijdom as party chief was considered a "resounding defeat" for the moderate faction (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 1, 1954). Havenga withdrew as a candidate when he saw that Strijdom was the majority choice and made the election unanimous. The crowd outside shouted "dis die leeu" (it is the Lion), lifted Strijdom shoulder-high, and chanted the Boer song *Vrye Volk.*

The removal of 60,000 Negroes from the slums of Johannesburg to a government-built settlement twelve miles outside the city was the first step in Strijdom's segregation program. The natives were moved into modern homes with lower rents and less crowded conditions. The Negroes may use the new settlements as "temporary" quarters and later return to the tribal reservations for "permanent" residence when their employment ends in the mines, factories, shops, and white households.

In applying the Population Registration Act, the government has been reclassifying many "colored" people as natives or blacks. Such reclassification affects the part of town in which

STRIJDOM, JOHANNES GERHARDUS
—Continued

a man lives, the type of job he holds, his salary and where he may spend it, his traveling accommodations, and his children's education (*Time,* August 29, 1955).

Strijdom's proposal to increase the Appeals Court from five to eleven members was endorsed by Parliament and insured a majority which would permit amending the Constitution. He also introduced a bill to increase the Senate from forty-eight to eighty-nine members and to the election of Senators on the basis of electoral divisions instead of the previous proportional representation system. This bill was passed as the Senate Act.

Meanwhile underground Communists in South Africa held an antigovernment demonstration called a "Congress of the People" near Johannesburg with the three nonwhite organizations participating. White women in thirty-six cities formed the Women's Defense of the Constitution League and staged demonstrations to "save the Constitution" (*Time,* July 11, 1955). Within two months, the League had 20,000 members. The women wear black sashes in public as a symbol of "mourning" for the constitution; they stand with heads bowed at all public appearances of Cabinet members as an appeal to the ministers' consciences.

In an interview with the Prime Minister, John Hughes (*Christian Science Monitor,* December 9, 1955) learned that the republic issue would not be introduced during the present term of Parliament which sits until 1958. Strijdom seemed eager to have sound international relations, to retain U.N. membership—but insists on noninterference in domestic affairs—and to have full cooperation from the United States in setting up a southern African defense pact. It was clear that he wants "no hostility" toward African Negro states. His party formerly opposed home rule for these states.

In February 1956 the National party's bill to eliminate 40,000 colored (mulatto) voters from the common voting rolls was approved in Parliament by a vote of 174 to 68. The law also limits the right of the courts to test laws. Strijdom appealed to the Opposition: "Let us differ on political grounds, but do not enlist nonwhites as your allies" (New York *World-Telegram and Sun,* February 28, 1956). The coloreds will now vote separately for white representatives nominated by the government in power prior to each election. Alan Paton in the *Christian Century* (December 28, 1955) described the Union of South Africa under Strijdom as follows: "The present government believes in two societies, not one. It believes in one society for the white man and one for the nonwhite."

On May 18, 1956 the Supreme Court in Capetown upheld unanimously the removal of 40,000 voters of mixed white and Negro blood from the same voting register as whites (New York *Times,* May 19, 1956).

The Union of South Africa ordered the closing by March 1, 1956 of U.S.S.R. consulates in Pretoria and Capetown, because they had allegedly been used to disseminate Communist propaganda among the nation's Negro and Indian populations. In its note the South African government said that this "does not involve the discontinuance of diplomatic, trade, and other relations, which can in the future be conducted by the Soviet Ambassador in London. . . ." (New York *Times,* February 2, 1956).

Strijdom has been married twice. His first wife was Marda Vanne, an actress. In 1931 he was married to Susanna de Klerk by her father, the Reverend W. J. de Klerk. Mrs. Strijdom occasionally addresses the public on the subject of women in politics. There are two children, Estelle and Gerhardus.

The Prime Minister appointed his wife's brother Jan de Klerk as Minister of Labour and Public Works. The Strijdoms belong to the Dutch Reform Church. When there is time to relax, Strijdom enjoys gardening and listening to his wife play the piano. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and farmer and was once chairman of the Waterberg Agricultural Association. He has written many political articles and is chairman of the directorate of *Die Voortrekker Pers, Beperk.*

The Prime Minister is of medium height and stockily built. He has penetrating blue eyes and dark-brown hair. Scott Haigh described Strijdom when on the political warpath "as a study in energy and scorn with arms whirling like windmills." In his speeches, described as "tart and biting," Strijdom makes many rich Biblical allusions.

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STURGIS, SAMUEL D(AVIS), JR.
July 16, 1897- U. S. Army officer; engineer

Address: b. c/o Office of the Chief of Engineers, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25, D.C.

As Chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers since March 1953, Lieutenant General Samuel D. Sturgis, Jr., supervises the Army's military and construction service and directs some 10,000 officers, 100,000 enlisted men and 55,000 civilians. He also administers the Federal program for improvement of rivers, harbors, waterways and flood control. He aided Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson in organizing rehabilitation work in the six northeastern states which were devastated by floods in August and October 1955. By early November (according to a report by C. P. Trussell in the New York *Times,* November 6, 1955) the Army Corps of Engineers had spent $6,000,000 on civil public works and other construction and had provided supplies costing $16,600,000. Sturgis sent hundreds of military and civilian engineers into the disaster area to erect Bailey bridges, to provide flood victims with transport vehicles, to arrange evacuations, to supply sump pumps and set up communications.

As director of Army and Air Force installations in Newfoundland, Baffinland, Greenland and Iceland, Sturgis reported in 1953 that eight air bases were being constructed for the protection of the United States and Canada against trans-polar attack.

In World War II Sturgis served as chief engineer of the Sixth Army in its "island-hopping" campaign from Australia to Japan. Later he supervised construction of a new U.S. supply line for Allied troops in Germany. He has at various times had charge of flood control operations in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri basins.

(On October 1, 1956 Sturgis retired and was succeeded as Chief of the Corps of Engineers by Major General Emerson C. Itschner.)

Samuel Davis Sturgis who was born in Saint Paul, Minnesota on July 16, 1897, is the third successive bearer of that name to have chosen the Army as a career; his grandfather was breveted a major general in the Civil War and his father attained the rank of major general in World War I. His mother, the former Bertha Bement, was author of a field guide to the birds of the Panama Canal Zone. He has a brother, Robert, and a sister, Elizabeth.

He was educated in the local public schools, and had completed one year at the University of Minnesota when he received his appointment in 1915 to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He was graduated with the B.S. degree on June 12, 1918 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

After completing a course at the Engineer Officers' Training School, Sturgis was assigned to the 9th Engineers (mounted) at Camp Courchesne, New Mexico, where he served successively as company commander, adjutant, and battalion commander.

Although he had no combat experience during World War I, Sturgis spent the summer of 1919 in Europe studying the recently concluded combat and logistical operations on the Western Front as part of a student course begun at the Engineer School of Application at Camp Humphreys, Virginia. After eighteen months with the 13th Corps Engineer Regiment as adjutant, Sturgis began in August 1922 four years as an instructor in the departments of engineering and mathematics at West Point. For nearly three years beginning October 1926 he served in the Philippines, first as adjutant and later as commanding officer of the 14th Engineers. He participated in the mapping of Luzon and initiated work on the defenses of Bataan.

Recalled to the United States in 1929, Sturgis rejoined for the next four years his old battalion of the 9th Engineers (mounted) at Fort Riley, Kansas. "While stationed there," states a Department of Defense press release, "he realized the need for engineer mechanical equipment to keep abreast of mechanized warfare, and obtained the first such equipment made available to an engineer troop unit. This became the pilot test which resulted in the provision of the bulldozer, the diesel shovel, the air compressor, and other modern construction machinery for our engineer troops in World War II."

U. S. Army

LT. GEN. SAMUEL D. STURGIS, JR.

Sturgis attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas from 1933 to 1935 and was assigned on graduation as assistant to the district engineer of the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Development at Eastport, Maine. His first extensive experience in flood control work followed the overflowing of the Ohio River in 1937 and his detail to the Huntington, West Virginia engineer district as executive officer for the construction of flood control and navigation works on the Ohio River and its tributaries. Promoted to major in March 1940 and graduated from Army War College, he became district engineer at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where flood control work on the Mississippi River was developed.

Early in 1943 Sturgis, now a lieutenant colonel, was placed in charge of airbases, ports and Sixth Army construction from Australia to Japan at the request of General Walter Krueger. He was in twenty-two amphibious operations in the Pacific area and was decorated with the Bronze Star Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Medal and Silver Star.

On his return to the United States in 1946 Brigadier General Sturgis began a two-year assignment as air engineer at Air Force headquarters in Washington, D.C. A year after the Air Force had become a separate service (1947) he went back to the Army at his own request, and was assigned to the operations training division of the War Department General Staff.

In May 1949 Sturgis went to Omaha, Nebraska to become engineer of the Missouri River division in succession to Major General Lewis Andrew Pick (see *C.B.*, June 1946), who became the Army's Chief of Engineers.

At the end of a year as commanding officer of the Sixth Armored Division at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Sturgis went to Germany,

STURGIS, SAMUEL D., JR.—*Continued*

in 1952, to take command of the communications zone of the European Command. He supervised the construction of a new 1,000-mile supply line stretching from Bordeaux, France to Kaiserlautern, Germany, an assignment he called "one of the most challenging" he has faced. The New York *Times* correspondent Benjamin Welles noted that he was regarded by General Dwight D. Eisenhower and others "as one of the U. S. Army's most brilliant engineers" (August 5, 1952). He was designated commander of the communications zone of the newly organized U. S. Army, Europe in August 1952.

Recalled to Washington, Sturgis became, on January 26, 1953, the Acting Chief of Engineers at Army Headquarters, General Pick having reached the retirement age. Nominated as Chief of Engineers by President Eisenhower on February 25, Sturgis was confirmed by the Senate on March 16, 1953.

At the dedication of the Conemaugh Dam in Pennsylvania in September 1953 Sturgis spoke out in favor of U. S. participation in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. General Sturgis warned an Ohio audience in March 1954 that because of the "badly deteriorated locks," the "modernization of the Ohio River waterway is an undertaking of the highest priority" (New York *Times*, March 28, 1954).

Interviewed by Albert M. Colegrove for the Scripps-Howard papers of October 14, 1953, Sturgis declared that the air bases in the Arctic area (which had cost over $800,000,000) were "being completed almost on schedule, despite obstacles" and expressed his belief that the project "rivaled the building of the Panama Canal." Completion of Boulhaut Air Base, "the last of . . . four Strategic Air Command bomber bases in French Morocco" was announced in April 1955.

Sturgis, who received his promotion to lieutenant general on July 23, 1955, was named by President Eisenhower to work with Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson in carrying out Federal relief operations in southern New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania following the devastation from floods caused by Hurricane Diane during the weekend of August 20. After an inspection trip by its chief, the Corps of Engineers estimated damage at $1.6 billion, a figure later revised upward after the disastrous flood in the same area in October. The corps is asking Congress for an appropriation of over $8 billion to complete forty-one flood projects in New England.

Among recent developments by the Engineer Corps is an electronic crevasse detector, electric trail markers that "make it possible to travel the ice and snow deserts safely," and "the world's biggest wave-making machine" for beach erosion studies.

Sturgis "believes that another war will be an engineers' war, whether fought in conventional fashion in Asia, the Arctic or elsewhere, or with atomic weapons anywhere. . . . In case of an all-out nuclear war, both sides may be left in a state of shock after the initial blows, and the nation which recovers the fastest can win the war. Someone should be charged with setting up reconstruction teams to rebuild damaged defense plants and doing the thorough advance planning that will be so necessary if war comes" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* August 14, 1955).

Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr., and Frances Jewett Murray were married January 28, 1922 and have one daughter, Harriet Murray, now Mrs. Richard C. Knox. The Sturgis family is Roman Catholic. Sturgis is a member of the National Capitol Planning Commission. He belongs to the Chi Psi social fraternity; the Army and Navy Country Club and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., and the Omaha Club in Nebraska. "Like many dedicated soldiers," John G. Norris has written, "Sturgis eats, sleeps and talks the Army. A rugged six-footer, he drives himself and others hard. . . . He lets off steam at golf." Reading military history and solving mathematical problems are his chief hobbies.

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SUCKSDORFF, ARNE (EDVARD) Feb. 3, 1917- Motion picture producer; director; writer

Address: b. Sandrew Film Studio, Allstadion, Stockholm 5, Sweden

The full-length nature motion picture *The Great Adventure* brought Arne Sucksdorff, "poet of the camera," high praise from critics on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. The producer, director, writer and editor of the film, Sucksdorff, whom *America* (June 4, 1955) described as "one of the few presently operating lone-wolf artists of the cinema world," has won two "Charlie" awards in his native Sweden for his devoted rendering of natural subjects. His pictures were shown at the film festival in Brussels, Belgium in 1947 and in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1948.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awarded Sucksdorff's *Symphony of the City* an "Oscar" for 1948 and the International Film Festival at Cannes honored him in 1954 for *The Great Adventure,* which depicts the teeming wildlife around a Swedish farm. The latter film, which had its première in the United States in June 1955, was presented on the CBS-TV program *Omnibus* on January 15 and 22, 1956. Another Sucksdorff film released in the United States in 1955, by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, is the 16mm. *Adventures of a Baby Fox.*

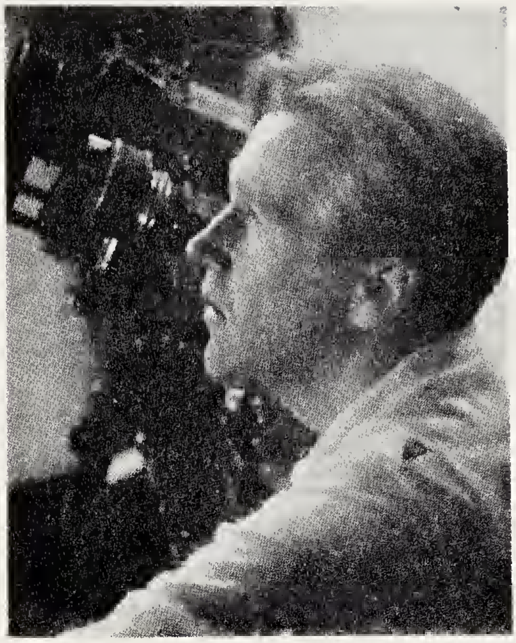
Arne Edvard Sucksdorff was born February 3, 1917 in Stockholm, Sweden, to Herman and Anna Sucksdorff. Although growing up in the city he early showed an interest in animal life, visiting Stockholm's Skansen Zoo and walking often through the woods around the city. Much of his youth was spent around his family's summer home in central Sweden, where he observed the animals, both tame and wild, around the nearby farms. Hs father, a businessman, wanted him to take natural science courses at the University of Uppsala. Refusing this opportunity, he went to Berlin, Germany in 1937 to study painting under Otto Sköld at the Reiman Art School. He turned to photography first as a hobby but soon studied the camera more seriously under Rudolf Kleinrogge. On a holiday in Sicily he did some Rolleiflex studies and on his return to Sweden won first prize in a magazine competition. His first short film, *A Summer's Tale,* was made in 1939 near his family's summer residence and won him a "Charlie," the Swedish equivalent of the American "Oscar." Svensk Filmindustri, a leading Swedish film studio, was impressed by the film and the young producer-director-writer's talent and hired him. He worked with that studio until 1953, during which time he made half a dozen short pictures, traveling to different parts of the world to do so.

Among Sucksdorff's films are *Indian Village,* which along with *The Wind and the River* was made in Kashmir; *A Divided World,* a study of a female fox and a preliminary sketch for *The Great Adventure; The West Wind,* which was shot among the Lapps in northern Sweden. In *Dawn* he turned once again to his native central Sweden for his subject. *The Open Road* (known in England as *Moving On*) is an essay on the life of the present-day gypsy. These films were widely acclaimed in Europe.

In 1948 Twentieth Century-Fox purchased a group of three Sucksdorff "shorts" to be shown to American moviegoers. These included *The Hunter,* in which a hunter stalks for the pleasure of the hunt and not the kill; *Shadows on the Snow,* showing a Laplander's hunt for a bear in the white wilderness; and *Struggle for Survival,* again a nature study, treating of the wild bird life on a Baltic Island.

Commenting on these pictures, Arthur Knight, assistant curator of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library in New York, pointed out in the New York *Times* (November 21, 1948) that Sucksdorff's "uncanny ability to use animals, untrained people and mere things as actors, the product both of prodigious patience and ingenious editorial manipulation, enhances his films with a new kind of visual excitement."

The first film of Sucksdorff which was exhibited widely in the United States was *Symphony of a City.* This impressionistic study, which required no explanatory comment, shows a small boy wandering through the streets of Stockholm and mirrors the director's distaste for the rush, the crowds, and the impersonality of the city. Edmund Reek of Twentieth Century-Fox released the film in the United States and as its American distributor received the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award, the "Oscar." for the best short subject of 1948.



ARNE SUCKSDORFF

Forsyth Hardy in *Sight and Sound* (summer 1948) noted that Sucksdorff's work contained "movement and feeling and that sense of visual poetry." In *Sequence* (spring 1949) Peter Ericson observed that his nature films were "a beautiful animal world with no parallel anywhere." Arthur Knight compared Sucksdorff with Robert Flaherty, the American documentary film producer. "Like Flaherty he shows man against nature, or records a remote pattern of life untouched by civilization. The same kind of camera perception, the ferreting out of detail, the anticipation of movement—marks the work of both men" (New York *Times,* November 21, 1948).

In *The Film Till Now* (1950), by Paul Rotha and Richard Griffith, *Shadows on the Snow* and *Symphony of the City* are characterized as "very lovely little compositions, full of poetry and human touch, international in their use of practically no speech but with excellent music."

In 1953, leaving Svensk Filmindustri, Sucksdorff formed his own company with Captain Niles Gustav Orn. With Orn acting as assistant, they worked on a film which Sucksdorff had already begun and which was to take two and a half years to complete. *The Great Adventure* was first shown and praised in Sweden in early 1954. It was received well in England and in France was given an award at the Cannes Film Festival.

"With terror and loveliness a day begins in the woods of central Sweden, . . . passion, and tender intuition takes the watcher deep into the primeval forest, and there turns him loose among the beasts of the field," *Time* (June 20, 1955) wrote of *The Great Adventure.* Sucksdorff himself has a small part in the film and his son, Kjell Sucksdorff, age six, has a larger part. Anders Norborg, a playmate of Kjell's (no one in the film is a professional actor) plays

SUCKSDORFF, ARNE—*Continued*

the ten-year-old elder brother of Kjell who finds an otter and hides it in his parents' home during the winter.

"I have tried to construct a tale or, to be more precise, an allegory whose theme can be formulated as follows: man's relation to the lost paradise . . . the conflict between good and evil," Sucksdorff has said of his production.

Some 259,000 feet of film were exposed during the shooting of *The Great Adventure* and more than $120,000 was spent on the picture. One of the men responsible for its completion was Dag Hammarskjöld, the present Secretary General of the United Nations. At that time (1951), as Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister, he could do nothing officially, but helped secure financial backing from the Swedish Tourist Traffic Association, the Swedish Institute and the Swedish Touring Club.

With his assistant, Orn, Sucksdorff photographed many of his scenes from carefully constructed coverts and was able to take shots of owls, otters, wood grouse, and fox cubs in their natural environment without disturbing their behavior. Using a Magnetophone, he recorded over forty-two hours of natural sound. He selected from this only 3 per cent of the sound track and integrated the recordings with the music of Lars-Erik Larsson.

Calling the work "a well-nigh perfect nature film," Bosley Crowther in the New York *Times* (May 29, 1955) stated, "Sucksdorff has got a comprehension of the great wonder and mystery that nature is, especially in its endless rotations and the behavior of animals. And he has touched upon the everlasting sadness of nature's way to destroy and renew." Both Crowther and the *New Yorker* critic noted that unlike Walt Disney's recent nature films, *The Great Adventure* does not offer an anthropormorphic presentation of animals.

The breadth of the film's theme also drew comment from Catherine de la Roche in *Sight and Sound* (October-December 1953): "Its theme is tremendous, all embracing. With a fine sense of measure Arne Sucksdorff has done it justice, expressing it in simple and moving terms. The title of his picture is indeed appropriate."

Louis de Rochement Associates were the distributors of the film in the United States. It opened at the Paris Theatre in New York in late May 1955, drawing a gross profit of more than $13,300 for its first week. It was selected by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be shown at their national convention in 1955. According to a Louis de Rochement Associates press release, Sucksdorff in 1955 was on location in Bastar, India, directing and photographing a motion picture on the tribal people and customs of that district.

The outdoors-loving film maker is a sturdy, handsome man who makes friends quickly with animals. His most enjoyable pastimes are hunting, fishing, and walking in the woods smoking his pipe. Poetry and music also interest him greatly. Sucksdorff's wife is the former Astrid Bergman, who works with him, taking and distributing the stills for his films. With their son, Kjell, the Sucksdorffs live on a farm a few miles south of Stockholm, close to where *The Great Adventure* was filmed. Captain Orn, who spends the long, continuous days and nights with Sucksdorff on location is the director's boyhood friend, and is married to his sister. In temperament Sucksdorff has been described as almost a mystic by his friends. His sister states that his work is characterized by extreme intensity and great patience.

Sucksdorff's artistic individuality and freshness of method are reflected in his own words: "Life is so irrational, so unpredictable, that you must be free to adjust your story while the film is in the making, to watch and hear and feel everything in the atmosphere."

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SVANHOLM, SET (KARL VIKTOR)

Sept. 2, 1904- Singer; director

Address: b. c/o Royal Opera House, Stockholm, Sweden; h. Saltsjö-Duvnäs, Sweden

After rounding out ten seasons as a member of the Metropolitan Opera in New York, Set Svanholm, leading Wagnerian tenor, took over the direction of the Royal Opera in Stockholm, Sweden on July 1, 1956, succeeding Joel Berglund. In this post he has the responsibility of staging over forty operas during a ten-month season. He also continues to sing leading tenor roles.

Although Svanholm made his debut at the Royal Opera as a baritone in 1930, he became a dramatic tenor six years later and subsequently sang the entire Wagner repertory and numerous tenor roles in Italian, French, German and Swedish operas. He has sung in the leading cities of Europe and South America and at the major music festivals. He made his North American debut with the San Francisco Opera Company in 1946 and three months later sang at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in the title role of *Siegfried*. As a leading concert soloist he has appeared with the nation's foremost orchestras and has recorded for RCA Victor under the Red Seal label. Radio audiences have heard him frequently on the *Telephone Hour* over the National Broadcasting Company network.

Set Karl Viktor Svanholm, the second of three sons of Viktor Svanholm, a minister, and Beda (Swanström) Svanholm, a school teacher, was born on September 2, 1904 in Västerås, Sweden. They were a musical family. Set's father sang, played the piano, organ, violin and flute. His mother played the piano and sang. The boys all studied music as children, but only Set decided to make it his life work. (One of his brothers became a school teacher, the other a veterinarian.)

After graduating from junior college in 1922 and completing his required military service, Svanholm earned his living for several years as school teacher and organist-choirmaster in the village of Säby, near his home. With money earned from his two jobs and from concerts in churches, he went to Stockholm to study.

He was accepted at the Royal Conservatory in 1927 as a pupil of John Forsell, baritone, and director of the Royal Opera and famed portrayer of Mozart's Don Giovanni. In 1928 Svanholm was graduated as a choirmaster and a year later as a music teacher. In 1930 he made his debut at the Royal Opera as Silvio in Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci.* He was added to the roster of the Royal Opera in 1932 and continued for several seasons as a baritone. He was also given a post teaching oratorio singing at the Conservatory and a job as choir director of St. James's Church, near the opera. (He retained the latter post until 1946 when appearances in America made it impractical.)

Between opera seasons he visited Germany, Austria and France to further his studies, and by 1936 he had become convinced that his voice was more at home in tenor roles and made his debut as Radames in Verdi's *Aïda.* The celebrated conductor Bruno Walter heard him and invited him to the Vienna Staatsoper. Subsequently he sang in many European capitals and also in the music festivals of Salzburg, Austria and Bayreuth, Germany.

The war interrupted his travels and he remained at the Royal Opera in Stockholm for the duration singing in a wide variety of roles which included Don José in Bizet's *Carmen,* Manrico in Verdi's *Il Trovatore,* Florestan in Beethoven's *Fidelio,* Bacchus in Richard Strauss's *Ariadne Auf Naxos,* Calaf in Puccini's *Turandot,* Vladimir in Borodin's *Prince Igor* and Samson in Saint-Saëns' *Samson et Dalila,* as well as all of the famous Wagnerian roles and operas by Meyerbeer, Mussorgsky, Janáček and Weber. He avoided language difficulties by mastering the operas first in their original tongue, then learning them in Swedish. (Most operas in Stockholm are given in Swedish.)

Svanholm was invited to the Americas in 1946 and after scoring artistic triumphs at the Teatro Colon in Buenos Aires, Argentina and at the Teatro Municipal in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil made his first North American appearances in Portland, Oregon in *Lohengrin* with the San Francisco Opera Company and on September 17, 1946 with the same company in San Francisco.

On October 5, 1946 Svanholm made his debut with the Chicago Opera Company in *Tristan und Isolde.* Ruth Barry (*Musical America,* November 10, 1946) reported that Svanholm's "romantic youthful appearance . . . as well as a powerful golden tenor voice" made him a highly successful Tristan.

If there were those who wondered why the Metropolitan chose such an "exceptionally difficult and demanding opera as *Siegfried*" for its first Wagnerian offering of the season, wrote Olin Downes (New York *Times,* November 16, 1946), it was made evident when the audience experienced the singing and dramatic interpretation of the new Swedish tenor in the title role . . . "a real *helden-tenor* . . . fully equal to all vocal requisitions."

Metropolitan Opera Association

SET SVANHOLM

He sang his first Italian role at the Metropolitan as Radames in *Aïda* on December 4, 1946, and Howard Taubman (New York *Times*) suggested that Svanholm was "not as thoroughly at home in the Italian" as in the Wagnerian style. Regarding his appearance as Siegmund in Wagner's *Die Walküri* on December 21, 1946, *Musical America* (January 10, 1947) called Svanholm's conception of the role "dramatically vivid." When he made his bow as Parsifal, Olin Downes (New York *Times,* April 9, 1947) praised Svanholm as "one of the most accomplished Wagnerian tenors the Metropolitan had presented in decades."

He made his debut at Town Hall in New York City with a program of songs by Swedish, German, English and American composers. Jerome D. Bohm (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 15, 1948) wrote that Svanholm was one of those "rare singers . . . equally in their element on the operatic and concert stages."

The first Wagner season in ten years was presented at London's Covent Garden in November 1948. Edward Lockspeiser (*Musical America,* January 1, 1949) commended Svanholm's voice for its "brightness and clarity rather than its sensuousness" and said that he made an ideal Walther in *Die Meistersinger;* sang the part of Siegmund effectively and was especially memorable in *Siegfried.* The tenor returned to New York in January 1949 for the first performance of *Siegfried* in the Metropolitan's season. Later in the year, he sang a program of Brahms and Schubert lieder at a special invitation performance at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

(Continued next page)

SVANHOLM, SET—*Continued*

In April 1949 Rose Bampton and Svanholm were the two Metropolitan soloists chosen to sing when Arturo Toscanini made his last appearance of the season with the NBC Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall. Svanholm has also sung with the Philadelphia Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic Symphony, and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Following a brief concert tour in 1950 he filled an engagement at the Royal Opera in Stockholm singing in *Die Meistersinger, Il Trovatore* and *Tannhäuser,* and then in *Siegfried* at La Scala in Milan, Italy.

The New York *Times* (February 16, 1951) described the tenor's performance as Siegfried opposite Kirsten Flagstad as Brünnhilde in *Götterdämmerung* as one of "vivid picturesqueness in matters of histrionics and . . . unfailing accuracy." On his performance in *Parsifal,* Jay S. Harrison (New York *Herald Tribune,* March 24, 1953) commented that Svanholm "brought freshness, manliness and vitality" to the part. On March 8, 1955 the New York *Herald Tribune* noted that the Swedish tenor "sang with his usual dynamism" in the title role of Wagner's *Tannhäuser.* He recorded for RCA Victor an album entitled *Wagnerian Tenor Arias.*

In discussing plans for taking over the direction of the Royal Opera at Stockholm, Svanholm told Harold C. Schonberg (New York *Times,* April 8, 1956) that he would like to give two complete "Ring" cycles, one in Swedish with traditional sets and one in German with experimental stage techniques in the modern Bayreuth manner. He would "travel, watch and observe . . . we must not go too much in the direction of experimentation." The opera season is fully subsidized by the Swedish government.

Set Svanholm was married in 1934 to Ninni Högstedt, daughter of Karl Henrik Högstedt, president of the Cameral Court in Stockholm. Miss Högstedt, a soprano, was a pupil of John Forsell in 1927. She gave up her career after she married Svanholm. They have six children: Henrik, Eva, Kerstin, Jon, Inger and Solveig. The family religion is Lutheran.

Svanholm is of medium height, well-built, but on the slim side, and has blonde hair and brown eyes. His favorite sports are skiing, bicycling, tennis and swimming. His characteristic calm, unhurried, genial manner rarely falters under stress and strain. His American friends like the way he adopted American customs and even American slang.

The Swedish tenor was described by Harvey Taylor in the Detroit *Times* as having a "purity of style, a virile tone quality . . . and always reserve power."

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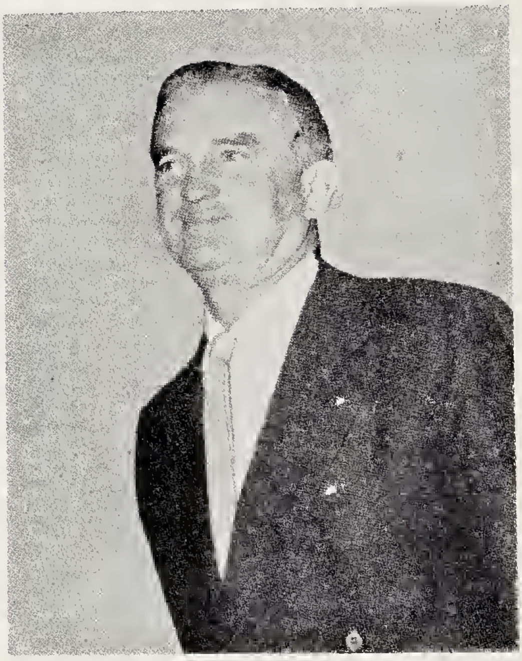
SYMINGTON, (WILLIAM) STUART

(sī'mĭng-tŭn) June 26, 1901- U.S. Senator from Missouri; industrialist

Address: b. Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; h. 3263 N St., N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; R.R. 2, Creve Coeur, Mo.

> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1945.

The competitive race for air power between the United States and the Soviet Union has long been a principal concern of Stuart Symington, who before his election as a Democratic Senator from Missouri in 1952, had held a number of high posts in the Truman Administration, including first U.S. Secretary of the Air Force (1947-50). In March 1956 he was appointed to head an important five-man subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee to investigate the defense program of the Eisenhower Administration, which he contends has put balancing the budget ahead of national security.



Wide World

STUART SYMINGTON

The Missouri Democratic state committee unanimously endorsed Senator Symington in March 1956 as its favorite son for the Presidential nomination. Political observers, noting Symington's record as a vote-getter and as a businessman and his popularity within the party as a "border-state moderate," then mentioned him as a possible "dark horse" at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August. He was a member of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee.

For many generations the Symington family has lived in Maryland and Virginia and has long been associated with the Democratic party. During the Civil War a Stuart Symington, the

Senator's grandfather, fought as a Confederate major in the Battle of Gettysburg. William Stuart Symington was born on June 26, 1901 in Amherst, Massachusetts, where his father was professor of Romance languages at Amherst College. His parents, William Stuart and Emily Haxall (Harrison) Symington, later took him to Baltimore where his father studied and then practiced law. Stuart attended a preparatory school, Baltimore City College.

At seventeen Symington joined the Army and was commissioned a second lieutenant, and after World War I entered Yale University in 1919. He received the B.A. degree from Yale College in 1923, having borrowed money to pay his tuition. He was a member of the Yale dramatic association, the University Club and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and associate editor of the *Yale Daily News.* He afterward took engineering courses given by International Correspondence Schools.

Symington began his business career as an iron molder at the Symington Company in Rochester, New York, a railroad equipment plant controlled by his family, and in 1927 became executive vice-president of the company. Other concerns which he had a part in managing were the Gould Car Lighting Company and the Gould Storage Battery Company, and from 1930 to 1935 he was president of the Colonial Radio Company in Rochester.

Offered the opportunity to reorganize the Rustless Iron and Steel Company, Symington returned to Baltimore in 1935 and for the next two years held the presidency of that firm. In 1938 he moved to St. Louis, Missouri to become president and chairman of the board of the Emerson Electrical Manufacturing Company. "The firm was plagued at the time with a Red-led union, which seemed to specialize in creating dissension and production disruptions," *Newsweek* (April 30, 1951) reported. "Symington promptly strengthened the union by establishing a dues check off. 'If I'm going to have a union,' he said, 'I'm going to have a good union.' Next came a profit-sharing plan through which his employees could—and did—qualify for as much as 30 per cent of the annual profits." With industrial peace assured, the company was able to fill its large war contracts with the armed services for aircraft gun mounts and fire control systems, and Symington's achievements came to the attention of Senator Harry S. Truman, who headed a Senate inquiry into war production.

The U.S. War Department sent Symington to England in 1941 to study airplane armament. His first important Washington assignment came shortly after the war in Europe had ended—in July 1945 when the Senate approved President Truman's nomination of Symington as chairman of the three-member Surplus Property Board. A few months later he became administrator of the superseding Surplus Property Administration. He resigned from the Emerson company, but continued to make Missouri his home state.

In disposing of billions of dollars worth of surplus war property, one of the most difficult tasks of the reconversion period, Symington had the objectives of encouraging full employment and small businesses. "His hands tied by red tape and a bad law," according to *Time* (January 28, 1946), "he kicked and fumed about his job, finally resigned [in early January 1946] when Surplus Property was turned over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's war assets corporation for administration."

A few days afterward, on January 18, 1946, Truman appointed him assistant Secretary of War for Air and he took office on February 1. Later in the year the National Security Act, passed by Congress in July, established the U.S. Air Force under the Department of the Air Force as part of the National Military Establishment. In the new organization, headed by James V. Forrestal as Secretary of Defense, Symington was made first Secretary of the Air Force and was sworn into office in September.

"As head of this new service," according to *U.S. News & World Report* (April 16, 1956), "Symington proved a hard-driving administrator. He quickly installed a comptroller . . . and he lost no time in enforcing Truman's order against segregation in the services."

Appearing before the Senate in April 1948, Symington urged the development of a seventy-group Air Force, maintaining that it could contribute more than Universal Military Training to national security. In this request he was not in agreement with Forrestal and some other Administration officials who wanted the Air Force kept at fifty-five (later forty-eight) groups in order to retain a balance with the land and sea services.

Air Secretary Symington continued during the next year to argue for the seventy-group force as part of a strong national defense, and he warned in an address at Baylor University in February 1950 that the U.S.S.R. and its allies had "the world's largest ground army, air force and undersea fleet." He resigned from the Air Force "in protest against drastic armaments reductions for the sake of budget balancing" and on April 24, 1950 he was succeeded by Thomas K. Finletter, also an advocate of a seventy-group Air Force.

Having been assigned meanwhile to another important Federal position, Symington was sworn in as chairman of the National Security Resources Board on April 26 and as such was soon afterward given chief responsibility for the U.S. mobilization effort to meet the Korean crisis. Eventually other agencies took over this function of NSRB, and Truman transferred him to the new post of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Administrator, which under the President's reorganization plan replaced the five-man RFC board. The Senate confirmed the appointment on April 30, 1951. Symington was said to have been chosen to "clean up" the powerful lending agency, which had earlier been investigated by the Senate and which had the reputation of being "scandal-ridden." He resigned in January 1952. (RFC was gradually liquidated.)

All of Symington's positions in Washington thus far had been appointive; he ran for office for the first time in 1952 as a candidate for the U.S. Senate. In the August primary in

SYMINGTON, STUART—*Continued*

Missouri he won the Democratic nomination by a majority of 143,430 votes over a state Senator and over state attorney J. E. (Buck) Taylor, who had Truman's backing. Symington's Republican opponent in the November election was incumbent Senator James P. Kem.

Earl Mazo noted in the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 5, 1956) that in his campaign pamphlet Symington called attention to his family's long affiliation with the Democratic party in order to offset "any bad effects from an admission that he voted for Wendell Willkie in 1940 as a protest against President Roosevelt's breaking the third-term tradition." He won the Senate seat by a margin of 153,351 votes, while Missouri itself went to Eisenhower by a margin of 29,599.

In the Eighty-second Congress, which opened in January 1953, Symington was assigned to the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Government Operations Committee. He also became a member of the Public Works Committee in 1955. Symington and two other Democratic Senators, John L. McClellan and Henry M. Jackson, resigned in July 1953 from the Government Operations Committee's permanent investigations subcommittee in protest against the "one-man rule" of its chairman, Joseph R. McCarthy.

The following year, after returning to the subcommittee, he took part in its investigation of a dispute between Senator McCarthy and the Department of the Army. Since the hearings were televised, Symington and others concerned with the case became well known to the wide audience which watched the proceedings from April 22, 1953 to June 17. After the close of the hearings he and the two other Democratic members called for a complete "housecleaning" of the subcommittee.

Senator Symington voted about 90 per cent with the majority of Democrats during the Eighty-third Congress. In 1953 he approved the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. (March), $30,000,000—as against $12,500,000—for airports (June), using foreign aid to cut farm surpluses (July), profits tax relief for small business (July) and $400,000,000 more for jet bombers (July). He was against the offshore oil bill (April) and a $1 billion cut in the foreign aid ceiling (July).

Bills that he opposed in 1954 included a cut in automobile taxes (March), a provision for 140,000 public housing units (June), a $500,000,000 cut in foreign aid (August), and flexible farm price supports. He favored the St. Lawrence Seaway bill (January), statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (April), a $100 raise in personal income tax exemption (June), and a proposal to make Communist party membership a crime (August). He started to co-sponsor the Bricker amendment to limit the President's powers, then studied it closely, and finally opposed it (he was paired against it when it was defeated). In 1955 he voted "yes" to the defend-Formosa resolution (January), raising the pay of Congressmen to $22,500 (February), a three-year reciprocal trade renewal (May), and a $3.2 billion foreign aid grant (July). A measure to cut soil conservation payments (April) and the Eisenhower highway program bill (May) were among the proposals that he rejected.

During the second session of the Eighty-fourth Congress (1956) he was against the bill to exempt natural gas producers from direct Federal regulation (February) and supported the Democratic-sponsored compromise farm bill (April). Both measures were passed by Congress and vetoed by President Eisenhower.

The Senator has several times warned that the Soviet Union leads the United States in the missiles race. On NBC-TV's *Meet the Press* on February 5, 1956, he said, "I don't 'believe' the Soviets are ahead of us in ballistics missiles. I state that they are. . . . They have fired long-range missiles hundreds of miles further than we have."

Explaining the purpose of the Senate subcommittee of which he became chairman in March 1956, Symington said, "We want to find out whether the relative air strength of the United States, present and planned, is adequate —as against Russia's estimated strength—to be able to take a sudden, devastating nuclear attack and then come back to destroy the possible enemy" (*Business Week,* March 31, 1956).

The subcommittee heard testimony in the spring by defense, military, and naval officials. General Curtis E. LeMay, head of the Strategic Air Command, told the subcommittee that on the basis of present planning our strategic striking power will be surpassed by the U.S.S.R. between 1958 and 1960.

After the Army, Navy, and Air Force voiced differences over their respective missions in the atomic age, Symington said that his subcommittee would investigate this matter.

On the segregation issue, Symington has said: "The Supreme Court is charged with the responsibility of interpreting the Constitution and the Supreme Court has declared the principle of law. I realize people in the South and many areas of the North, too, have a very difficult problem of adjustment, but I have confidence they are going to manage it, and manage it well in the true American tradition" (*U.S. News & World Report*, April 6, 1956). His detractors say that this statement was written by ambidextrous Symington "with both hands" (*Life*, May 21, 1956).

Symington married Evelyn Wadsworth on March 1, 1924. She is the daughter of a former Republican Congressman, the late James W. Wadsworth, and sister of James J. Wadsworth, Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations. The Symington's two sons are William Stuart and James Wadsworth. Missouri's junior Senator has blue eyes, is six feet two inches tall and weighs about 190 pounds. Once a contestant in the Boys' Nationals at Forest Hills, New York, he still enjoys playing tennis. He also likes golf and bridge occasionally. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York.

Symington, according to *Life* (May 21, 1956), believes that an expanding economy will solve many of the country's social problems, and on this subject he has three basic convictions: 1) the economy must keep expanding; 2) the small, family-sized farm is "the backbone of the U.S."; 3) "giantism" in business—the domination of industries by giant corporations—is a national peril.

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TANDY, JESSICA June 7, 1909- Actress
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JESSICA TANDY

Versatile actress of the stage, screen, radio, and television, Jessica Tandy has played a wide variety of roles in her native England and the United States. During her extensive career she won acclaim first in England, where she appeared in plays as different as *Yes, My Darling Daughter* (1937) and *King Lear* (1940), and later in America, where her memorable characterization of Blanche Dubois in *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1947-49) earned her critical praise and several acting awards.

She appeared with her husband, actor Hume Cronyn, in *The Fourposter* (1951), which entertained Broadway audiences for well over 600 performances. Their husband-and-wife team has inevitably been compared with the Lunts' (Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne). Since the success of *The Fourposter* Miss Tandy has been seen with her husband in several plays, and in a popular radio (1953) and television (1954) series called *The Marriage,* in a dramatic reading tour through thirty states (1954), and in numerous guest appearances on television.

Jessica Tandy was born on June 7, 1909 in London, England to Jessie Helen (Horspool) and Harry Tandy. She developed her love of the theatre as a child when she used to act, dance and sing with her two brothers, Michael and Edward. Miss Tandy attended Dame Owen's Girls' School in London and at fifteen her parents offered her the choice of going to school in France or attending dramatic school. Choosing the latter, she spent three years studying at the Ben Greet Academy of Acting in London (1924-27).

Her first professional acting role was on November 22, 1927 with a small theatre group as Sara Manderson in *The Manderson Girls.* A year later she appeared as the central character in *The Comedy of Good and Evil* with the Birmingham Repertory Company. She remained with the company for about nine months and played in James M. Barrie's *Alice Sit-by-the-Fire* and Eden Phillpotts' *Yellow Sands.*

Miss Tandy's debut in London (February 21, 1929) was in the role of Lena Jackson in *The Rumour.* Believing that extensive and varied theatrical experience was necessary for her development as an actress, she spent the next decade in literally dozens of different plays. In London she appeared in *The Theatre of Life, Water,* and *The Unknown Warrior* (1929). At Oxford, England she played Olivia in *Twelfth Night* (1930), and back in London she appeared in *The Man Who Pays the Piper, Autumn Crocus* and *Port Said* (1931).

After her performance as Manuela in *Children in Uniform* in 1932, Miss Tandy was established as one of London's most outstanding actresses. She gained valuable experience in her engagements at the Open Air Theatre and the Old Vic, where she acted opposite John Gielgud and Laurence Olivier. She played Titania in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1933), Viola in *Twelfth Night,* and Ophelia in *Hamlet* (1934). Other roles were Katherine in *Henry V* (1937), Cordelia in *King Lear* and Miranda in *The Tempest* (1940).

Acting the part of Toni Rakonitz, the daughter in *The Matriarch,* Miss Tandy made her first stage appearance in the United States in March 1930. Although the play was not well received in New York, she was back on Broadway seven months later in *The Last Enemy.* Despite the talents of Miss Tandy the play lasted only three performances.

More successful were her subsequent engagements on Broadway in *Time and the Conways* (1938), *The White Steed* (1939), *Jupiter Laughs* (1940), and in *Yesterday's Magic* (1942). Of her performance in *Yesterday's Magic,* a critic wrote (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 15, 1942), "Miss Tandy . . . is

TANDY, JESSICA—*Continued*

perfectly at home in the sympathetic part of the daughter, and she plays it with all of her characteristic forthrightness, understanding and charm."

In 1946 Miss Tandy appeared in a one-act play by Tennessee Williams entitled *Portrait of a Madonna* at the Actors' Laboratory Theatre in Los Angeles, California. Partly on the basis of her fine acting in that play she was selected for the part of Blanche Dubois in Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire.* Brooks Atkinson observed: "Jessica Tandy has one of the longest and most exacting parts on record. She plays it with an insight as vibrant and pitiless as Mr. Williams' writing" (New York *Times,* December 14, 1947). The play won a Pulitzer Prize and the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award.

Acting in a long-run Broadway play was not without its problems for Miss Tandy. In an article she wrote for the New York *Times* (November 28, 1948), she observed that "the longer one plays a role, the more difficult it becomes." Ideally, she suggested, the actor "would function best in an economy that favored repertory, where he could constantly refresh himself by playing a variety of roles."

Turning from the tragic role of Blanche to her amusing characterization of Agnes in Jan de Hartog's *The Fourposter* (1951), Miss Tandy proved that she was equally at home in light comedy. With her husband Hume Cronyn as the only other character in this comedy, she turned out what critics regarded as a perfect performance. After calling *The Fourposter* "a rather commonplace and monotonous piece," Wolcott Gibbs (*New Yorker,* November 3, 1951) commented that "Miss Tandy, who has never looked handsomer, has the gift of making flat lines and banal situations seem a great deal better than they are, and her performance is a work of extraordinary skill, vitality, and charm." The play ran for over two years on Broadway and was revived successfully at the New York City Center on January 5, 1955 and again on television in July of the same year.

Miss Tandy also acted with her husband in a summer theatre production of Edmund Wilson's *The Little Blue Light* (1950), starred in *Hilda Crane* (1950) under his direction, and costarred with him in *Madam, Will You Walk* (1953), *The Honeys* (1955), and *A Day By the Sea* (1955). In the fall of 1954 Miss Tandy embarked on a ten-week reading tour with her husband. Called *Face to Face,* the tour covered thirty states and consisted of poetry and prose readings ranging from Shakespeare to Ogden Nash.

Besides her many years of work in the legitimate theatre, Miss Tandy has had a number of minor roles in motion pictures. Her first film appearance was in an English picture called *The Indiscretions of Eve* (1932). Her American film debut was in *The Seventh Cross* (1944), in which she played opposite Hume Cronyn as his wife. In 1945 she appeared in *Valley of Decision* and the following year she played in *Dragonwyck* and *The Green Years.* She had supporting roles in *Forever Amber* (1947), *A Woman's Vengeance* (1948), *September Affair* (1951), and *The Desert Fox* (1951).

In the starring role in the television production of *Portrait of a Madonna* (September 26, 1948), Miss Tandy reproduced for a national audience the expert performance that had helped to earn her a part in *A Streetcar Named Desire.* She appeared with her husband on the radio in her first regular dramatic series, *The Marriage* (1953), which proved to be so popular that the program was produced in color on television during the summer of 1954. Miss Tandy received praise for her part in the television play *Christmas 'Til Closing* (December 18, 1955).

For her performance in *A Streetcar Named Desire* Miss Tandy received the annual Antoinette Perry Award (1948) and the Twelfth Night Club Award. With her husband, she was awarded (April, 1952) the Comoedia Matinee Club's bronze medallion for her part in *The Fourposter.*

Eager to help others who are interested in the theatre, Miss Tandy invited an entire class of Barnard College students backstage to discuss and demonstrate acting techniques and problems in February 1948, while she was appearing in *A Streetcar Named Desire.* She also served as dramatic adviser to the Goddard Neighborhood Center in New York City a few months later.

Jessica Tandy married Jack Hawkins, the English stage and screen actor, in 1932. A daughter, Susan, was born to them in 1934. Miss Tandy was divorced from her first husband in 1940, and she married Hume Cronyn on September 27, 1942. Their children are Christopher and Tandy. The actress is five feet four inches in height and weighs 120 pounds. She has blue eyes, brown hair and "a delicate face."

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TANI, MASAYUKI Feb. 9, 1889- Japanese Ambassador to the United States

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"We are conscious that in American-Japanese partnership and common effort there is a key to the promotion of stability and human progress in Asia and the Far East," Masayuki Tani stated on his arrival in Washington on February 23, 1956 to take over his duties as Japanese Ambassador to the United States. He succeeded Sadao Iguchi who resigned after Japan failed to be admitted to the United Nations. Tani is Japan's third post-war Ambassador to this country.

He believes that Japanese-American cooperation in defense, trade and other areas can help underdeveloped Asian nations to block Communist infiltration. He also carries the task of pointing out to American industry that postwar democratic Japan cannot live except by trade, and that the United States is the most important market for her exports as well as a source for her imports" (David Sentner, New York *Journal American*, March 13, 1956).

As a career diplomat, Tani has held posts in many countries, including France, Germany and China, and from 1927 to 1929 he was First Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C. He was appointed advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 1954, and was generally regarded by American newspapermen as spokesman for the Foreign Ministry. His friends call him the "perfect diplomat."

Masayuki Tani was born in Kumamoto Prefecture on February 9, 1889. Educated at the Tokyo Imperial University, he was graduated from the jurisprudence department in 1913, and passed his foreign service examination the same year.

His first appointment in a foreign country was as vice consul in the Japanese Consulate General's office in Canton, China, in January 1915. Three months later, he was transferred to Hamburg, Germany. In 1919, he was appointed Third Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Paris, and the same year was a member of the delegation that formed the Japanese Commission to the Paris Peace Conference. While still attached to the Embassy in Paris, he attended the Third General Session of the League of Nations as a staff member of the Japanese Representative (1923).

He returned to Japan in May 1925 to take over his first assignment in his homeland with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as counselor of the Bureau of Asian Affairs. In October 1925, he was accorded the Legion of Honor by the French Government. He became chief of the first section of the Bureau of Asian Affairs in December 1925.

Tani first visited the United States when he received his appointment as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Washington in June 1927, and remained in this post for nearly two years.

He returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as director of the Bureau of Asian Affairs in October 1930. After three years, he was made counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Manchukuo. In April 1936 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria and concurrently to Hungary. He was recalled to Japan at the beginning of World War II and from 1939 to October 1941 served as vice minister of Foreign Affairs, when he was appointed president of the Cabinet board of information, a post which he continued to hold after he became Foreign Minister in September 1942. A year later, he was succeeded by Mamoru Shigemitsu, and became Ambassador to China.

Tani spent two and a half years of the war in China and was called back to Japan in March 1946, when with other former Cabinet ministers, he was charged with being a war criminal and committed to Sugamo Prison.

Japanese Foreign Ministry

MASAYUKI TANI

In a letter to the New York *Times* written by Eugene H. Dooman, a former counselor of the United States Embassy in Tokyo, it was pointed out that after the International Tribunal had searched for more than three years for evidence including even "hearsay and unauthenticated and unverified documents [which would warrant prosecution] Tani was released."

After his release in 1949 Tani was "debarred from government service, or sensitive jobs in civilian life" by the Japanese authorities, a procedure followed with other released war prisoners, who had held high official positions. However, he was able to make a connection in the oil business and by 1951 was president of the Nitto Pegasus Oil Company. Three years later he returned to the diplomatic service as advisor to the Foreign Minister with the rank of Ambassador.

His first overseas mission in the new post was as acting delegate to the Asian-African Conference at Bandung which opened on April 18, 1955. According to Edward R. Kennedy (New York *World Telegram and Sun*) Tani was substituted for Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the "last hour." It was believed in some quarters that Tani was the "spearhead of Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's policy of friendliness with the democracies—plus trade with the (Chinese) Communists." (The Russians are still technically at war with Japan.)

After the series of Russian vetoes which prevented Japan from taking its place in the United Nations in December 1955, and the resignation of Sadao Iguchi, the Japanese Cabinet on January 20, 1956 approved the appointment of Masayuki Tani as Ambassador to the United States.

(Continued next page)

TANI, MASAYUKI—*Continued*

At a luncheon given in honor of the Envoy by American and Japanese organizations in Tokyo, Robert Trumbull (New York *Times*, February 11, 1956) reported that Ambassador Tani reviewed the "generous assistance extended" during the last decade that had helped Japan get back on her feet, and declared that to stem the rise of communism in Southeast Asia "a peaceful campaign of education and programs for economic development," as well as military preparation was necessary. Japan, he said, could "play an important role" by supplying the countries of Southeast Asia with materials needed to undertake many economic projects.

"Man in the News" column (New York *Times*, February 11, 1956) noted that Tani, as Foreign Minister during the early years of the War had blamed the "unreasonable demands of the United States" and the "planned provocation against Japan by America and Britain" as the direct causes of the war. A *Times* editorial, the following day praised the new Ambassador and his present views and added that Tani had no illusions about communism in the Far East. The San Francisco *Chronicle* (February 19, 1956) observed that Tani's change of views might be because of the good treatment the G.I.'s had given him while he was in prison.

The Ambassador has repeatedly denied that he was a leader of the military-dominated governments of Japan prior to the outbreak of the War in 1941, and has said that he accepted posts in the governments in the hope that he could be a "moderating influence" (New York *Times*, February 18, 1956).

Since Ambassador Tani came to Washington in February 1956 the United States has outlined a proposal whereby it would sell surplus grain and other food to Japan for local currency. This yen revenue would then be used by the United States to purchase Japanese machinery and other industrial products destined for underdeveloped countries through American aid programs (New York *Times*, March 9, 1956). Japanese officials are studying this proposal.

Ambassador Tani was a guest of New York City officials at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on March 19. He spoke of economic and cultural ties between the United States and Japan. "Your great artists," he declared, "come to Japan to stimulate and inspire our people with the beauty of Western music and other arts, while from my country you receive our art in many forms—dance, design, architecture and motion pictures. What does this signify but that in the realm of the spiritual and cultural, which transcends national boundaries, we find a common humanity." He urged that Asians be recognized as equal members of the world community and warned that "due regard for human sensibilities" must accompany technical and military assistance to the free Asian nations" (New York *Times*, March 20, 1956).

The diplomat's wife, Mrs. Shizuko Tani is a sister of Baron Tadamaru Shimazu of the distinguished Shimazu family of Kyushu. The Tanis have two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Masahisa, is an engineering student at Kanagawa University in Yokohama. Tadayaus, the second son, studied hotel management at the City College of San Francisco and later at the University of Michigan. The daughter, Toshiko is a graduate of the Sacred Heart College of Tokyo. Mrs. Tani and her daughter are both serious piano students.

Ambassador Tani is a small, stockily built man with dark eyes. He is quite bald and wears a mustache. His English is excellent. He is a connoisseur of Japanese painting and a great reader. His favorite sport is golf.

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THEORELL, (AXEL) HUGO (TEODOR) July 6, 1903- Biochemist

Address: b. c/o Nobel Medical Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; h. Norr Mälarstrand 38, Stockholm, Sweden

Dr. Hugo Theorell, a Swedish biochemist who has been described as "the indisputable leader in his field," received the Nobel Prize in medicine in 1955 for discoveries on the nature and action of oxidation enzymes. Dr. Theorell has spent more than two decades in the study of enzymes, the biocatalyst proteins produced by all living cells, on which the functions of life depend.

He has isolated and analyzed the structure of a pure yellow enzyme and colorless, red, pink, green, and yellow oxidation enzymes. He is also the first scientist to produce in a pure form, myoglobin, the red coloring substance of the muscles. His work casts more penetrating light upon our knowledge of the basic unit of human life—the cell. Its value in the search for a cure for cancer, tuberculosis, and other diseases is inestimable. "It is out of such work," the New York *Times* (October 23, 1955) remarked in an editorial on Dr. Theorell, "that a clearer understanding of life processes will emerge. . . . The wonder is that it has taken so long to honor a scientist whose technical methods and explorations of a dozen different fields command the admiration of his peers."

Axel Hugo Teodor Theorell was born in Linköping, Sweden on July 6, 1903. His father was a medical officer with the local military regiment. At an early age young Theorell decided upon a career in science. In 1921 he studied with Walther Nernst, the German professor who won the Nobel Prize in chemistry for 1920. He also spent a short time in Paris studying at the Pasteur Institute. Most of his academic work was done in Stockholm at the Royal Caroline Medico-Surgical Institute where he did research in chemistry under Dr. Einar Hammarsten. In 1930 he received the M.D. degree from Stockholm University.

An attack of polio left Dr. Theorell crippled in both legs and forced him to abandon the career of medical practitioner. He turned instead to research and teaching. In 1930 he became assistant professor of chemistry at Uppsala University. Here he took up the study of biologically active iron-containing albumen particles.

From 1932 to 1936, serving as laboratory expert in medical and physical chemistry at Uppsala University, Theorell concentrated upon myoglobin research. Myoglobin, he has shown, is closely related to hemoglobin, the respiratory pigment in the red corpuscles of vertebrates, but possesses widely different capacities for the absorption and storage of oxygen.

With the aid of a Rockefeller Foundation grant, Theorell was able to study enzyme structure in Berlin at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute (constructed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1930) with Professor Otto Warburg, who won the 1931 Nobel Prize in medicine. Enzymes had been isolated and crystallized by an American, Nobel Prize winner James Sumner. For years Professor Warburg, in the course of his studies of cellular metabolism, had been trying by chemical means to isolate and purify one special type—the yellow enzyme. By using an electrical mechanism of his own construction, Dr. Theorell was able to isolate the first yellow enzyme in crystalline form. He proved that an essential ingredient of the enzyme is albumin. He showed, further, that it was made up of two parts—the co-enzyme, which acts as a catalyst, and the apoenzyme, pure protein. Brought together, these two elements function chemically as a unit.

Dr. Theorell's discovery has been described by fellow scientists as of fundamental importance to the understanding of the mode of action of the oxidation enzymes. Earl Ubell wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune*: "Work such as this brings science closer to the time when life-like substances can be made in the test tube" (November 6, 1955). Oxidation enzymes, also called breathing enzymes, are essential to living matter in helping the cells to burn oxygen, that is, to breathe. In effect, enzymes do their work by accelerating the metabolic processes in animals and plants.

Of more immediate significance was the contribution which his discovery made to cancer research. Professor Warburg had earlier demonstrated that the respiratory enzymes are especially active in cancer. As a result of Theorell's research, the New York *Times* writes, "biochemists and physiologists know better than they did the chemical difference between a cancer cell and a normal cell."

In 1936 the Caroline Institute in Stockholm established a Nobel Institute with a biochemistry department; largely, it is reported, "to provide Theorell with an opportunity to develop further his research." Since 1937 Dr. Theorell has been head of the department. Under his direction the institute has developed into what some scientists have called "a Mecca of biochemistry." It has an international reputation. Theorell himself, financed by Rockefeller Foundation grants, has worked closely with scientists in Europe and America. One of his closest associates is Professor Britten Chance of the Johnson Institute of Research in Philadelphia.

American Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

DR. HUGO THEORELL

Another is Dr. Linus Pauling (see *C.B.*, May 1949) of the California Institute of Technology, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1954.

Dr. Theorell is currently at work on the cytochrome C molecule. One-sixth of the atoms in its complicated structure have already been isolated by him, and the results of his studies have been taken as chemical proof of Dr. Pauling's discovery of the "Alpha" spiral. (Dr. Pauling showed that protein molecules are made of twisted atom-chains, spiraling many layers deep.)

Other results of Dr. Theorell's research include his isolation of alcohol-burning enzymes, leading to the development of a new method of determining the alcohol content in the blood, and the isolation of bacteria strains which may be of value in the treatment of tuberculosis. He has published many articles in scientific journals, among them, *Biochemische Zeitschrift, Arkiv för Kemi, Journal of the American Chemical Society, Bulletin de la Société de Chimie Biologique, Acta Chemica Scandinavica,* and *Rendiconti Istituto di Sanità Publíca.*

From 1940 to 1946 Dr. Theorell served as secretary of the Swedish Society of Physicians and Surgeons; from 1942 to 1950 he was secretary of the Swedish Society for Medical Research; and from 1947 to 1949 he was chairman of the Swedish Chemists' Association. He belongs to the Scientific Council of the Swedish Board of Health, the Swedish Academy of Science, and the Swedish Academy of Engineering Science. In 1951 he received an honorary doctor's degree from the Sorbonne.

The scientist's principal avocation is music. A violinist, he has appeared on several occasions with the Academic Orchestra Society. He is chairman of the Stockholm Philharmonic Society. His wife, the former Margit Alenius, whom he married in 1931, was a music teacher

THEORELL, HUGO—*Continued*

before her marriage and now plays professionally. They have three sons, the oldest of whom is studying medicine at the Nobel Medical Institute.

Dr. Theorell has been described as short and stocky. For sport he goes sailing. A modest and reticent man, he announced upon receiving news of the Nobel Prize that he would use the money—about $36,720—to carry on his research and to rent a larger apartment. He said he was deeply indebted in his researches to many foreign scientists.

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Newsweek 46:52 O 31 '55 por
Time 66:32 O 31 '55 por
Vem Är Det, 1949

TINKHAM, GEORGE H(OLDEN) Oct. 29, 1870-Aug. 28, 1956 Former U.S. Representative; lawyer; banker; served in House as Republican Representative from Tenth Massachusetts (Back Bay) District (1915-43); fired first American shot against Austria in 1917; staunch isolationist; ardent defender of Negro rights; leader of "wet" bloc against Prohibition movement; anti-New Dealer. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1942.

Obituary

N Y Times p29 Ag 29 '56

TOBIN, DANIEL J(OSEPH) 1875-Nov. 14, 1955 Labor union official; president of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, AFL, since 1907; treasurer of AFL (1917-1928); vice-president of AFL since 1933; during Franklin D. Roosevelt's four campaigns for U.S. Presidency was chairman of labor division, Democratic National Committee; held several government posts during Roosevelt Administration; ardent foe of Communism. See *Current Biography* (Nov.) 1945.

Obituary

N Y Times p33 N 15 '55

TONG, HOLLINGTON K(ONG) Nov. 9, 1887- Chinese Ambassador to the United States; journalist

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Nationalist China's Ambassador to the United States, Hollington K. Tong, is well and favorably known to a generation of newspapermen in the Orient. He was among the first Chinese students to study journalism in the United States and upon his return to China pioneered there as correspondent, editor, and publisher. During World War II he served as Vice-Minister on Information and later, director of information.

He became China's first post-war Ambassador to Japan in 1952, and was appointed Ambassador to the United States on April 5, 1956, succeeding V. K. Wellington Koo (see *C.B.*, July 1941), who retired after forty-four years in the diplomatic service. Since his arrival Ambassador Tong has made several major speeches in which he was critical of "neutralism" and increased trade with Communist China.

Tong is the author of several books on Chinese affairs, has edited others and wrote the first official biography in English of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. *Dateline: China* (Rockport Press, 1950) is generally regarded as Tong's best-known book.

Hsien-kuang Tung was born in Ningpo, Chekiang Province, China on November 9, 1887. According to the New York *Herald Tribune* (June 17, 1956), when Tong first came to the United States as a student in 1908, he decided that he had "such an unpronounceable Chinese name that he should Americanize it." He chose Hollington and changed the spelling of his last name to Tong.

After attending Park College in Parkville, Missouri Tong entered the University of Missouri in Columbia, Missouri from which he was graduated in 1912 with a B.A. degree. He went to New York City for graduate work in journalism at Columbia University and was in the first class of the Pulitzer School of Journalism. Park College later presented him with an honorary Ph.D. degree.

Returning to China at the end of 1913, he became assistant editor of the *China Republican*. From 1914 to 1916 he was editor of the Peking *Daily News* and he then became assistant editor and Peking correspondent for *China Weekly* until 1925. These were all English language newspapers. His first experience as a publisher was in Tientsin, China in 1925, where he published *Yung Pao*, a Chinese language daily and introduced a newspaper make-up patterned after American papers. He remained with *Yung Pao* for six years.

In 1931 Tong went to Shanghai as managing director and editor of the *China Press*. During the period he worked for the *China Press* he wrote *Problems and Personalities in the Far East* (China Press, 1933) and a three-volume series called *Men and Events in the Far East* (1933-1934). Tong took over the managing directorship of the *China Times, Ta Wan Pao* and the Shun Shih News Agency in 1935.

During the critical period in 1936 preceding Japan's invasion of China (July 1937) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (see *C.B.*, May, 1953) called Tong into government service as director of the Shanghai office of the National Military Council. He was later made acting Minister of the fifth board of the Council. His book, *Chiang Kai-shek: Soldier and Statesman,* was published by the China Publishing Company (Shanghai, 1937). It was the first official biography of Chiang written in English.

A year later, Tong was appointed Chinese Vice-Minister of Information, a post which he occupied during the entire period of World War II. Early in 1942, he accompanied Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek on a visit to India (*Time,* February 23, 1942).

He visited the United States in the fall of 1942 as a member of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's staff and while in New York approached Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University with a plan to establish a school of journalism in China. Ackerman, a classmate of Tong's in 1913, agreed to arrange for Columbia University to sponsor the project. Two anonymous gifts aggregating $75,000 were made to Columbia's trustees and additional funds were made available in China (*Newsweek,* October 25, 1943).

Affiliated with the Central Political Institute of China and Columbia University, the Chungking school was opened in October 1943 and Dr. Tong was appointed its director. Harold L. Cross of the Columbia School of Journalism was dean and three American journalists were on the faculty. The classes were conducted in English. The school continued in operation for three years (*Time,* October 25, 1943).

China Handbook, 1937-1945 (Macmillan, 1947) compiled by the Chinese Ministry of Information, under Tong's direction, was a reference work of complete information about China. *China: After Seven Years of War* was prepared by a group of young Chinese who had been students in the first semester of the Chungking School of Journalism and two Americans on the staff of the Ministry of Information. It was edited by Tong and gave a first-hand account of China's long resistance to Japanese aggression, and published on the Chinese New Year, February 13, 1945 (Macmillan), which ushered in the Chinese year 4642. Richard Watts, Jr., writing for the *Saturday Review of Literature* commented: "Taken as a whole, *China: After Seven Years of War* is an agreeable and merited tribute to the steadfastness and courage of the Chinese people in their long stand against aggression. . . . At the same time it is only fair to note that . . . its account of China is a decidedly rose-colored one" (March 3, 1945).

He was made director of the Government Information Office in 1947, and when Chiang Kai-shek became constitutional President in 1948, Tong was appointed Minister without Portfolio in the Executive Yuan (council). As the civil war between the Yenan Communists and Chiang's Kuomintang (Nationalist) party grew more intense, Tong took over the information department in the Kuomintang Tsungtsai's office.

After the Nationalist government settled in Taiwan (Formosa) in December 1949, he became a member of the central advisory committee of the Kuomintang, general manager of the Broadcasting Corporation of China and chairman of the board of directors of the *Central Daily News.* The Nationalist radio station, the Voice of Free China in Taipei, Formosa broadcasting in a dozen Chinese dialects and in Russian and Korean, was set up to compete with Radio Peking, the Chinese Communist station.

Fotografics

HOLLINGTON K. TONG

In *Dateline: China* (Rockport Press, 1950) Tong covered the years that he was Vice-Minister of Information. Robert Aura Smith (New York *Times,* April 23, 1950) pointed out that Tong's book explained the reason for the "bad press" the Chinese government received in 1944 and 1945 as a "conflict [in opinion] between the majority of the correspondents and Chiang Kai-shek over the nature of the Communists." Chiang regarded them as conspirators "whose aim was the overthrow of the government," while many of the correspondents hailed the "reforms" outlined by the Communists as the platform of "just another political party." H. P. Linton in the *Library Journal* called the book "interesting though biased" (April 1, 1950).

Dr. Tong once more directed the publication of the *China Handbook, 1950* which was compiled by the China Handbook Editorial Board (Rockport Press, 1950). A revised edition of his biography of Chiang Kai-shek in which Tong brought the life of the President of the Chinese Nationalist Government up-to-date was published in 1953 by the China Press at Taipei.

When Tong was named Ambassador to Japan, a New York *Times* editorial (August 19, 1952) commented: "He has the great humor of the great Chinese." That Tong was aware of the sense of humor in others was borne out by the title of his book *Japanese Sense of Humor* which was privately published in 1955 and distributed to friends in Japan and Taiwan.

In his first major speech at Washington's National Press Club, Tong warned that if Red China even approximated the level of Russia's industrialization it would constitute "the strongest single aggressive force this planet has ever seen" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 14, 1956).

(Continued next page)

TONG, HOLLINGTON K.—*Continued*

Speaking to members of the Chinese Benevolent Association of New York Dr. Tong assured his audience that "American aid to China was being used advantageously" and declared that Taiwan was "the safest, most secure and most progressive area in the Far East" (New York *Times,* June 27, 1956). At the China Institute in New York City he stated that "by whatever name it may be called, trading with the Reds is trafficking in the fruits of slave labor" (New York *Herald Tribune,* June 28, 1956).

During a visit to the United Nations, Ambassador Tong assailed the Chinese Communists' new proposal to negotiate with the Nationalists as a "disgusting sham . . . that would not fool the free nations of the world" (New York *Times,* June 29, 1956).

Hollington K. Tong is married to Ying-Hsiang Chao (Sally Chao). They have three sons and three daughters, all of them married, and fourteen grand children. The Ambassador and his wife are Presbyterians. He is five feet, eight inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds. His favorite recreations are reading, walking and mountain climbing. While Ambassador to Japan, he climbed Mt. Fuji.

Addressing the American Legion convention in Los Angeles, California, Tong warned against moves by Red China "most likely in the guise of peace." He said: "In Asia we are now face to face with a new phase of . . . Red aggression. It is powerfully complemented by a stealthy and insidious Communist campaign to maneuver the United States and its allies into an over-all deal in Asia" (New York *Times*, September 5, 1956).

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TUCKER, RICHARD Aug. 28, 1913- Singer

Address: b. c/o Metropolitan Opera Association, 147 W. 39th St., New York 18; c/o Elizabeth Winston, 119 W. 57th St., New York 19; h. 10 Melville Lane, Great Neck, N. Y.

Leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Richard Tucker celebrated the tenth anniversary of his debut with the Met on January 2, 1955 with his portrayal of Riccardo in *Un Ballo in Maschera.* He is a renowned cantor and former businessman who has sung at La Scala in Milan, Italy, on radio and television, in oratorio and concert, and is known for his recordings. Coming to the Metropolitan as an inexperienced opera singer, he has learned his roles from season to season. The San Francisco *Examiner* (December 6, 1953) considers that he "is the best tenor in the world today, and he has been for some time."

One of the five children of Samuel and Fanny (Chippen) Ticker, Reuben Ticker, later to be known as Richard Tucker, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on August 28, 1913. Samuel Ticker, an emigrant from Bessarabia, was a furrier and occasionally officiated as a cantor. When Reuben was six, he began singing in the choir of the Allen Street synagogue on Manhattan's lower East Side.

After attending New Utrecht High School in Brooklyn, where he played baseball, football, and basketball, he decided to work during the day and study voice in the evening. First he worked as a runner for a Wall Street brokerage firm and then errand boy in New York's garment district. Raising $3,500, he opened a shop of his own where he dyed silk linings for fur coats. In the meantime, his singing was not neglected; at twenty, he had established himself as an outstanding cantor in Brooklyn. Among the famous voice teachers with whom he studied was Paul Althouse, who had been a Wagnerian tenor.

Professional operatic experience preceeding the singer's recognition was extraordinarily brief. It included a concert at Town Hall in 1939 in which he sang tenor solos from Rossini's *Stabat Mater,* and an engagement with the *Chicago Theatre of the Air* over WGN radio station. A contestant in the *Metropolitan Auditions of the Air,* he won second place. It was about this time that the singer took the name of Richard Tucker. In 1944 Tucker obtained an audition with the Metropolitan's general manager, Edward Johnson; the result was his engagement as a leading tenor for the opera company.

At the time, Tucker was an established cantor of the Brooklyn Jewish Center and an independent businessman. According to Wambly Bald of the New York *Post Magazine* (April 18, 1949), Tucker told Johnson, "I refuse to join the opera company if I have to sing small roles. If I start, it must be as a leading man." Tucker made his debut at the Metropolitan on January 25, 1945 as Enzo Grimaldo in *La Gioconda.* Sharing honors with Stella Roman, Tucker headed the cast.

While considering the "formidable role too heavy for his essentially lyric type of voice," the New York *Times* critic went on to say that Tucker "was enthusiastically received by the large audience. . . . He sang with warmth and expressiveness and his acting was natural and easy." To hold the position he had achieved meant hard study, for in this and succeeding seasons, Tucker was singing his roles at the Metropolitan for the first time on any stage. Among his roles in 1946 was that of Dimitri in *Boris Godunoff,* performed on November 21, with Risë Stevens and Ezio Pinza in the cast.

The first operatic tenor to be invited to Italy following World War II, Tucker scored a success in Verona in the summer of 1947, appearing in *La Gioconda* for five performances. Of a reappearance in the same opera at the Metropolitan in December of the same year, Jerome D. Bohm of the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote that "the most distinguished singing of the evening was that of Mr. Tucker. . . . Not only has his fine tenor voice grown much more powerful but it is now produced with a concentrated freedom which permits him to project it throughout its range with unfailing tonal persuasiveness and telling expressivity."

In addition to singing at the Metropolitan, Tucker was in demand for concert work. The New York *Herald Tribune* (April 17, 1948) reported that he had consented to sing at a concert to be held at Carnegie Hall in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Birobidzhan (the Jewish-Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R.), believing the program was a benefit for Jewish children in Israel. When he learned that it was not and that it was to feature an address by the Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin, Tucker withdrew.

In January 1949 Tucker sang with the Vinaver Chorus at Town Hall in a concert of Biblical and Hebraic music. The New York *Herald Tribune* critic commented that Tucker's "executions of the florid cantilations was deeply moving and his powerful and uncommonly sympathetic voice, his excellent vocal production, lent themselves to many and subtle nuances."

The part of Radames was sung by Tucker in Arturo Toscanini's presentation of *Aïda* over radio and television in 1949, winning fresh plaudits for the singer. In the same season he appeared for the first time at the Metropolitan in *La Bohème*. After only two performances in the role, Tucker recorded *La Bohème* for Columbia Records. Praising the singer's work in *Manon Lescaut*, presented later in the year, Howard Taubman of the New York *Times* wrote that "as with everything he has been doing this season, his performance had high distinction." He added that Tucker "is now among the finest tenors . . . and he is still developing."

Noel Straus of the New York *Times* (December 17, 1951) in reviewing a performance of *La Bohème* commented: "The outstanding vocalism of the evening was that of Mr. Tucker. Not since [Enrico] Caruso has this reviewer heard any tenor who delivered Rodolfo's music with more fervor or greater accuracy." The tenor appeared in the same season in the new staging of *Rigoletto* and *Così fan tutte*, the latter under the direction of Alfred Lunt. In 1951 and 1952 Tucker was heard in Felix Mendelssohn's *Elijah* under the baton of Dimitri Mitropoulos with the New York Philharmonic Symphony.

When Tucker appeared in 1952 for the first time as Don José in *Carmen*, staged by Tyrone Guthrie, *Time* (February 11, 1952) reported that the singer "had a triumph of his own . . . his is probably the finest tenor to be heard today." On June 22, 1953 Tucker performed in *Madama Butterfly* before an audience of 22,000 at Robin Hood Dell in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Eugene Ormandy. During the 1953-54 season he was a frequent guest artist on such television shows as Ed Sullivan's *Toast of the Town*.

In the season of 1954-55 Olin Downes of the New York *Times* wrote that Tucker sang the part of Don Carlos "with great beauty and brilliancy of tone." Tucker also portrayed Andrea Chenier for the first time in the opera of the same name. During the summer of 1955 Tucker participated in the third annual musical festival held at Newport, Rhode Island and appeared at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York in a presentation of *La Traviata*. In the summers of 1954 and 1955 he sang at La Scala.

RICHARD TUCKER

Opening its seventy-first season on November 14, 1955, the Metropolitan offered *Les Contes d'Hoffman* under the baton of Pierre Monteux, with Tucker in the title role. Louis Biancolli of the New York *Telegram and Sun* and Winthrop Sargeant of the *New Yorker* (November 26, 1955) thought Tucker was miscast in the part. *Musical America* (December 1, 1955) wrote that Tucker "was in full command of those ringing full-bodied tones and the fluent, unrestrained lyricism of the most refined quality." On December 8, 1955 he portrayed Mario Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, under the direction of Mitropoulos.

Winthrop Sargeant (*Life*, November 3, 1952) wrote that "meticulous critics might easily point out that Mr. Tucker's eminence is due partly to the mediocrity of his era. He is no Caruso. . . . But no tenor now at the Met can equal the combined agility, emotional fervor and power that Tucker's voice possesses."

Almost from the start of his operatic career, Tucker has recorded for Columbia. A great number of the complete opera disks issued in collaboration with the Metropolitan feature the singer. Tucker is the first American tenor invited to make official La Scala recordings, and he is alone in being the first to record for both the Metropolitan and La Scala. His La Scala recordings are released by Angel Records.

In a statement for *This I Believe*, broadcast over WCBS in 1953, Tucker said, "To me the truth implies that I am willing to face the consequences of my acts." A deeply religious man, he has continued his duties as a cantor

TUCKER, RICHARD—*Continued*

whenever opportunity permits. He attributes his success to "energy, singleness of purpose, and unremitting diligence" (*Life,* November 3, 1952). "God blessed me with a good memory and a keen mind," Tucker has said.

On February 11, 1936 he married Sara Perelmuth, the sister of the noted tenor, Jan Peerce. The couple has three sons, Barry, David and Henry. Tucker is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 185 pounds, and has black hair and brown eyes. His hobbies are writing comic verse, golf, photography, baseball, football, handball, swimming, bicycle riding, gardening, and listening to records. In 1952 he received a citation from the National Father's Day Committee.

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UTRILLO, MAURICE Dec. 26, 1883-Nov. 5, 1955 Artist; noted for his landscapes of Paris and its suburbs; became an almost legendary figure in Montmartre; his reputation as a painter grew steadily and in 1919 his first successful show was held in Paris; made a chevalier of Legion of Honor in 1928; his paintings hang in major galleries. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1953.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 N 6 '55

VAN HEUVEN GOEDHART *See* Heuven Goedhart, G. J. van

VIGNEAUD, VINCENT DU *See* du Vigneaud, Vincent

VILLON, JACQUES (vĭl-yôɴ') July 31, 1875- Artist; lithographer

Address: b. Louis Carre Galerie, 10 ave. de Messine, Paris 8^e, France; h. 7 rue Lemaître, Puteaux, Seine, France

The veteran French painter Jacques Villon is the "painter-scientist who with infinite patience and discipline pursues his research" wrote Alexander Liberman in *Vogue* (February 15, 1955). His work is said to reconcile "the schism of the two movements of contemporary arts—pure abstraction and realism." Noted for their brilliant color, "cold, clear space" and general understandability, his compositions began commanding attention after World War II. In 1950 he won first prize in the Carnegie International Exhibition. Because his paintings are influencing a generation of younger painters, he has been acclaimed a "Master of the Paris School."

An exhibition in honor of his eightieth birthday was held in November 1955 at the Grace Borgenicht Gallery, 61 East 57th Street, New York City. "For all his experimentation with cubism," commented Emily Genauer (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 6, 1955), "Villon rarely lets go of the reality which gave him initial impetus. His strips of color may be regarded as shafts of light illumining the essence of what he sees—not a horse but motion, not a sunny garden but its movement and color." William S. Lieberman, associate curator of prints at the Museum of Modern Art, who arranged a retrospective exhibition of Villon's work in September 1953, declared that "Villon's reputation will rest as firmly upon his accomplishment as a printmaker as upon his achievement as a painter."

Jacques Villon, whose real name is Gaston Emile Duchamp, was born in Normandy at Damville (Eure) on July 31, 1875. His father, Eugene Duchamp, was a notary; his mother, Lucie Nicolle Duchamp, was the daughter of Emile Nicolle, an etcher of architectural views. Gaston was the eldest in a family of three boys and three girls. All three brothers and one sister became outstanding artists. Suzanne Duchamp, who is married to French artist Jean Crotti, paints expressionist oils and water colors. Raymond Duchamp-Villon became one of the first and ablest cubist sculptors before his death in 1918. Marcel Duchamp, famous for his surrealist and cubist painting, gave up art in 1923 to devote himself to chess.

Gaston's mother encouraged the boy's artistic ambitions; his grandfather, Emile Nicolle, taught him the rudiments of printmaking. In 1891, at sixteen, he produced his first etchings—portraits of his father and grandfather. Since his father looked with disfavor upon art as a career, the boy prepared for the study of law. He received a bachelor of letters degree from the Lycée Corneille at Rouen and then became apprenticed to a law firm in that city.

Before finishing his education Gaston submitted waggish drawings to a local newspaper and they so amused the public that they were published quite regularly.

According to Jerome Mellquist in *The Selective Eye,* Villon's father, persuaded by a friend to encourage the young artist, "gave Gaston an allowance of one hundred and fifty francs a month so that he could begin his career in Paris without the drawbacks of poverty. . . . Gaston selected the surname Villon to distinguish himself from other artists in the Duchamp family and to signify his admiration for the poet-litanist of medieval Paris."

In January 1895 Villon attended Fernand Cormon's studio on the Boulevard Clichy, where he met Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, Van Gogh, and other *avant garde* artists. He illustrated newspapers, notably *L'Assiette au Beurre, Gil Blas* and *Le Courrier,* to which he contributed a regular cartoon feature until 1910. He also made lithographs and posters. Unlike most painters who only engrave occasionally between canvases, Villon has always pursued a parallel path, treating the same subject both in paint and in prints. (His graphic work includes over 900 engravings and lithographs.) Beginning in 1904 he exhibited his paintings at the annual Salon d'Automne in Paris.

"The full impact of the cubist detonation" struck Villon in 1911. Before then he had painted little, but in cubism he discovered possibilities which made him give up newspaper illustrating and devote most of his energies to painting and engraving. As he concentrated on simplification of form, his style changed so radically that his publisher, Edouard Sagot, refused to continue to publish his prints.

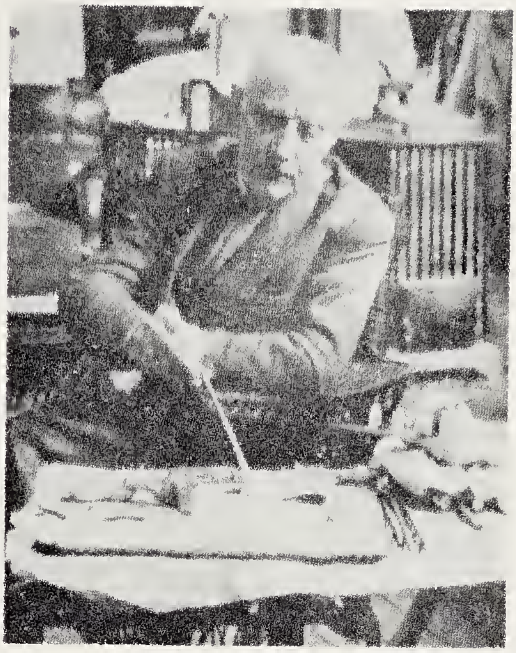
With his brothers, Duchamp-Villon and Marcel Duchamp, Jacques Villon contributed to the first cubist group exhibition at the Salon des Indépendants of 1911. He met frequently with Gleizes, Metzinger, Picabia, Leger, de la Fresnaye and André Mare; in 1912 he was instrumental in organizing an exhibition by a group of cubist painters known as the Section d'Or. Although painting occupied much of his time, he produced a dozen prints in black and white that reflected his cubist development.

The work of all three Duchamp brothers was first seen in the United States at the Armory Show of 1913, organized by Walter Pach. Marcel's stroboscopic *Nude Descending a Staircase* was the *succès scandale* of the show and has remained the most famous of cubist paintings. Comparing the work of the brothers, Alexander Liberman wrote: "Marcel Duchamp is the romantic who broke with tradition; Villon is the classicist who has repressed much in order to achieve modernism within tradition." During World War I Villon served in the French army as a cartographer. He was made an officer of the Legion d'Honneur and received the Croix de Guerre.

Demobilized in 1919, Villon returned to Paris in 1920 and resumed work as a printmaker. During the next ten years he worked on two large projects: for *Architecture,* published by the *Nouvelle Revue Française,* he engraved about thirty architectural renderings in black and white; for Bernheim-Jeune, dealer and publisher, he began in 1922 a series of about forty intaglio prints in color, reproducing paintings by leading modern artists. No photomechanical processes were used in these renditions which are considered "miracles of the engraver's art." The copper plates are preserved in the Chalcographie du Louvre.

Villon's etchings and engravings produced during the 1920's were not austere, as his cubist prints had been, but emphasized the interplay of light and shade. Becoming interested in painting out-of-doors, he made his first series of landscapes in 1934 and in 1935, on a visit to America, drew two lithographs of the New York skyline. His paintings show a fascination with the science of colors.

He participated in the International Exposition of 1937 in Paris and also showed work in the various annual salons: Automne, Independents, Tuileries. In 1939, when war broke out, he took refuge at Bernay and at Brunié in the Tarn, where he painted landscapes for several months. The brilliant sunny country brought brighter colors to his palette. Returning to Paris in 1940 he spent the rest of the war years transforming his brilliant landscape sketches into cubist paintings.



L'Oeil, Paris

JACQUES VILLON

An exhibition of Villon's new paintings in Manhattan in 1949 was described as marking the end of the artist's "long career as a rather dull Old Faithful of Cubism." He pointed "a new path for French art." Praising the exhibition, Henry McBride wrote: "He is intellectual. He is clear-headed. He has impeccable taste. He doesn't splash paint vaguely upon a canvas hoping something will come of it. He knows what he wants to do before he starts and goes directly after it."

In 1950 Villon won first prize at the Carnegie International Exhibition and was proclaimed one of the leading masters of the School of Paris. A family exhibition of paintings by all four Duchamps—Gaston, Raymond, Marcel and Suzanne—opened in New York in March 1952 and later was shown in other American cities. The following year Villon's paintings were exhibited at the Arts Club in Chicago.

Two retrospective shows of his work were held in New York in 1953. In January his oil paintings were on exhibition. "All the pictures say things handsomely," wrote McBride. In September the Museum of Modern Art held the first retrospective exhibition in New York of Villon's prints. It included color etchings, lithographs, posters and book illustrations from 1891 to 1951.

New York critics were unanimous in their praise. Emily Genauer (New York *Herald Tribune*) wrote that the collection showed Villon to be "not only the most deliberate, refined, painstaking of technicians, but also the endlessly searching, always experimenting poet." Dorothy Adlow (*Christian Science Monitor*)

VILLON, JACQUES—*Continued*

said: "We follow a career distinguished by a strong talent, tinged by social temperament, qualified by a searching intellect."

Villon's twenty-five color lithograph illustrations of Virgil's *Bucolics,* translated into French by Paul Valery, were the basis of an exhibition in New York in June 1955. It was the artist's first major book illustration; copies sold for $350 each.

Since 1904 he has been a member of the Salon d'Automne of Paris and of the Société des Peintres Graveurs Français since its foundation in 1906. He is also a member of the Jeune Gravure Contemporaine.

Villon has lived in the same austere gray studio in Puteaux, a Paris suburb, since 1906. His neighbor is François Kupka, one of the founders and pioneers of abstract art. The studio formerly used by his brother Duchamp-Villon still stands in the garden. Rising at eight, the artist works from nine till noon, and after lunch until three o'clock. He takes a two-week vacation each year, during which he makes dozens of sketches. His wife, the former Gabrielle Boeuf, to whom he was married in 1904, shares his quiet, serene life. For recreation he plays chess. His religion is Catholic. He has thinning white hair and blue eyes. Although frail of build, his ease of movement gives an impression of youth.

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VON ECKARDT, FELIX *See* Eckardt, Felix von

VON KARAJAN, HERBERT *See* Karajan Herbert von

WADSWORTH, JAMES J(EREMIAH) June 12, 1905- Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations; U.S. Government official

Address: b. c/o U.S. Delegation to the United Nations, 2 Park Ave., New York 16; h. 1532 29th St., Washington 7, D.C.

Since James J. Wadsworth's appointment in 1953 as Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, he has worked to bring about better understanding between the world organization and the United States. He has taken an active stand against those who vilify the U.N. with lies and half-truths, and he is convinced that the task facing this nation "is to widen and strengthen the United Nations circle. With United Nations strength, buttressed by our own constructive foreign policy, we shall succeed in conducting total war on the causes of war. Our world has become crowded, but we can learn how to live safely in it as friendly neighbors" (New York *Times*, April 8, 1953).

In January 1956 President Eisenhower named Wadsworth as the U.S. representative to a twelve-nation conference in Washington, D.C. devoted to the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses and the establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency. Wadsworth, who has held U.S. Government posts since 1945, will direct U.S. policy which hopes to create an independent atomic body in contrast to the U.S.S.R. design of a unit under the Security Council where a veto could be exercised. Appearing on the TV program *New York Times Youth Forum* on March 18, he discussed the objectives of the conference, and on March 23 he disclosed that the twelve nations had reached virtual agreement on establishing the U.N. atoms-for-peace agency. A compromise charter for the agency was accepted unanimously on April 18, 1956 and was submitted for ratification in October. Wadsworth was appointed the U.S. representative to the preparatory commission of the agency.

The scion of an old New York family devoted to politics and public service, James Jeremiah Wadsworth was born on June 12, 1905, in Groveland, New York to James Wolcott and Alice (Hay) Wadsworth. His father, the son of a U.S. Congressman, was a speaker of the New York Assembly, a U.S. Senator (1915-27) and a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1933-51). On his mother's side of the family, he is the grandson of John Milton Hay, former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain and U.S. Secretary of State. James J. Wadsworth has a brother, Reverdy, and a sister, Evelyn, now Mrs. Stuart Symington, wife of the U.S. Senator (Democrat) from Missouri.

"Jerry" Wadsworth, as he is known to his friends, attended Fay School and St. Mark's School, both in Southboro, Massachusetts, and Yale University, from which he was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1927. He then returned to the family seat in the Genesee Valley (Livingston county) to manage his own dairy farm and to breed Belgian and Percheron horses. In 1931 young Wadsworth ran successfully for the New York state Assembly, where he served as chairman of the relief and public welfare committee and head of the joint legislative committee to investigate discriminatory practices in the hiring of the middle-aged.

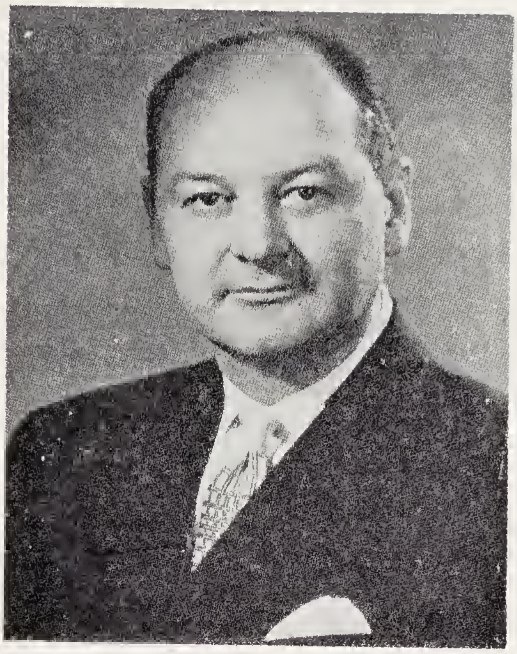
After serving ten years in the New York state Legislature, Wadsworth resigned, in 1941, to become assistant manager of industrial relations at the Curtis-Wright Corporation in Buffalo. Announcing his decision, he said: "I naturally take this step with a great deal of regret and reluctance, but I feel that I should utilize this opportunity to serve in a defense industry" (New York *Sun*, May 27, 1941). In 1945 he was appointed director of the public service division of the War Assets Administration, and between 1946 and 1948 he was in charge of the governmental affairs department of the Air Transport Association. He returned to government service in 1948 to serve as special assistant to Paul G. Hoffman then head of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

James Wadsworth was appointed acting deputy administrator of the civil defense office of the National Security Resources Board in June 1950. Although some defense procedures had been formulated, most were merely in the planning stage. Speaking before a mayors' conference, Wadsworth conceded that the United States had many obstacles to overcome before an enemy attack could be averted successfully. As drafted by his office, civil defense plans called for local and state responsibility, with Federal participation limited to coordinating and financing programs. Following Federal policy, Wadsworth advocated local planning operations and he urged the states to modernize their civil defense legislation (New York *Times*, October 4, 1950).

However, this procedure was severely criticized by the American Municipal Association, a group of mayors and city officials, which complained to Washington of the lack of leadership and cooperation in defense efforts. The association demanded the establishment of a civil defense department in the Department of Defense, repudiated Federal plans for an independent agency, and it asked that Federal civil defense officials work with the cities directly instead of through state officials (New York *Herald Tribune*, December 7, 1950).

Testifying in favor of a $3,100,000,000 civil defense bill, Wadsworth, the Administration spokesman, explained that "as yet only a few cities tackled this job of getting first-hand information regarding their civil defense needs," and he called on all metropolitan centers to conduct civil defense exercises and to plan their own defenses independently of Federal direction (New York *Times*, December 5, 1950). He assured the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives that the Administration bill would not duplicate military defense procedures nor would it infringe on Congressional power over interstate compacts (Washington *Post*, December 6, 1950).

Wadsworth represented the United States in conferences with officials of the Canadian government to formulate a joint civil defense policy to prepare for a possible enemy attack on North America. The agreement called for similar warning codes, equipment, and terminology, as well as an interchange of personnel. On March 27, 1951 the U.S. Senate confirmed Wadsworth's nomination as deputy administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and he was sworn into office on April 3. In this capacity, he warned against cutting defense appropriations and urged civilians to take an active hand in civil defense, which he called "a most misunderstood subject, in and out of Congress" (New York *Herald Tribune*, September 6, 1951). At a conference of state civil defense directors, Wadsworth called for a better exchange of information between the Federal government and the states on subjects vital to both and he urged more teamwork between the two groups.



U.S. Department of State

JAMES J. WADSWORTH

Appointed Deputy U.S. Representative to the United Nations by President Eisenhower in 1953, James J. Wadsworth took the oath of office, as he said, "somewhat awed and considerably humble" (New York *Times*, February 24, 1953). In an interview in the *New Yorker* (April 11, 1953), he stated: "It's a fascinating job. I like it. It's very much like American political and legislative work. . . . You hear a lot about the Soviets and the U.N., but it's as strong a sounding board for the free nations as for the Soviets. The free world is united as never before. Perhaps I shouldn't say this, since I've been mixed up with civil defense, but I think if we make a halfway success of the U.N. we won't *need* civil defense."

Since 1953 Wadsworth has been a representative to the annual sessions of the General Assembly. He sat on the Economic and Social Council in 1953 and that year was also an alternate representative to the U.N. Technical Assistance Conference (1953). In the Security Council he acted in the absence of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Chief Representative to the United Nations.

As a spokesman for the United States, Wadsworth opposed the blanket admission of new members to the U.N., voted against bringing the Moroccan question before the Security Council, and barred any negotiations on the Korean unification problem until the Korean Communists recognized the "authority of the United Nations in repelling the Communist invasion of South Korea, and [held] genuinely free elections" (New York *Times*, December 2, 1954). He urged the Security Council to censure Israel after the Kibya incident (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 21, 1953) and the Gaza strip attack (New York *Herald Tribune*, March 5, 1955). He advised the Arab nations to resettle the Arab refugees from

WADSWORTH, JAMES J.—*Continued*

Israel permanently and stated that solution of the problem "rests not in looking back but in looking forward to a new and stronger economy for the Arab states, coming to regard many of their Arab refugee brothers not as temporary residents but as fellow citizens and co-sharers of the Near East's future" (New York *Times*, November 25, 1954).

Wadsworth has served as a deputy representative to the United Nations Disarmament Commission, which has been trying to negotiate a disarmament and atomic control program among the world's powers. Speaking before the General Assembly he voiced his nation's hopes for obtaining disarmament and a control over nuclear weapons. "We recognize," he said, "that, in the past, arms races have preceded armed attack by aggressor nations. At the same time, we cannot stop an arms race unless all the racers stop running, and we cannot know whether all the racers have stopped running if one of them insists on running on a concealed track. For the free world to stop arming while the Soviet Union keeps on increasing its strength would be an invitation to the very war we seek to avoid" (New York *Times*, Octobeer 13, 1954).

When the Disarmament Commission revived a subcommittee to reconsider arms reductions and an atomic control program, Wadsworth represented the United States at the meetings. In May 1955 he voiced his optimism of U.S.S.R. participation in the disarmament proceedings, but cautioned that the Soviet proposals on international control and inspection "still appear to fall short of the minimum safety requirements" (New York *Times*, May 12, 1955). He insisted that the only practical plan for disarmament was one in which "inspectors can go everywhere and see everything necessary to make sure that forbidden munitions are not being manufactured or that nuclear weapons are not being secreted" (*Time*, May 23, 1955).

At the atoms-for-peace conference in 1956 he said: "The world is impatient to get on with peaceful development of nuclear power. We believe that the twelve states here have a responsibility to look beyond their own interest and find a common denominator."

In 1937 Alfred University honored Wadsworth with the LL.D. degree. He is a director of the Genesee Valley National Bank and the Citizens Bank & Trust Company in Dansville, New York. Since 1940 he has been a member of the advisory board of the Forty Plus Club, an employment organization for the middle-aged. In 1944-45 he was chairman of the mayor's committee on child care in Buffalo. The *New Yorker* describes him as "over six feet four, good-natured, gentlemanly." He is a member of the Yale Club of New York, an Elk, Mason, Odd Fellow, and a Son of the American Revolution. His church is the Episcopal and his political party, the Republican.

On June 16, 1927 James J. Wadsworth married Harty Griggs Tilton; they have a daughter, Alice, now Mrs. Trowbridge Strong. For recreation, he enjoys golf, playing the guitar, and piloting a plane. His friends have lately taken to calling him Grandpa Moses because of his primitive style paintings.

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WAGNER J(OHN) ADDINGTON Jan. 22, 1914- Veteran organization official; lawyer

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At the closing session of the thirty-seventh National Convention of the American Legion held in Miami, Florida in October 1955, J. Addington Wagner became national commander for 1955-56. The 3,000,000-member American Legion is the largest veterans organization in the world. Wagner, a Purple Heart Navy veteran of World War II, succeeded Seaborn P. Collins of New Mexico to the post.

Since he took office he has actively promoted pensions for all veterans, a form of help for the disabled and aging which he regards as "a moral debt created by war, just as sacred as the war-created $274 billion national debt." He urged passage of the Legion's war veterans security bill which would provide, he said that "veterans sixty-five and over, who meet income limitations and other standard requirements, shall be considered unemployable and eligible for modest monthly benefits ($105 a month)" (Washington *Post and Times Herald*, March 2, 1956). He has also been active in the Legion's drive against Communism in government and educational organizations.

"The cold war between the American Legion and Communism will continue," Wagner vowed in his acceptance speech, "and only end when the enemy . . . gives up his design on America" (New York *Herald Tribune*, October 14, 19, 1955). The new commander has been active in the Legion since his enrollment in 1946. He has held offices of increasing responsibility in his local post and, since 1952, in the national organization. (Wagner was succeeded as national commander by W. C. Daniel in September 1956.)

John Addington Wagner, born in Battle Creek, Michigan on January 22, 1914, is a son of John A. Wagner, a lawyer, and Alice M. Wagner. He has two sisters, Belden (Mrs. Charles Streibich) and Virginia (Mrs. James B. Graham), and a brother, Stewart R. Wagner. Addington—usually called Add—was reared in Battle Creek, where he attended public schools and developed leadership qualities as a Boy Scout and an Eagle. At high school he was captain of the swimming team which won the state championship in his senior year—1932.

His parents encouraged him to be a lawyer, and after two years at Hillsdale College, Michigan, he studied law at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he co-captained a swimming team which won the Southern Conference championship in 1936 and 1937.

Receiving a law degree in 1937, he was admitted to the Michigan State Bar. The same year he entered the family law firm of Wagner, Wagner and Wagner. (The third member is his sister.)

During 1940-41 Wagner was engaged in trial work as assistant attorney general for Michigan. He enlisted in the U.S. Navy on April 6, 1942 and was commissioned an ensign. When he had completed training at several centers, he was put in command of an LCI (Landing Craft Infantry). After a practice cruise, he proceeded via the Panama Canal to San Diego, California, where his ship joined LCI Flotilla 36 and embarked for Pearl Harbor. The ships were converted to rocket-firers for close-up support in amphibious landings.

Three years later Wagner was wounded during an air attack in the Okinawa Operation and hospitalized at Guam. He recovered in time to rejoin his ship and participate in the initial occupation of Japan. He was presented the Purple Heart by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He had served alternately with the Third and Fifth Fleets in the Pacific and was released to inactive duty on March 23, 1946, as a lieutenant, senior grade. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve in 1947 and helped organize the Naval Reserve unit at Battle Creek. (He is still a Naval Reservist.)

Upon his return to Battle Creek, Wagner rejoined the family law firm and a few months later was appointed assistant city attorney. Also in 1946 he enrolled in the General George A. Custer Post number 54 of the American Legion at Battle Creek and served in succession as post adjutant, post commander, third district judge advocate, member of the department constitution and by-laws and legislative committees. During 1950-51 he was department commander.

At the Legion's thirty-fourth National Convention held in New York City in 1952, Wagner was elected national vice-commander for 1952-53. The following year he was appointed chairman of the national Americanism commission for 1953-54, and vice-chairman for 1954-55. In behalf of the Legion and as a candidate for the top national office, Wagner visited forty-six states, forty of them twice.

At the Legion's convention held in Miami October 10 to 13, 1955—a controversial resolution was introduced for convention action. A six-member committee headed by a former National Commander, Ray Murphy, had made an eighteen-month study of UNESCO, after the Legion had refused to send a delegate to that agency in 1953. The Murphy committee reported that UNESCO was neither Communist, atheist, nor favorable to world government proposals. Although this report was studied by department and national committees, an opposing resolution was drafted. A floor debate was avoided by a voice vote and the opposition resolution censuring UNESCO as an alleged disseminator of "subversive educational materials" was carried. Luther Evans, former Librarian of Congress and now head of UNESCO, expressed "heartfelt regret" at the Legion's censure. "I can state unequivocally that UNESCO's objectives in no way involve an attempt to establish a world government or threaten the sovereignty of any of its member nations," he said (*Christian Science Monitor,* October 14, 1955).

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J. ADDINGTON WAGNER

The New York *Times* (November 11, 1955) reported that in a speech to the Legion's District of Columbia department, Wagner denied that the Legion had urged complete withdrawal from UNESCO, but had called for a Congressional investigation to determine if the organization had violated Senate and House resolutions by injecting "world government" propaganda in American schools. In March 1956 he testified before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that although "many fine Americans have been and are members of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, we feel that this commission has been influenced in the past by individuals with known records of Communist-front affiliation" (New York *Times,* March 8, 1956).

Another target for attack by Wagner in numerous speeches has been the Fund for the Republic, established in 1951 by a $15,000,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. Wagner maintains that, "by virtue of the Fund's tax-exempt status, the American public acquires a legal and moral interest in how the Fund spends its money" (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* November 18, 1955). He called for "an abrupt halt to any present or future projects of the Fund or any other group which gives comfort and aid to the work being done in this country by Communists and their fellow travelers" (*Newsweek,* February 27, 1956). Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the board of the Fund and Dr. Robert Hutchins, president, vigorously denied these charges, and asserted that the Fund

WAGNER, J. ADDINGTON—*Continued*

was set up "to defend and advance the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights" (New York *Herald Tribune,* February 19, 1956.)

In an article "Outlook for the American Legion" (*American Legion* Magazine, December 1955) Wagner urged "positive action by all Legionnaires" emphasizing that economy in an election year must not be practiced at the expense of sick and disabled veterans. He also warned of the danger of "wishful thinking" because of Russia's new "backslapping" tactics. "Powerful organizations" in this country, he maintained, were trying to convince Americans that Communism was not a real danger, that the propaganda was subtle, and he urged Legionnaires to work together to maintain America's strength.

John Addington Wagner was married on July 27, 1940 to Virginia Dare Beagle, a teacher. They had met during college days at Hillsdale. Their son's name is John Addington Wagner, 3d. The Legion commander is five feet, eleven inches tall, weighs 180 pounds and has blue eyes and brown hair. His favorite recreations are family picnics, golf, fishing and swimming.

He is a member of St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Battle Creek, and active as an usher and member of the men's club. Other civic activities include membership on the executive board of the Battle Creek area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the Greater Battle Creek Industrial Development Committee. He belongs to the Calhoun county and Michigan state bar associations, the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce, the Masons, the Exchange Club, Delta Tau Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and is also a member of the American Legion's Voiture 181, of the Forty and Eight (a society named for the forty men and eight horses carried in French freight trains in World War I).

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WALDEN, AMELIA ELIZABETH Jan. 15, 1909- Author

Address: h. N. Compo Rd., Westport, Conn.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* Oct. 1956

Amelia Elizabeth Walden is a teacher turned writer who has never regretted it. "My writing career has been more a rising above opposition than facilitated by assistance," Miss Walden says candidly. "My family was opposed to my leaving the security of a teaching job to enter the hazardous field of free-lance writing." Her books now number an even dozen for young people and one adult novel, and their sale is phenomenal.

Amelia Elizabeth Walden was born in New York City on January 15, 1909, of English, French, German, and Dutch ancestry. While she was still small her family moved to Connecticut and she now says, with Amy Lowell, "*my* New England." Perhaps because of her own heritage Miss Walden likes the New England mixture of Italians, Poles, Irish, and Hungarians with plain Yankees. "New England is a state of thought. . ." she declares. "It is a fertile soil for the novelist who prefers to delve into the rugged individualism of character development rather than in the nuances of atmosphere. Its regional flavor is mostly people."

That, in essence, is Miss Walden's approach to writing. She says: "To me, people are the whole of a story or a novel. The plot, the theme, the setting, must grow out of the people. I am a stickler for people in storytelling, and by this I mean a whole lot more than characterization which can be brilliant and professional without ever really coming alive. Characterization when it is too proficient can sometimes deaden a story. Real people that move and breathe and suffer and grow make the book the kind of living experience that you cannot put down until you finish."

Miss Walden was graduated from Danbury State Teachers College in Connecticut in 1928 with the highest marks in her class and a gold medal for this achievement. In 1934 she received her B.S. degree from Columbia University, and the following year was graduated from the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. From 1935 to 1945 she taught English and dramatics in the Norwalk (Connecticut) High School. In 1946 she was married to John William Harmon, sculptor, secretary to Gutzon Borglum, creator of the Mt. Rushmore memorial, and portrait painter. Since his death in 1950 Miss Walden has not used her married name professionally.

"I began creative writing as soon as I was able to hold a pencil," she recalls. Indeed, her first play was produced when she was nine, for a parents' day at a Norwalk school. During her school years she wrote and produced plays, and her first professional writing was for off-Broadway theatre groups. When she taught at the Norwalk High School, her plays were produced by her students and by adult and semiprofessional groups in Connecticut.

Her first book, *Gateway,* (Morrow Junior Books), appeared in 1946, and she has had a book published each year since, except in 1949. To make up for that, two were brought out in 1955, *Daystar* (Westminster Press) and *Three Loves Has Sandy* (Whittlesey House), the latter a selection of the Junior Literary Guild. Three came out in 1956—*I Found My Love* (Westminster Press), *My Sister Mike* (Whittlesey House) and *The Bradford Place,* her first adult novel, a choice of the People's Book Club. Miss Walden's next book, "Palomino Girl" is to be published in 1957.

The year 1949, however, was marked by the publication of Miss Walden's best-known short story, "So I'm Home Again," in the *American Girl* (February 1949). Anthologies and textbooks have used this story; it has won prizes, and been put into Braille as well as translated into several languages.

AMELIA ELIZABETH WALDEN

Although Miss Walden's books have sold well right from the start, mixed comments greeted the first one, *Gateway*. Virginia Kirkus (July 1, 1946), hailed it as "that rare thing—a first-rate high-school story." The New York *Times* (October 27, 1946) felt it had "gaps." However, May Lamberton Becker, in the New York *Herald Tribune Weekly Book Review* (September 29, 1946) summed up its appeal: "These young folks are believable and hold the interest of young folks." That, and the authentic material Miss Walden insists on for each book, is perhaps the key to her immense popularity. When she was writing a basketball story she lived and traveled with a high school team until she thoroughly knew the sport.

When a Walden serial appears in the *American Girl,* the magazine is deluged with fan mail. As they say in some circles, Miss Walden is "hep." Her next book, *Waverley* (Morrow, 1947), received unqualified praise, as did her third book, *Sunnycove* (Morrow, 1948) and fourth, *Skymountain* (Morrow, 1950).

While *Marsha—On Stage!* (Morrow, 1952) did not fare so well—the *Library Journal* felt it did not come up to her previous work, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (November 16, 1951) said, "Shaky on motivation but strong on glamorous characters"—her three best-known titles were better received. They are *A Girl Called Hank* (Morrow, 1951), *All My Love* (Morrow, 1954), and *Daystar,* of which the New York *Times* commented: "The author has done a service in showing the effects of prejudice on the life of teen-agers" (August 14, 1955).

Miss Walden is a striking-looking silver blond with greenish-blue eyes. She is of average height and quite slender. "I enjoy everything I do to the hilt," she remarks. "All sports, both active and spectator. I love the theatre and can't get enough of it. I enjoy designing clothes and jewelry, as it's a complete change from writing." Her favorite novelist is Katherine Brush, although she also likes Ellen Glasgow and many others. She has traveled extensively in Europe and in this country.

She is the first to admit that her chosen profession is not an easy one. "There have been a few close, loyal friends," she says, "but on the whole the way has been no path of roses. When people ask me what is the primary requisite for success, I usually answer some talent but a great deal of patience, persistence, and guts."

WALKER, E(DWARD) RONALD Jan. 26, 1907- Australian diplomat; economist; author

Address: b. Australian Mission to the United Nations, 350 5th Ave., New York 1

Australia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations is Dr. E. Ronald Walker, who holds the rank of Ambassador. Since he assumed this post in January 1956, he has served as chairman of the U.N. Disarmament Commission for the month of March 1956 and chairman of the Security Council for June 1956 when the members discussed threats to peace in the Middle East.

From 1952 to 1955 he was his nation's Ambassador to Japan. He had earlier served in the Australian Embassy in France and was a representative to various U.N. agencies and committees. During World War II he was deputy director-general of the Australian Department of War Organization of Industry. An economist by training, Dr. Walker is the author of several books on economic theory and policy and was a member of the faculties of the universities of Sydney and Tasmania, both in Australia, prior to joining the diplomatic service on a full-time basis.

Born in Cobar, New South Wales, Australia, on January 26, 1907, Edward Ronald Walker is the son of Frederick Thomas Walker, a Methodist minister, and Mary (King) Walker. He was reared in Sydney, where he was graduated from the Fort Street High School in 1923. He then studied at the University of Sydney, majoring in economics and psychology, and received the B.A. degree in 1927 and the M.A. degree in 1930. As a Rockefeller Foundation fellow, Walker pursued postgraduate work in economics at Cambridge University in England. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1933.

Beginning in 1927, he was a lecturer in economics at the University of Sydney. Following his return from Cambridge he was a senior lecturer at Sydney until 1938. In the next year he served as economic advisor to the New South Wales Treasury. He returned to teaching in 1939 by accepting a professorship at the University of Tasmania in Hobart, officially holding this post until 1946. While carrying out his teaching duties he also served as economic advisor to the state government of Tasmania from 1939 to 1942. In that year he became chief economic advisor and deputy director-general of the Australian Department of War Organization of Industry. He also was a member of the financial and economic advisory com-

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E. RONALD WALKER

mittee of the Australian Treasury and chairman of the civilian requirements board.

Becoming active in international affairs, Dr. Walker in 1937 was a member of the Australian delegation to the League of Nations. Again representing his nation abroad, from 1945 to 1950 he was economic counselor for Europe, and counselor at the Australian Embassy in Paris, France, and occasionally served as chargé d'affaires at the Embassy. He attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1946.

In this period Dr. Walker also represented his nation on various bodies of the United Nations. He was a member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration headquarters staff in Washington, D.C., in 1945. On the governing body of the International Labor Organization, he was the Australian member in 1945 and again in 1949. For four years beginning in 1946 he was on the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, serving as chairman during 1947-48. At the 1949 UNESCO general conference held in Paris, Walker presided over the proceedings. He was also a member of the Australian delegation to the General Assembly in 1946, 1948, 1950, and 1955.

The U.N. Economic and Social Council appointed in 1949 a committee of five economists, headed by Dr. Walker, to study worldwide unemployment. The group unanimously proposed that all governments fix a danger level of unemployment; if such a level is reached a reduced tax rate should become effective immediately, Social Security payments be made to both employers and employees, and the enforcement of mandatory embargoes on savings withdrawals; a meeting of nations to make known the economic policies they intend to pursue and to consult on the means of harmonizing such policies; and the development of backward areas of the world" (New York *Times*, January 16, 1950). Dr. Walker called the proposals "a strongly practical approach" to the problem.

As a member of ECOSOC, Walker proposed in 1950 that U.N. relief be distributed to all Koreans regardless of political belief, race, or creed. The proposal was adopted unanimously by ECOSOC. Recalled to Australia in 1950, he was appointed to the National Security Resources Board. Two years later he was named Ambassador to Japan, and remained in Tokyo until designated on December 16, 1955 as Permanent Representative to the U.N. While serving in Japan Walker continued working with the United Nations as U.N. economic chairman for Asia and the Far East, and as a member of the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

Speaking before the U.N. Economic and Financial Committee, Walker said that countries receiving U.N. economic aid must be prepared to increase domestic savings even if sacrifices are necessary. These countries must "take steps to build up the political and social conditions that assist internal economic growth" (New York *Times*, October 12, 1955).

On January 10, 1956 Walker presented his credentials as Australia's Permanent Representative to the U.N., succeeding W. D. Forsythe (see *C.B.*, April 1952). For the month of March he served as chairman of the Disarmament Commission. Ambassador Walker was a strong supporter of the U.S.-sponsored resolution to send U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld to the Middle East to bring peace to that area. The Security Council unanimously voted for the resolution on April 4, 1956.

The chairmanship of the Security Council was held by Dr. Walker during June 1956. On the fourth of that month the council endorsed Hammarskjöld's "view that the re-establishment of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements [of 1949] represents a stage which has to be passed in order to make progress possible on the main issues between the parties" and requested the Secretary General "to continue his good offices" (*United Nations Review*, July 1956). Walker favored the adoption of these proposals. He urged "almost determined attack upon poverty in the Middle East" (New York *Times*, May 30, 1956).

During the Ambassador's chairmanship of the Security Council thirteen Arab-Asian nations petitioned the council for immediate consideration of the "grave situation" in Algeria. On June 26 the council rejected the request by 7 to 2, with two nations abstaining.

In an address before the U.N. Disarmament Commission on July 10, Walker suggested that the commission examine the overwhelming preponderance of Communist manpower in the Far East before deciding on levels of armed forces. "Very considerable political consequences," he stated, "might flow from sanctifying such military predominance through levels of forces arrived at in purely global terms" (New York *Times*, July 11, 1956).

Dr. Walker has written several books concerning economic problems and theories including *Australia in the World Depression* (King, 1933), *Unemployment Policy* (Angus, 1936), *War-time Economics* (Melbourne University Press, 1939), *The Transformation of War-time Controls* (Melbourne University Press, 1943), *From Economic Theory to Policy* (University of Chicago Press, 1943) and *The Australian Economy in War and Reconstruction* (Oxford University Press, 1947).

Dr. E. Ronald Walker was married to Louise Clementine Donckers in 1933. They have a son, Ronald Alfred, and a daughter, Denise. Tennis and horseback riding are listed by Walker as his favorite recreations. He is six feet two inches tall, weighs 210 pounds, and has blue eyes and black hair.

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WALLACE, DEWITT

Nov. 12, 1889-
Editor; publisher

WALLACE, LILA (BELL) ACHESON

Dec. 25, 1889- Editor; publisher

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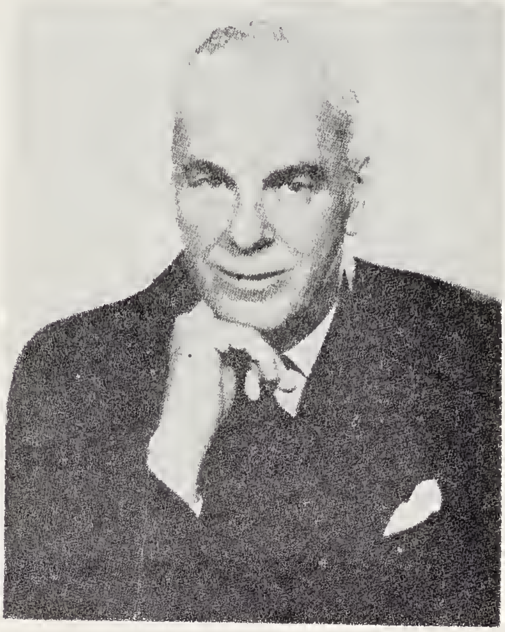
> NOTE: This biography supersedes the article about DeWitt Wallace which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1944.

Under the joint editorship of DeWitt and Lila Acheson Wallace, the pocket-sized magazine *Reader's Digest,* founded in 1922, has become "one of the most remarkable publishing wonders in all history." With a total distribution in 1956 of more than 10,000,000 copies for its domestic edition and about 8,000,000 copies for its seventeen foreign editions, *Reader's Digest* is the most widely circulated magazine in the world. It reaches a greater number of readers through special reprints of some of its articles, publishes several of its editions in Braille, and makes talking records of the U.S. edition for the blind. There is also a high school edition with a question-answer section for teachers and pupils.

Conceived by DeWitt Wallace as a digest of condensed factual articles of enduring interest from well-known magazines, *Reader's Digest* gradually published more and more of its own articles, so that more than half its contents is now produced by *Digest* authors. It maintains editorial offices in many foreign cities in addition to its headquarters in Pleasantville, New York and has a staff of some 2,300 regular employees. The Readers' Digest Condensed Book Club issues quarterly volumes in the United States and Canada of three or more abridged current books that have not appeared in the magazine. Dramatizations of *Reader's Digest* articles are presented on *TV Reader's Digest,* a Monday evening program of the American Broadcasting Company.



DEWITT WALLACE

DeWitt Wallace, one of five children of James and Janet Morris (Davis) Wallace, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota on November 12, 1889. His father, a Doctor of Divinity, taught Greek and Old English at Presbyterian Macalester College, in St. Paul, of which he later became president. An enterprising boy, DeWitt occupied himself with a number of business ventures such as raising chickens, tending a vegetable garden, and operating an electrical repair service.

For two years (1907-09) young Wallace attended Macalester College, where he was active in athletics, and then enrolled at the University of California in Berkeley. During his second year there, in 1911, he was invited to spend Christmas vacation at the home of his classmate Barclay Acheson in Tacoma, Washington and to meet his friend's four sisters, one of whom was Lila Acheson. In 1912 Wallace left the university, returned to St. Paul, and worked for about three years in the book department of Webb Publishing Company, which published agricultural textbooks.

While selling books for Webb, the idea occurred to him to prepare a publication of his own—an annotated list of free pamphlets available to farmers through Federal and state experimental stations. His booklet was called *Getting the Most out of Farming,* and as he traveled through several Northwestern states selling it to banks and stores for distribution to farmers, he made plans for a digest of business magazine articles. Soon he envisioned a magazine that would consist of a digest of articles from general magazines.

When the United States entered World War I, Wallace was selling novelties and calendars for the St. Paul firm, Brown & Bigelow. He en-

LILA ACHESON WALLACE

listed in the Army and after spending a year training men at Camp Dodge in Iowa, he volunteered for overseas duty. As a sergeant in the 35th Division, he took part in the Verdun offensive in 1918 and was seriously wounded. During his convalescence at an Army hospital in Aix-les-Bains, France, he read magazines to pass the time and practiced condensing some of the articles.

Wallace returned to St. Paul after the war and for six months studied magazine articles in the public library, finding out which ones after a ten-year period continued to be of interest and copying out excerpts. By January 1920 his pocket-sized sample magazine was ready—the *Reader's Digest,* "thirty-one articles each month from leading magazines. Each article of enduring value and interest, in condensed and permanent form."

None of the dozen or more publishers in New York and other cities to whom Wallace sent a printed copy of his magazine was interested in buying it. While waiting for replies, he had taken a position in the publicity department of the Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. When after several months he lost his job in the postwar depression and when he realized that his efforts to promote his *Reader's Digest* by mail had failed, he decided to publish the magazine himself. One person who encouraged him in his undertaking was Lila Acheson, whom he had met for the second time in St. Paul soon after the war and to whom he had proposed marriage.

Lila Bell Acheson, born in Virden, Manitoba, Canada on December 25, 1889, is the third of five children (four daughters and a son) of T. Davis and Mary E. (Huston) Acheson. She is of Scotch-Irish descent. At the time of her birth, her father was studying theology at the University of Manitoba and after entering the Presbyterian ministry, he moved with his family to the United States and became an American citizen.

Marshall, Minnesota and Lewistown, Illinois, where her father was called to preach, were two of the communities in which Lila attended school. Her favorite girlhood recreations were horseback riding and hunting, sports that she had learned to enjoy from her father, who had raised grain and horses before going into the ministry. She majored in English at Ward Belmont College in Nashville, Tennessee and the University of Oregon in Eugene, graduating with the B.A. degree in 1917 after completing four years of study in two and a half years. Her sorority was Delta Delta Delta and in college she took part in dramatics and school publications.

Then joining her family in the state of Washington, she taught high school for two years in Eatonville and with her sisters assumed management of a Young Women's Christian Association summer home on an island in Puget Sound. During World War I she was engaged by the Y.W.C.A. to organize recreational centers for women workers in industrial plants in the East. She continued in similar social service work after the war, and under assignment to the Y.W.C.A., the Interchurch World Movement, and the U.S. Labor Department she made studies of factory conditions in New Orleans (Louisiana), Bridgeport (Connecticut) and other cities.

Lila Acheson was working in New York City in 1921 when DeWitt Wallace went there to publish his *Reader's Digest.* They were married in Pleasantville, New York, about thirty miles north of Manhattan, on October 15, 1921 in a ceremony performed by Barclay Acheson, now an ordained Presbyterian minister. Wallace had mailed out several hundred circulars advertising his project and when the couple returned from their honeymoon they had some 1,500 subscribers each paying $3 a year for the magazine.

The first issue of *Reader's Digest* (5,000 copies) appeared in February 1922. The Wallaces had set up editorial offices in a basement room in Greenwich Village, New York City and copied out parts of selected articles from magazines in the New York Public Library. Editors readily granted them permission to reprint. At the end of the year they moved into a rented garage and pony shed in Pleasantville, where as the magazine grew they increased their office staff and rented space in other village buildings. By 1929 some 216,190 subscribers were bringing *Reader's Digest* a gross income of over $600,000 (*Time,* December 10, 1951).

With their magazine making a substantial profit, the Wallaces began to pay other magazines for the articles they reprinted. They met competition from imitators by putting *Reader's Digest* on the newsstands and by contracting with leading magazines for exclusive reprint rights. (These contracts were discontinued some years later.) In 1933 the *Digest* began publishing articles of its own—based on ideas suggested by its editors and written by free-lance writers and later also by staff members. Its most famous early article was J. C. Furnas's piece on traffic accidents,"—And Sudden Death," which appeared in 1935 and was widely reprinted in other periodicals.

Some of the articles which originated in the *Reader's Digest* editorial offices were offered free to other magazines for publication and thus provided a supply from which the *Digest* could draw for reprinting in condensed or expanded form. "Fellow editors who had regarded Wallace as only a scissors & paste man began to change their minds," *Time* (December 10, 1951) noted. "They began to realize that he had an extraordinarily common touch—a feeling for what the reading public wanted and how they wanted it." Since *Reader's Digest* chiefly publishes nonfictional material, its success greatly stimulated the demand of other magazines for serious, factual articles.

Prosperous in the 1930 depression years, *Reader's Digest* had outgrown its scattered quarters in Pleasantville by the mid-1930's and the Wallaces made plans for building a four-story $1,500,000 plant in an eighty-acre site just outside nearby Chappaqua (the Pleasantville mail address was retained.) The design of the Georgian brick building, later expanded by lower annexes, was chiefly the concern of Mrs. Wallace, who suggested for the cupola the four decorative figures of the winged horse, Pegasus, which became the magazine's emblem. She is also largely responsible for the colorful interior decoration, for using paintings chiefly of the French modernists, fresh flowers and music to contribute to a cheerful atmosphere. "She has made it one of the industrial showplaces of the nation and visitors from all over the world take the hour's train trip from New York for a tour of the buildings and landscaped grounds" (Los Angeles *Times*, September 26, 1955).

Reader's Digest became an international magazine with the publication of the British edition in London in 1938. Several years later its Spanish and Portuguese editions made it the most widely distributed periodical in South America. Under the direction of Barclay Acheson, by 1956 the *Digest* for foreign circulation appeared in seventeen editions, with at least 8,000,000 readers. Among the eleven foreign languages in which it is printed are Arabic, Finnish, and Japanese.

In late 1955 *Reader's Digest* released its first audited distribution report from the Audit Bureau of Circulations. The report showed that for the six-month period ending June 30, 1955, the *Digest* had a net paid average circulation of 10,236,057 in the United States. This figure nearly equaled the combined total circulation of the next two most widely distributed magazines, *Life* and *Ladies' Home Journal*, as reported in *Printers' Ink* (January 6, 1956).

During its first thirty-three years *Reader's Digest* sold none of its pages to advertisement in its domestic edition, although some foreign editions, such as the Canadian and South American, did carry advertising. Rising production costs made it necessary for the publishers by 1954 to choose between increasing the price of the magazine ($3.00 a year, 25 cents an issue) or accepting advertisements. When extensive research showed favorable reader reaction to a possible change in policy, in April 1955 the American edition of *Reader's Digest* appeared for the first time with a "stringently limited amount of advertising" (*Printers' Ink*, September 16, 1955).

The popularity of *Reader's Digest* may be accounted for in part by the great variety of subjects covered in its articles: science, social service, education, government and politics, industry, sports, travel, nature, biography and personality, among other topics. Its regular features include "It Pays to Increase Your Word Power," "Life in These United States," and "Toward More Picturesque Speech." Paul de Kruif, Max Eastman, and J. P. McEvoy are among the well-known members of its staff of "roving editors."

"The basic editorial formula for the *Digest* worked out by Wallace sought to make the magazine appeal alike 'to an intelligent high school student and to a college professor.' . . . There was heavy emphasis on miracle and achievement stories. The *Digest* was frequently uninhibited in a refreshing way, touching on subjects that many established publications tabooed" (Kenneth Stewart and John Tebbel in *Makers of Modern Journalism*, 1952). Some students of journalism have charged the *Digest* with "oversimplification" and "intellectual mediocrity." A highly critical analysis of the magazine by John Bainbridge appeared in a series of articles in the *New Yorker* in 1945 and was reprinted in expanded form in 1946 in a book called *Little Wonder*.

According to *Time*, "In the long run, Wallace's greatest contribution to the nation may be found in the cumulative effect of his overseas editions. . . . The *Digest* articles—depicting the innate decency, kindness and simple virtues of ordinary Americans, the triumphs of a George Carver or a Helen Keller—have probably done more than all the Government propagandists combined to allay the fears, prejudices and misconceptions of the United States in other lands."

Criticized as being reactionary in editorial policy, Wallace replied that his magazine was sometimes against the New Deal. "'And it will be anti-Republican, too, if we ever get a Republican administration,' he said in 1951. 'It's the business of a magazine in a democracy like America to be critical of whatever government is in power'" (Donald Robinson, The *100 Most Important People in the World Today*, 1952).

Lila Acheson Wallace became the only woman member of the board of directors of a major railroad in June 1954 when Robert R. Young appointed her a director of the New York Central Railroad. As quoted by Associated Press feature writer Cynthia Lowry, Young explained that he chose Mrs. Wallace because he "wanted an intelligent woman who could make top decisions—not only about the housekeeping of a railroad, but corporate decisions where a woman's viewpoint and intuitive sense would make a valuable contribution" (Los Angeles *Times*, September 26, 1955).

Among the joint honors that the Wallaces have received are the distinguished service award from the Theodore Roosevelt Association

(1954) and the distinguished service to journalism award from Syracuse University (1955). DeWitt Wallace was made a fellow of Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalistic society, in 1954 and in the same year was given the National Silver Buffalo Award by the Boy Scouts of America. He is a member of the board of governors of the Dutch Treat Club and a trustee of the American Heritage Foundation.

"High Winds," the Wallaces' castle-like home in Mt. Kisco, shows much evidence of Mrs. Wallace's interest in interior decorating, art, and gardening. Often described as "dainty" and "petite," Mrs. Wallace is five feet three and a half inches tall, weighs 120 pounds and has blue eyes and light-brown hair. She is said to complement her tall (six feet one inch), "angular" husband. "He is a worrier, torn by inner doubts and subject to spells of melancholy; she is self-possessed and an optimist." (*Time*). Both enjoy traveling. Columnist Hy Gardner has observed that they "have achieved their largest measure of fame in their relationship as husband and wife, starting with the merest germ of an idea and building it into one of the most affluent publications the world has ever known."

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WALLOP, (JOHN) DOUGLASS Mar. 8, 1920- Author; insurance agent

Address: b. 1101 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; h. 3435 S. 8 St., Arlington, Va.

Reprinted from the *Wilson Library Bulletin* June 1956.

"One of the neatest tricks of anybody's season would be to bring off a fantasy about Hell and baseball," wrote Walter F. Kerr, dramatic critic of the New York *Herald Tribune*, when *Damn Yankees*, a musical comedy, opened at the Forty-Sixth Street Theatre in New York, on the evening of May 5, 1955. But he thought that the show, based on a book by Douglass Wallop, titled *The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant* (Norton, 1954), "does the toughest things best." Wallop collaborated with George Abbott on the dramatization of his fantasy, which had been a midsummer selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club and was condensed in *Reader's Digest*.

As Gilbert Millstein wrote in the New York *Times* (September 12, 1954) about *The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant*: "Through the extremely complex devices of writing well and refusing to make his point more than once, the author has avoided the excessive archness and the groaning injunctions to laugh usually associated with a project of this kind."

DOUGLASS WALLOP

Reviewing the baseball novel in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (September 12, 1954), Herbert Kupferberg called it "as fanciful as *Faust* and a lot funnier." Its hero, Joe Boyd, a middle-aged real estate salesman who becomes a big-league outfielder by selling his soul to the devil, averages two home runs a game, and beats the then undefeated Yankees out of a pennant. (The book's year is 1958, but in 1955 the Yankees actually did lose the World Series to the Brooklyn Dodgers.)

Wallop has also written two other novels: *Night Light* (1953) and *The Sunken Garden* (1956), which appeared in *Omnibook*.

John Douglass Wallop, 3d, of English, Scotch, and Irish ancestry, was born in Washington, D.C., on March 8, 1920, one of the three sons of John Douglass Wallop, Jr., and Marjorie (Ellis) Wallop. His father was an insurance agent, which is also the author's current occupation. The boy graduated in 1937 from Central High School, where he wrote three sports stories, duly printed in the school magazine, and drilled in the cadet corps. In 1942 he left the University of Maryland in College Park with a degree of B.S. in business administration. He was a member of two fraternities, Kappa Alpha (social) and Omicron Delta Kappa (honorary), and edited a college magazine. He worked as clerk in a hotel during summer vacations while in college.

After graduation he was rewrite man on the night desk of the United Press, radio news writer for the National Broadcasting Company, and overnight desk rewrite man at UP, all in Washington, D.C. An expert in Gregg shorthand, Wallop was engaged by Doubleday, publishers of Dwight D. Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe* (1948) to take down the book from the General's dictation.

Wallop composes in shorthand, never on the typewriter, and sometimes baffles his wife by leaving her telephone messages jotted down in Gregg. Mrs. Wallop is known professionally as Lucille Fletcher, author of the radio and film thriller "Sorry, Wrong Number," novelized by Allan Ullman as *Night Man* (1951). The Wallops were married on January 6, 1949. Mrs. Wallop has two daughters, Taffy and Wendy, by a previous marriage.

After working in New York for a time as a reporter for the Associated Press, Wallop went into the insurance business. (One of his brothers, William, is a physician; the other, E. E. Wallop, is a musician.) His house in Arlington, Virginia, is 125 years old, necessitating constant carpentry, plastering, bricklaying, and cementing by its owner, and is surrounded by forty shade trees. The Wallop novels have been written in intervals of leaf-raking (an endurance test lasting from September through Christmas), at night, and in other spare time.

Night Light was suggested by the news report of the senseless killing of a child by a madman. In the novel, a six-year-old girl is shot by a jazz-playing youth who immediately commits suicide. Her father explores the killer's background. This first novel "shows an uneven promise," according to Anne Brooks in the New York *Herald Tribune Book Review* (April 5, 1953). "His world of swing sounds like something created from the imagination and a very limited knowledge. He writes in the careless, unconsidered style of journalism. But in spite of this there are moments when his melodramatic novel hits home with a very real impact." The *Saturday Review* (March 14, 1953) called it "moving and tautly interesting from the first page to the last."

The Sunken Garden is a triangle novel, or as the Washington *Post and Times Herald* has described it, a "searching yet delicate novel about marital infidelity—its cause and effect." According to Richard Sullivan (New York *Times*, January 8, 1956), "the writing is careful and competent . . . some nice wit, some honest searching."

Douglass Wallop is blue-eyed, brown-haired, weighs 175 pounds, and is nearly six feet tall. He is a spectator sportsman—mainly football, and, of course, baseball. He also enjoys amateur woodworking, trips to San Francisco, and the music of Béla Bartók. His favorite novels include Dostoevski's *Crime and Punishment*, Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!*, and James Gould Cozzens' *Guard of Honor*. At last report, the Wallop household included a cat, a turtle, a parrot, and an Irish setter named Harry.

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WALSH, MRS. RICHARD J(OHN) See Buck, Pearl

WAMBAUGH, SARAH Mar. 6, 1882-Nov. 12, 1955-Author; lecturer; consultant on international affairs; world authority on plebiscites; adviser to League of Nations and U.N.; wrote *A Monograph on Plebiscites* for Carnegie Endowment for use by U. S. Department of State. See *Current Biography* (Apr.) 1946.

Obituary

N Y Times p88 N 13 '55

WANGCHUK, JIGME DORJI, DRUK GYALPO OF BHUTAN 1929-

Address: Punakha, Bhutan

Perched in the Himalayas between India and Tibet is the tiny autonomous kingdom of Bhutan. It is ruled by the Druk Gyalpo (or king) Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, the third hereditary "dragon monarch" of the dynasty. The first monarch, his grandfather Sir Uggyen Wangchuk, died in 1926 and was succeeded by his son Jigme Wangchuk, who ruled for twenty-six years. Jigme Dorji Wangchuk was proclaimed king on October 27, 1952 after his father's death. The country determines its own domestic policies; from 1865 to 1949 its external affairs were guided by the advice of Great Britain, and are now guided by the counsel of India. Bhutan, a land in the high mountains with peaks up to 26,000 feet, has no automobiles or factories, and is now confronted with the intrusion of twentieth-century ideas and methods.

The early history of Bhutan is buried in an almost impenetrable obscurity. The English East India Company (which possessed the British trading monopoly in the area) first became aware of a "meddlesome" neighbor in 1772, when the ruler of Cooch Behar (an Indian state) was carried across the border and the country seized by "wild mountaineers." The Earl of Ronaldshay recorded in *Lands of the Thunderbolt* (1923) that the East India Company sent in a contingent of soldiers and the country and its ruler were liberated. The incident was followed by a series of border forays that continued until 1864 when a military episode known as the Bhutan war brought the skirmishes to an end.

After the Bhutan war, an Anglo-Bhutan treaty was signed on November 11, 1865 by which the Bengal and Assam Duars were ceded to Great Britain in return for an annual subsidy. All disputes of the Sikkim and Cooch Behar borders were to be arbitrated by the British and relations between Bhutan and Great Britain became increasingly cordial.

The form of government from the middle of the sixteenth century until 1907 was dual control by the clergy and laity, the Dharma and Deb Rajas respectively. Local government was exercised by the penlops (governors) of the provinces. Many of the people are of Tibetan origin and their religion is Druk-pa Buddhism, an "unreformed" Lamaism.

By 1885, the penlop of the province of Tongsa, twenty-four year old Uggyen Wangchuk, became dominant over the other penlops. He proved a good ruler and was liked by the

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JIGME DORJI WANGCHUK, DRUK GYALPO OF BHUTAN

British, who in 1905 made him a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire for his aid in settling an Anglo-Tibetan dispute. In 1904 the Dharma Raja died and no reincarnation was discovered and the Deb Raja held both offices. Sir Uggyen was asked in 1907 to replace the rule of the rajas by founding a dynasty. On December 17, 1907 he was made the hereditary ruler and installed. On January 8, 1910 he signed a treaty with Great Britain guaranteeing Bhutan's autonomy.

Although few foreigners other than Tibetans and Nepalese, visited the country because of its rugged mountain passes and lack of roads, Druk Gyalpo Uggyen Wangchuk encouraged contact with the outside world. After his death on August 21, 1926, the country lapsed into almost complete isolation. He was succeeded by his son Jigme Wangchuk.

Jigme Dorji Wangchuk was born in 1929 in the royal residence at Timbu Dzong. Little is known of his early life. After Britain withdrew from India, a treaty was consummated on August 8, 1949, whereby Bhutan agreed to be guided by the advice of India in external affairs provided there was no interference in domestic matters. India ceded a strip of thirty-two square miles, called Dewangiri, to Bhutan, increasing the area to 19,305 square miles and raised the annual subsidy formerly granted by Britain to about $150,000. Shortly before the Chinese Communists seized Tibet in 1951 the Bhutan government closed its northern borders.

At the age of twenty-three, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, who had already served as the penlop of Paro, was proclaimed Druk Gyalpo on October 27, 1952, succeeding his father who died on March 30. The occasion of his succession was celebrated with much pageantry. He inherited a council of eight, 125 civil servants and a few palace guards. Jigme Dorji Wangchuk's first official visitor was R. K. Nehru, a senior member of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in June 1955, who advised him that India had drawn Communist China's attention to a map published by the Institute of Geography of the Academia Sinica that included the eastern half of Bhutan as part of China. The Chinese had replied that the map was originally prepared by the Nationalist government and its reissue without correction was an oversight. The Druk Gyalpo was also made aware that Red China was building a road toward Bhutan.

A consultation with his council followed and the Druk Gyalpo strengthened his government by adding a Central Advisory Council composed of elders elected by the principal villages. The winter seat of government is Punakha and summer quarters are in Tashi Chho Dzong. The 1954 census gave the population as 400,000. The majority are farmers, whose crops are: rice, Indian corn, and millet. They also breed elephants and ponies. The Druk Gyalpo and the nobility have divided their land, so that 98 per cent of the farmers own their land. There are no factories, but the people make fine swords, muzzle-loading muskets, cloth, and export wax, and musk. Most trade is with India. Since there are no roads, but only rough mountain tracks, there are no automobiles, nor even bicycles (*New Yorker,* August 4, 1956). There is no electricity, but ten radios in the country operate on batteries.

In an article entitled "Castles in the Air" *National Geographic* (April 1914), John Claude White wrote that the houses in Bhutan are large and substantially built, the people industrious and ingenious. He described the men as tall and well-built "with an open, honest cast of face," and the women as "comely, clean, excellent housekeepers and managers." Another reporter observed that the people live in houses with square central towers, walls sloping slightly inward, shingle roofs, and large courtyards.

The Druk Gyalpo delegated his brother-in-law and Prime Minister, Jigme Dorji, to attend the coronation ceremonies of King Mahendra of Nepal on May 2, 1956 (see *C.B.,* July 1956). Although Nepal is one of Bhutan's nearest neighbors, it was necessary for Jigme Dorji to travel "eight days on foot and by pony to India, and then by plane to Nepal" (*Time,* May 14, 1956).

A. M. Rosenthal (New York *Times,* May 10, 1956) reported that Jigmi Dorji explained at the coronation that Bhutan is torn between a desire to build up the country and a fear that foreigners bringing help would also bring domination. The Bhutanese are so uneducated that they could be nothing but servants to foreigners, and the answer is for Bhutan to build up her educational system and then invite some foreigners to help. Observers have noted that Bhutan's main desire is to remain at peace with her neighbors and, although there is political unrest in the area, it believes that its frontiers are fairly well guaranteed.

The Druk Gyalpo is said to be of sturdy build with dark hair and eyes. He wears the native costume of colorful wrap-around coats and knee-high embroidered boots. Like the majority of his countrymen, he is a Buddhist and recognizes the Dalai Lama as the spiritual head.

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WATSON, THOMAS J(OHN), SR. Feb. 17, 1874-June 19, 1956 Industrialist; philanthropist; art patron; chairman of board, International Business Machines Corporation and I.B.M. World Trade Corporation; worked for National Cash Register Company (1898-1913); became president in 1914 of Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, which in 1924 changed its name to I.B.M., and built a vast business empire with over 60,000 employees and 200 offices throughout the world with six plants building electronic computers; his philanthropies included Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and nonsectarian organizations. See *Current Biography* (July) 1950.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 Je 20 '56

WATSON, THOMAS J(OHN), JR. Jan. 8, 1914- Business executive

Address: b. c/o International Business Machines Corp., 590 Madison Ave., New York 22; h. Meadowcroft Lane, Greenwich, Conn.

Much of the spectacular development of electronic automation of American industry during the past three years can be credited to the International Business Machines Corporation, of which Thomas J. Watson, Jr., is president. No longer in the research stages, the mechanical "giant brains" devised by IBM and other manufacturers, are being increasingly used in offices and factories, and to handle train and airplane ticket reservations, sales analysis work and routine business correspondence. As Watson sees it, the function of automation is "to make automatic a lot of things . . . done by slow and laborious human labor drudgery" (*Time,* March 28, 1955).

Watson joined IBM in 1937 as a junior salesman, served in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II, and succeeded his father, Thomas J. Watson, Sr., to the presidency of the company in 1952. (Watson, Sr.—see *C.B.* July 1950; obit. September 1956.) He was elected chairman of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce in July 1955. The New York *Times* July 3, 1955) commented in an editorial, "His willingness to serve the American business community . . . demonstrates a fine awareness of the responsibility of business in world affairs."

Thomas John Watson, Jr., was born in Dayton, Ohio, on January 8, 1914, the eldest son of Thomas John and Jeannette (Kittredge) Watson. His mother was the daughter of an Ohio industrialist. Thomas Watson, Sr. (see *C.B.,* July 1950), formerly a sales executive for the National Cash Register Company, moved the family to New York shortly after the boy's birth, to assume the presidency of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company. Because of expanded business activity, the firm's name was changed in 1924 to International Business Machines Corporation, recognized by the famous letters, IBM. The senior Watson's fame was an impetus to the youngster, who at five years of age was taken on a tour of a company factory, and at nine years joined his father in an inspection of European plants. Watson, Jr., has said, "I take real pride in being a great man's son. My father has set a fine example for me. Because he is who he is, I realize that nearly every act of mine will be scrutinized very closely" (New York *Herald Tribune,* August 31, 1950).

THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.

Tom Watson, Jr., attended private schools in Short Hills, New Jersey, where the family lived, and the Hun Preparatory School in Princeton. Following his graduation from Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island) in 1937 with a B.A. degree, he joined IBM as a junior salesman. He was assigned to New York's Wall Street area, traditionally a difficult selling district for the company. Watson, Jr., not only met his quota, but produced a fabulous record by selling two and a half times as much goods. Even by his father's strict standards, the young man had made his mark. "That was the only right way," says the elder Watson. "He had to make his own records. Otherwise, people might feel that he had some special help, which he did not have" (*Time,* March 28, 1955).

Young Watson enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army Air Force, attached to the 102d observation squadron. He was trained as a pilot and commissioned a second lieutenant later in

WATSON, THOMAS J.—*Continued*

the same year, and was one of the first to participate in the lend-lease ferry route between Alaska and Russia (New York *Herald Tribune*, August 30, 1950). He also flew on staff missions between Russia and the Middle East. In 1946 he was discharged as a lieutenant-colonel, having earned his senior pilot's wings, the U.S. Air Medal, and accumulated 2,000 hours of flying time.

Upon his return to IBM in January 1946, he was named assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales, becoming the vice-president in June and a member of the board of directors in October. Three years later he was appointed executive vice-president, and in January 1952 he became IBM's president and his father became chairman of the board. In other business affiliations Watson, Jr., is director of Directory of Directors Company, Bankers Trust, and Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Time (March 28, 1955) reports that "IBM's success in office automation was built on machines of cogs and gears. . . . But in the last few years there has been a profound change in the business. The mechanical cogs and gears have given way to electronic circuits, cathode-ray tubes and transistors. . . . Tom Watson, Jr., fought his ideas through, persuaded everyone that IBM had to learn to make electronic circuits do the work of old-fashioned cogs and gears."

Under the direction of Watson, Jr., IBM has taken the lead in the automation field. IBM sold or rented $461,000,000 worth of its machines in 1954; its sales have increased 19 per cent each year since he became president. The company holds over 1,500 patents, employs 34,000 workers at six plants in the United States, and makes 5,960 different models of business machines. IBM overseas offices (World Trade Corporation) are run by Arthur Watson, the younger brother of Tom, Jr.

In February 1955 IBM introduced an electronic machine similar to a master switchboard which can control as many as forty tasks, as minute as switching lights on or off or as complicated as starting and stopping machinery of an assembly line.

The vast array of automatic machines and electronic computers manufactured by International Business Machines was first revealed to the public at the data-processing center, opened in July 1955. Mechanical "brains" are "accomplishing feats today that defy the imagination" (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 22, 1955). "Requiring only a few trained technicians to feed them directions and 'problems,' the machines do the work and produce solutions in minutes that would often take hundreds of persons as much as decades to achieve." On display were "brains" varying in size from the giant models 702 and 705 to the miniature pocket version manufactured with transistors instead of vacuum tubes (New York *Times*, April 10, 1955). IBM is the first company to use transistors in its computers.

Watson is especially proud of model 702, installed at the Monsanto Chemical Company in April 1955. Besides preparing financial statements, the machine can handle cost control and sales analysis work, sales forecasting, property records, wage pay rolls, and amortization problems, as well as special engineering problems. The New York *Herald Tribune* (April 13, 1955) reported that the computer's calculations are instantly transmitted in the form of punched cards to the field offices of the company. IBM has orders for fourteen of its model 702 computer, which it rents for $20,000 a month.

Other machines pioneered by IBM are the 705, devised to record and calculate the earnings of those 119,000,000 holding Social Security cards (New York *Times*, November 13, 1955); the 305, working on inventory data for the Department of Defense and private manufacturing concerns; and machines built for specific activities, such as the IBM card checks used by banks to mechanize the check-sorting process and the computer which keeps a complete inventory on reservations for airline flights, pilot schedules, and freight deliveries.

The Ohio Turnpike calculates its toll charges by weighing the vehicle and measuring the distance driven with the assistance of IBM machines equipped with photoelectric eyes (New York *Times*, September 29, 1955). The IBM Cardatype is a three-in-one arrangement featuring a typewriter, accounting machine, and a reader for punched cards (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 8, 1955). The 701 is at work on weather forecasting and the U.S. Air Force has ordered computers to be used to detect approaching enemy planes.

Regarding the question of what social impact automation will have, industrial leaders using the IBM machines are optimistic that a stronger economy will result from greater efficiency. They see jobs being created in the factories producing automatic equipment; they predict a three-day week end since man will be relieved of monotonous labors. On the other hand, some union leaders are fearful of the effects. A Senate-House subcommittee studying the effects of progressive technology recommended in December 1955 no specific economic legislation at present, but predicted many individuals will suffer hardship as automation advances and urged that attention be given to preventing the spread of unemployment.

What is needed is "a measure of coherent planning, a sustained sense of responsibility in industry, labor, government, and education," wrote Robert Bendiner in the *Reporter* (April 7, 1955). "Certainly no one with the least sense of history would either want or expect to arrest a trend that will increase the world's wealth and reduce human drudgery." With automation "machinery is substituted for the human brain—not at top levels, but in the normal run of the productive process."

Like his father, Watson, Jr., has been active in community and civic affairs. He is president of the Greater New York Councils of the Boy Scouts of America, director of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross, and a member of the board of managers of Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases. In February 1955 he was elected a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History; he is also a trustee of Brown University, president of Greenwich Country Day School, and a member of the steering committee of the United Negro College Fund. In 1949 he was chairman of United Nations Week and in 1953 chairman of the U.S. committee for U.N. Day.

Governor Averell Harriman of New York appointed him chairman of the temporary commission on juvenile delinquency in June 1955 (New York *Times*, June 10, 1955). The commission is empowered to develop a state-wide program to halt crime. Hearings have been conducted in New York City and throughout the state under Watson's direction and several recommendations have been made.

Of the thirty-four recommendations made by the commission to Governor Harriman, the most controversial is that which urges that appropriate courts be given the power to require the parents of a wayward child to be fined or imprisoned if the specific steps recommended to correct him were not taken. Under the proposed law, the maximum penalty for a parent would be $250 fine or thirty days in a county jail, or both (New York *Times*, December 15, 1955). Governor Harriman expressed particular gratitude to the commission chairman, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., for his leadership of the group.

Tom Watson, Jr., young and athletic-looking, despite his prematurely gray hair, is six feet three inches tall and weighs 190 pounds. He married Olive Field Cawley on December 15, 1941. They live in a Colonial-style red brick house in Greenwich, Connecticut with their five children: Thomas 3d, age eleven; Jeannette, nine; Olive, seven; Lucinda, five; and Susan, two. His church is the Episcopal.

An avid sportsman, Watson has sailed his yawl, *Palawan* (named after an island in the Philippines where he was on leave between combat flights in World War II), in the Newport-to-Bermuda races. His clubs in New York are the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, Indian Harbor Yacht, Explorers, Links; and in Greenwich, the Round Hill and Field. He is also a director of the National Horse Show Association. As an undergraduate, he took flying lessons, and has piloted every member of his family except his father. He occasionally flies the company plane during business trips.

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WAYNE, DAVID Jan. 30, 1914- Actor

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"David Wayne is an actor of more than one dimension," wrote Brooks Atkinson in the New York *Times* in reviewing his portrayal of Uncle Daniel Ponder, a man some twenty years Wayne's senior, in the Broadway play *The Ponder Heart*, which opened on February 16, 1956. "The unworldly charm of his leprechaun in *Finian's Rainbow* and the familiar guile of his Sakini in *The Teahouse of the August Moon* show how far he can depart from realism into imaginative characterizations. His Uncle Daniel is another triumph of taste and skill." Wayne is also remembered for his role as the brash Ensign Pulver in the long-running play *Mister Roberts*. He holds the Donaldson, Antoinette Perry ("Tony"), Barter and other awards for theatrical excellence.

He has appeared in eighteen motion pictures, including *Portrait of Jennie*, *Adam's Rib* and *How To Marry a Millionaire*. During 1954 he was starred in a National Broadcasting Company television program *Norby*, in which he played the role of a young banker in a small town.

David McMeekan, of Irish ancestry, was born on January 30, 1914 in Traverse City, Michigan to David James McMeekan (an insurance executive) and Helen (Mason) McMeekan. When he was four years old his mother died and he was cared for by Al and Lena Hodgman, friends of his father. "I had a very happy home life," he recalled. He was reared in Bloomingdale, Michigan and attended the local high school, graduating in 1931. He was active in sports, learned tumbling and juggling, how to work marionettes, and acted in the school dramatic group.

For two years he attended Western Michigan College at Kalamazoo, Michigan. "My reading didn't take on much stature," Wayne told Fern Marja (New York *Post*, August 1, 1954), "until my tastes were extended in college by a very remarkable man, Herbert Slusser, my English professor. . . . He saw that I was a voracious reader. He carefully determined what I was reading and steered me into new horizons." Slusser recommended J. B. Priestley's book about actors, *The Good Companions*. Wayne thinks now that this novel helped to supply him with an impetus toward the theatre.

Low finances compelled Wayne to leave college after two years and he found work as a statistician for a paint company at $65 a month in Cleveland. He relieved the monotony by joining a semi-professional company in the evenings. "I fell head over heels in love with the theatre," he said.

Deciding to give up a business career, he obtained his stage training with the Eldred Players of Cleveland, Ohio and later acted in capsule versions of Shakespeare's plays at the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland in 1936. He made his Broadway debut in a walk-on role in *Escape This Night* on April 22, 1938, and on January 21, 1939 portrayed Karl Gunther, the son of Fredric March in *The American Way* by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, which played for 164 performances at the Center Theatre. Although Wayne appeared only in the first act, he "made such a profound impression on audiences," reported the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that they are shocked when they learn of the character's demise."

Just before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Wayne tried to join the U.S. Army but was rejected because of defective vision in one

DAVID WAYNE

eye and enlisted in the American Field Service, a group of volunteer ambulance drivers with the British in Africa. He arrived in Egypt in May 1942 and was assigned to the Eighth Army. While he was in Tobruk it fell to the Germans on June 21 but he and other A.F.S. men withdrew with the Eighth Army. Between July and September he was unable to cable news of his safety to his wife. Newspapers published reports that he had been killed in action.

He remained with the A.F.S. unit attached to General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army during its victorious offense in October 1942. Returning to the United States in July 1943, he was offered the part of Nish, an aide-de-camp to Ambassador Popoff in a revival of Franz Lehar's *The Merry Widow* at the Majestic Theatre on August 4, which starred Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. The play received excellent notices, ran for 322 performances, and young Wayne was favorably mentioned by reviewer Burton Rascoe in the New York *World-Telegram*.

This was followed by a role in Ernest Pascal's comedy *Peepshow*, which opened at the Fulton Theatre on February 4, 1944. Wayne played the part of Jonathan Mallet's embodied conscience. The critics extended him "commiseration for a thankless role" in a dull play. His next vehicle, *Park Avenue*, on November 6, 1946, a musical comedy with book by Nunnally Johnson and George S. Kaufman, and music by Arthur Schwartz and Ira Gershwin, fared somewhat better with reviewers but ran for only 72 performances. Wayne played the part of Mr. Meacham, an "affable comic." In 1944 the Army sent Wayne to its information and education school in Washington, D.C., where he taught courses on the meaning of democracy. He completed his Army service in 1946.

He achieved stardom in the musical fantasy *Finian's Rainbow*, in which he played the role of Og, a leprechaun, "with true brilliance," according to Howard Barnes (New York *Herald Tribune*, January 11, 1947). "His best song, sung with Ella Logan, is entitled 'Something Sort of Grandish.' It and he should be inscribed in the Hall of Fame." The play, by E. Y. Harburg and Fred Saidy, to music by Burton Lane and choreography by Michael Kidd, ran for 725 performances.

Some 3,000 workers in the Broadway theatre voted for the Donaldson awards, and *Finian's Rainbow* received six of the prizes as the best musical of the 1946-47 season, with David Wayne winning two of the prizes for both the "best performance" and the "best supporting performance" (New York *Times*, August 17, 1947).

In the next year Wayne joined the cast of *Mister Roberts*, which opened at the Alvin Theatre on February 18. The play, based on the novel by Thomas Heggen and dramatized by him and Joshua Logan, starred Henry Fonda as the executive officer aboard a U.S. Navy cargo ship. Wayne was highly praised for his role of Ensign Pulver. "He paints a rich portrait of the lustful and somewhat mad officer who unwillingly inherits Roberts' job," noted William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram*, February 19, 1948). The play ran for 1157 performances.

According to Lewis Funke in the New York *Times* (March 21, 1948), David Wayne had been originally scheduled to play the role of Mister Roberts. When Henry Fonda came to New York from Hollywood in an effort to persuade Joshua Logan to direct a picture for him, Logan decided that Fonda should have the role. The problem of how to tell Wayne turned out to be no problem at all. Informed of Logan's wish, Wayne promptly said, "It's a play I knew I wanted to be in. I knew I could have a lot of fun with Ensign Pulver" and he remarked how well Fonda fitted the role of Lieutenant Roberts.

After the long run in *Mister Roberts* Wayne was given the role of Sakini, the ingratiating Okinawan, in *The Tea House of the August Moon*, a play by John Patrick based on the novel by Vern Sneider, staged by Maurice Evans, which opened at the Martin Beck Theatre on October 15, 1953 and won the New York Drama Critics Circle Award for 1953-54. Wayne's function was that of interpreter to Army officials endeavoring to "democratize" the inhabitants of Okinawa and commentator and manipulator of scenes, "with the skill of a tongue-in-cheek puppet-master" (Walter Kerr in the New York *Herald Tribune*, October 16, 1930).

"Mr. Wayne is unquestionably one of our finest young actors," commented William Hawkins (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, October 16, 1953). "Endowed with innate charm and taste, he projects his long role with great variety and infallible precision. It is a triumph of well-learned and exquisitely employed artistry." Brooks Atkinson observed in the New York *Times* (October 16, 1953): "As the interpreter Mr. Wayne sets the tone for the play in the preliminary scene and maintains it throughout the evening in the grace and gentleness of an imagined human being. It is wonderful work."

For his role as the quixotic Okinawan in *The Teahouse of the August Moon*, Wayne won the Antoinette Perry "Tony" award and also the Barter Theatre award. "I think the reason that people love this show," he told Don Ross (New York *Herald Tribune*, November 15, 1953), "is that it's about human decency, a thing that people want to believe in. Also, many Americans are fearful that they have no talent for discharging their world responsibilities. But here on the stage they find that, though Colonel Purdy does a lot of muddling, things come out all right in the end and democracy comes to the village of Tobiki. This is reassuring."

Wayne's motion picture career began in 1949 when he played Gus O'Toole, a taxi-driver in *Portrait of Jennie*, which starred Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotten and was produced by David O. Selznick. His next film was *Adam's Rib* for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (1949) starring Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "David Wayne is called in to liven occasional scenes as a life-of-the-party comedian handicapped by overly exuberant jokes," noted Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram*, December 27, 1949).

Among the subsequent films in which Wayne played supporting roles were *The Reformer and the Redhead* (1950), *My Blue Heaven* (1950), *As Young as You Feel* (1951), *Stella* (1950), *O'Henry's Full House* (1952), *We're Not Married* (1952) and *Down Among the Sheltering Palms* (1953). He was starred in *Wait Till the Sun Shines, Nellie* (1952) as a barber who "proves up to carrying the load from youth to old age" (*Variety*, May 28, 1952).

A very different kind of role was played by Wayne in *M*, the film in which he was starred as a maniacal slayer; "he does a fine job of delineating self-torture and violence," observed Otis L. Guernsey, Jr., (New York *Herald Tribune*, June 11, 1951). Another role which earned him critical acclaim was in the film *Up Front*, based on Bill Mauldin's book, in which he played the "dog face" Joe opposite Willie, played by Tom Ewell. "Wayne is a brisk comedian," wrote Alton Cook (New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, March 26, 1951) "and it is not his fault that he was condemned to broad low comedy instead of the brilliant material of the original [story]."

With Mitzi Gaynor and Oscar Levant he was starred in the musical dramatization of Eva Tanguay's life, *The I Don't Care Girl* (1952); in *Tonight We Sing* he played the role of the impresario Sol Hurok (1953); in the CinemaScope production of *How To Marry a Millionaire* (1954) Wayne portrayed one of Marilyn Monroe's beaux; in *The Tender Trap* (1955) he had the role of a married friend of the bachelor, played by Frank Sinatra.

The Drama League of New York awarded Wayne its Delian Austrian Medal, for his performance as Uncle Daniel Ponder in *The Ponder Heart*. The play, which was dramatized by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov from Eudora Welty's short story, opened at the Music Box Theatre on February 16. Critics found it "a warm and humorous delight," and Wayne in the starring role providing "a masterpiece of humorous acting that is seemingly effortless in its charm and skill" (Richard Watts, Jr., New York *Post*, March 4, 1956). "As the town's oldest, wealthiest, most talkative citizen . . . ," wrote Walter Kerr (New York *Herald Tribune*, February 17, 1956), "Wayne turns the play's lines to butter—the very best butter—as he sweeps off his hat in a gallant bow . . . he performs as lightly and easily as if he'd just drifted down off a cottonwood tree. . . Like Mr. Wayne, the play has a bubbling spirit beneath its lazy graces." *The Ponder Heart* closed on June 23 after 149 performances. On October 3, 1956 he opened in *The Loud Red Patrick*, opposite Arthur Kennedy, the play based upon Ruth McKenney's book. Wayne played a seedy Irish-American scrounger.

Wayne's debut on television was in *Norby*, which began in January 1955 and was discontinued after April 6 on the NBC network. Critics agreed that the series (filmed in color for the sponsors, Eastman Kodak Company) was "not worthy of Wayne's talents"; "an awful waste of a very good actor," commented John Crosby (New York *Herald Tribune*).

Wayne next plans to direct a Broadway play. It is entitled *So Few For Love* by screen play author Ken Englund and calls for a cast of forty with no starring parts. Robert Douglas and Wayne will be its co-producers. "A person ought to keep on planning two years ahead in this business," he told Helen Ormsbee (New York *Herald Tribune*, April 1, 1956). "Don't wait till you're finished with the run of a piece and then say, 'What's next?' By then you're too late."

On December 20, 1941 Wayne married Jane Gordon Trix, an actress. They have three children: Melinda and Susan, twins, and Timothy. He is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 140 pounds, and has gray eyes and light brown hair. He belongs to the Players, Lambs and Friars. His hobbies are hunting, fishing, photography, oil painting and clay modeling and fashioning paper cut-outs for his children.

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WEBB, MAURICE Sept. 26, 1904-June 10, 1956 Former British Cabinet member; Labour Member of House of Commons (1945-50) representing Central Bradford in Yorkshire; Minister of Food (1950-51); chairman of Labour Members of Parliament (1946-50); political commentator on British Broadcasting Corporation; wrote for *Daily Herald* and *Sunday Express.* See *Current Biography* (May) 1950.

Obituary

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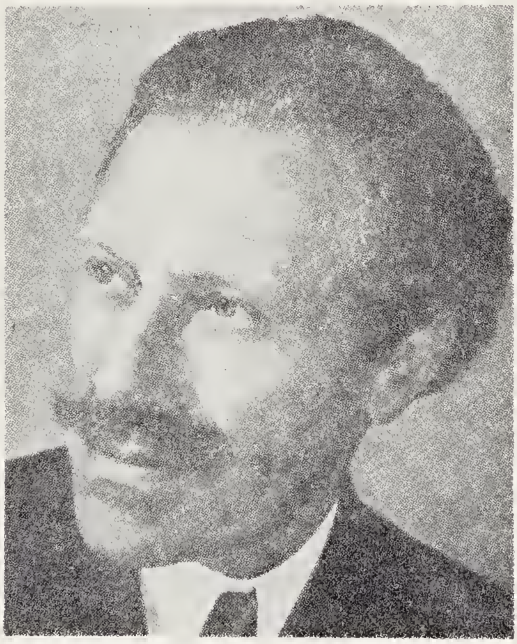
WHEELER, MRS. POST *See* Rives, Hallie Erminie

WHEELER, SIR (ROBERT ERIC) MORTIMER Sept. 10, 1890- Archaeologist

Address: b. Institute of Archaeology, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London N.W. 1, England; h. 5 Mallord St., Chelsea, London S.W. 3, England.

When Sir Mortimer Wheeler's autobiography, *Still Digging,* was reviewed by the London *Times Literary Supplement* in February 1955, he was called "the greatest archaeologist of his day." An authority in many fields of antiquarianism, Sir Mortimer, who has been professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Provinces at the University of London since 1948, has won special distinction by his excavations of Roman *oppida* and pre-Roman settlements in Britain, and by his later researches in India into the early civilizations of the Indus Valley. He is the author of many books, notably *Archaeology from the Earth* (1954), which seems likely long to remain the basic text for excavators. He makes frequent appearances on the British Broadcasting Corporation's television panel show *Animal, Vegetable and Mineral.*



SIR MORTIMER WHEELER

Robert Eric Mortimer Wheeler was born to Robert Mortimer and Emily (Baynes) Wheeler on September 10, 1890. His earliest childhood was spent in Edinburgh, Scotland, where his father, the son of a Bristol tea merchant, had made a notable record at the university and had lectured on English literature. His mother was a niece of the Shakespearean scholar Thomas Spencer Baynes, of St. Andrews University.

When "Rikki" (as he is called by intimates) was four years old, his father was made assistant editor of a newspaper published in Bradford, Yorkshire, and moved with his wife and three children (there were two daughters) to that city. At nine the boy entered Bradford Grammar School for his secondary education. He recalls long "adventurous" walks, hunting and fishing with his father, whose mind, he recalls, was "a scholarly map full of exciting discovery."

In 1904 the elder Wheeler was put in charge of his paper's London bureau, and the family moved to the metropolis, where Rikki was granted a special dispensation to take the matriculation examination for University College of the University of London before he was sixteen.

A successful candidate for classical honors, and at the same time a student in the Slade School of Art, Wheeler had entered University College in 1907, and after taking his B.A. degree in 1910 became the private secretary of the provost, T. Gregory Foster. Shortly afterward he was appointed "publications secretary" and in the next two years studied for the M.A. degree, which he received from the University of London in 1912.

Largely to avoid becoming "a permanent cog in the machine," he "applied for a new archaeological studentship which had been established jointly by the university and the Society of Antiquaries in London in memory of Augustus Wollaston Franks" (*Still Digging*). Wheeler won the 1913 Franks Studentship and, in the same year, a probationary (later permanent) appointment as a "junior investigator" on the staff of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). His first "field work" was in connection with the mediaeval architecture of the parish church at Stebbing in Essex under Murray Kendall's tutelage.

In 1914 Wheeler married Tessa Verney, who was to win celebrity as an archaeologist and antiquary both in her own right and as principal assistant to her husband in the greater part of his field work during the next twenty-two years. After the outbreak of World War I Wheeler received an officer's commission in the Royal Field Artillery and went to the front in 1917 in the rank of major.

During his two years of wartime or occupation service in France, Italy and Germany, Major Wheeler was mentioned in dispatches and was awarded, in 1918, the Military Cross for valor. Demobilized in 1919, he was occupied, under the Historical Monuments Commission, with the excavation of Roman remains in Essex and elsewhere, until the summer of 1920 when he received the D.Litt. degree from the University of London.

In June he was appointed keeper of the department of archaeology in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff and lecturer in archaeology at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, also at Cardiff. He directed excavation at the Roman fort of Segontium, near Carnarvon, from 1921 to 1923. For two years (1924-1926) while serving as director of the National Museum of Wales, Wheeler directed important archaeological investigations at the site of the Roman fort at Brecon. His monographs *Segontium and the Roman Occupation of Wales* and *The Roman Fort Near Brecon* were first-published in 1924 and 1926 in *Y Cymmrodor*, the magazine of a Welsh learned society.

A series of public lectures he had delivered at Cardiff in 1922 started Dr. Wheeler on the book *Prehistoric and Roman Wales* (Clarendon Press, 1925). The author, whose "tinge of . . . self mockery" has been noted in *The Times*, characterized this 300-page volume as "a small scrapbook" offered "with the hope that it may soon be superseded." Twenty-three years later (1948) the British scientific weekly *Nature* was to speak of it as still a "standard work."

Appointed in 1926 to the dual position of keeper and secretary of the London Museum, then located at Lancaster House and dedicated to "the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London," Dr. Wheeler edited the museum's "Treasure House" series of catalogues and handbooks. "In the evening hours" after the museum closed, he wrote *London and the Vikings* (1927) ; *London in Roman Times* (1930) ; *Parliament and the Premiership*, describing Parliamentary relics in the museum (1931) ; and *London and the Saxons* (1935).

To Dr. Wheeler in October 1929 came the honor of delivering the Sir John Rhŷs Memorial Lecture to the British Academy. His paper *Wales and Archaeology* was published in the academy's *Proceedings* for the same year and by the Oxford University Press in 1930. *Verulamium: A Belgic and Two Roman Cities* (1936) is the Wheelers' report on what was probably the couple's most famous dual achievement, the excavations near St. Albans in Hertfordshire between 1930 and 1933, which not only demonstrated the existence of a pre-Roman settlement there "under the initial overlordship of a powerful Belgic king," but also established Wheathampstead as "with no great questioning . . . the scene of Caesar's culminating British victory" (Wheeler, *Archaeology from the Earth*, 1954).

He returned temporarily to Wales in 1926-27 to direct, with Mrs. Wheeler, investigations of the Roman amphitheatre at Caerleon-on-Usk. In 1928-29 they directed other diggings on the Monmouth-Gloucestershire border. The Wheelers' *Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-Roman Site in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* was published in London by Quaritch in 1932.

It was in 1927 that Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler first urged the University of London to set up the present British Institute of Archaeology. Plans for the Institute were approved on July 18, 1934, at which time Dr. Wheeler was named honorary director. A fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he has also held a number of important offices in that organization. In 1934 Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, began excavations at Maiden Castle in Dorset, where, in the next three years, evidence was found of a "first occupation" by settlers in the Neolithic era prior to 2000 B.C. Mrs. Wheeler died in April 1936 before this work was completed. Wheeler's report, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, was not published until 1943.

In 1937 Dr. Wheeler had the threefold distinction of being that year's Dalrymple Lecturer to the University of Glasgow, Lewis Fry Lecturer at the University of Bristol, and Norman Lockyer Lecturer for the British Association, to which he delivered the address published under the title *Origins of Town Life in Britain*. The archaeologist, who was awarded an honorary D.Litt. degree by the University of Bristol in July 1938, conducted investigations of Roman *oppida* in Brittany in 1938 and Normandy in 1939.

During World War II Wheeler served with General Sir Bernard Montgomery's forces from El Alamein to Tunis. Promoted from colonel to brigadier in 1943, Wheeler was assigned to direct air coverage for the Fifth Army's Salerno landings.

He was not, however, on active duty when the war ended; for in January 1944, at the request of the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, he was assigned to the post of director-general of archaeology with the Imperial government of India. In the course of the next three years Wheeler "reorganized the Indian archaeological department along lines recommended by Sir Leonard Woolley" (see *C.B.*, December 1954).

Excavations conducted by Wheeler at Harappa in the Punjab in 1946 "shortened the gap between the end of the Indus Valley civilization . . . near the end of the second millennium B.C." and "the extension of Persian influence . . . during the sixth century, B.C." (*The Times*). Wheeler also headed cultural missions to Iran and Afghanistan before the creation of the dominions of India and Pakistan in 1947 brought an end to his work for the Imperial government. The archaeologist was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.) in 1947 and was the recipient of an honorary D.Litt. degree from the University of Delhi.

He was appointed on April 15, 1948 to his present chair of Archaeology of the Roman Provinces, University of London's Institute of Archaeology. From 1948 to 1950 he was adviser on archaeological matters to the Dominion of Pakistan. He was elected secretary of the British Association in 1949 and in 1950 was awarded the University of London's Petrie Medal. Also in 1950 his *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* was published by Christopher Johnson. In 1951 Wheeler was the Rhind Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh; dur-

WHEELER, SIR MORTIMER—*Continued*

ing 1952 he visited the United States as Norton Lecturer to the Archaeological Institute of America and was awarded the Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal by the University of Pennsylvania.

Created a knight bachelor in June 1952, as one of Queen Elizabeth's first "birthday" honors, the archaeologist received the accolade as Sir Mortimer. *The Indus Civilization* (Cambridge University Press, 1953), an account and estimation of researches conducted during the past thirty years, was designed as a supplementary volume to the *Cambridge History of India,* published in 1928.

Archaeology from the Earth (Clarendon Press) was published in the spring of 1954. The book deals not only with the planning and execution of excavations, but with staff organization, preservation of relics, photography, equipment, and even the writing of archaeological reports.

During 1954 his books, *Rome Beyond the Imperial Frontiers* (Bell) and *The Stanwyck Fortifications, Yorkshire* (Society of Antiquaries), were also published. In his autobiography, *Still Digging: Interleaves from an Antiquary's Notebook* (Michael Joseph, 1955), Sir Mortimer "uncovers his own life like the successive floor-levels of a long-inhabited site." (*The Times Literary Supplement*).

By his marriage to Tessa Verney, Wheeler had one son, Michael Mortimer. He married Margaret Norfolk at Simla in India on October 6, 1945. Sir Mortimer is a member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and of the Athenaeum Club in London.

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WHITCOMB, RICHARD T(RAVIS) Feb. 21, 1921- Aeronautical engineer

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The technical superiority of United States supersonic aircraft over similar Soviet models has been credited in large part to a young government engineer, Richard T. Whitcomb, a staff member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. For his design of the "wasp-waist" or "pinch-waist" plane he was selected by the aviation industry to receive the Collier Trophy for 1954. On September 28, 1956 he was awarded the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics' distinguished service medal.

The "wasp-waist" design is based on the discovery of the "Whitcomb area rule," a revolutionary method of combining the aircraft's wings and body so as to provide a minimum of interference drag in the transonic speed (equivalent to that of sound) range. From the area rule he evolved a design of indenting the fuselage of a plane where the wings are attached, thus increasing the performance of supersonic jets by at least 25 per cent without requiring additional engine power.

Richard Travis Whitcomb was born on February 21, 1921 in Evanston, Illinois. When he was a child his family moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he attended public school. At the age of twelve he began tinkering with plane models. Richard "took over the family basement . . . and emerged, reluctantly, to eat, sleep, and go to school. He concentrated exclusively on airplanes that would fly, not mere mantel decorations. In the process, he developed a method for doubling the power ordinarily obtained from rubber bands used to turn the propellers" (New York *Times,* October 3, 1955). In his teens he won several prizes for airplane designs and an award from the Fisher Body Corporation for an automobile body model.

Matriculating at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1939, he displayed inventive genius and developed, but never perfected, a bomb equipped with a heat-sensitive mechanism capable of directing it to the target. (Later it was revealed that a U.S. research team was conducting secret experiments to determine the feasibility of such a weapon.)

After receiving a B.S. degree "with high distinction" in mechanical engineering in 1943, Whitcomb accepted a position with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, a civilian-staffed government agency, which conducts research at Langley Field, Virginia. During his thirteen-year association with the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Whitcomb has worked primarily on solving the problems of supersonic aircraft. His first design, submitted after he had been working at the laboratory only one year, involved swept-back wings. The Langley laboratory shelved the idea, and it was later developed by engineers of another project.

When an eight-foot transonic wind tunnel was constructed at Langley Field, Whitcomb was named assistant head of the project. The wind tunnel which he helped to convert into a transonic facility, provided him with an opportunity to observe forces exerted upon objects moving at high speeds. Under simulated circumstances Whitcomb analyzed the disappointing performances of aircraft which in theory were designed to fly faster than the speed of sound (760 miles per hour at sea level) but in reality could not penetrate the sound barrier without expending tremendous quantities of power.

The major obstacle to high-speed aircraft was a phenomenon known as "transonic drag," the resistance of air to an oncoming object when it approaches the speed of sound. Unlike a plane flying at low speed which cuts the air gradually, a supersonic jet pushes aside the air violently, thereby creating a mass of shock waves constituting a drag on the plane and impeding its speed.

"One shock wave bunches ahead of the plane where air is pushed aside to make way for the nose. A second builds up as the widen-ing fuselage and wings begin pushing more air out of the way. A third shock wave shoots out near the trailing edge of the wing" (*Life*, November 21, 1955). In effect, the plane was trying to plunge through a circular wall of air sometimes having a diameter twenty times greater than itself.

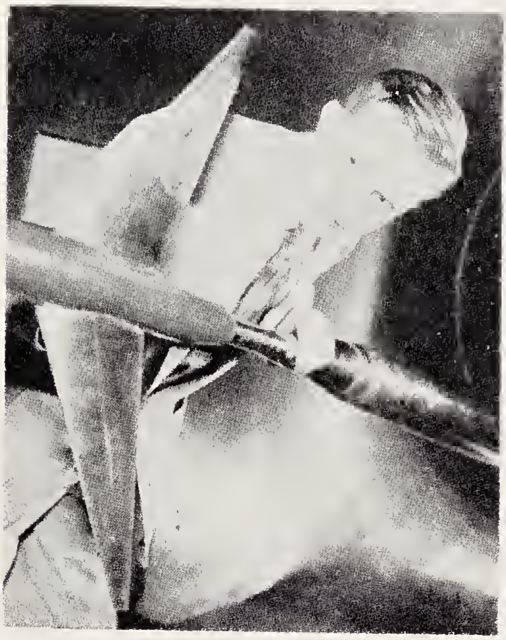
According to the New York *Times* (September 12, 1955), Whitcomb arrived at his solution by studying "the effects of the increased drag at transonic speeds on the wings, bodies, tail surfaces, and other parts of the plane as a whole, rather than separately. [He] imagined a theoretical 'body of revolution' or a streamlined shape resembling a bomb without fins. He compared the shock wave pattern against this ideal shape with that against airplane models. He studied the cross-sectional area of the 'bomb' and the cross-sectional area of the model plane with the wings attached."

From these studies Whitcomb and his co-workers discovered in 1951 the area rule: near the speed of sound the drag-rise of planes "is primarily dependent on the axial distribution of cross-sectional areas normal to the air stream" (*Aviation Week*, September 19, 1955). On the basis of the area rule, Whitcomb established the principle of narrowing the fuselage at the point where the wings are attached to it in order to make room for the air waves. He also tapered and lengthened the nose of the supersonic design. Thus, the shock waves are reduced and those shock waves forming around the wasp-waist model flow inward toward the body of the craft instead of being pushed outward against a solid mass of air.

In discussing Whitcomb's design, Maurice A. Garbell (*Christian Science Monitor*, October 14, 1955) compared the wasp-waist plane to a child who draws in his stomach and tightens his belt buckle in order to wriggle through a small space, for "if the wing occupies a certain cross-sectional area from which it displaces an equivalent mass of air, then it follows that, if a similar area is carved out from the fuselage, the additional air displacement caused by the wing is counteracted and the drag rise near sonic speed is reduced to that produced by the body alone."

After Whitcomb consulted with the manufacturers; the area rule formula was used successfully on two supersonic military jets which had been originally designed with bulging fuselages, the Convair F-102A Delta and the Grumman F11F-1 Tiger (*Aviation Week*, September 12, 1955). It is now also used on the Chance Vought F8U-1 interceptor; F-100 Super Sabrejet, the first fighter bomber to crack the sound barrier in level flight; and in the design of all U.S. jet craft now being developed. U.S. Secretary of Air Donald A. Quarles called the wasp-waist design "the kind of break-through that makes fundamental research so very important." Lieutenant General Donald L. Putt, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Development, stated that it is the "most significant advance in aeronautics since we first penetrated the sound barrier."

Recent displays of the U.S.S.R.'s military aircraft have offered no evidence that the Soviets have discovered or adopted the area rule. "If they have not, Whitcomb's area rule . . . may mean an advantage of a year or two in 'buying time,' the most important aim of all military research" (*Collier's*, December 9, 1955).



National Advisory Committee For Aeronautics

RICHARD T. WHITCOMB

Dick Whitcomb foresees his area rule concept playing a big role in the development of economical passenger air travel at supersonic speeds. Most authorities, according to Richard Witkin (New York *Times*, October 2, 1955), have assumed "that airliners might not exceed sonic speed for decades, if then, because the price paid in engine power needed to drive into the sonic zone would make commercial operations uneconomical at such speeds. But the area rule largely removes the problem."

On December 17, 1955, the fifty-second anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight, the great figures of the aviation world gathered to honor Whitcomb and to award him the 1954 Collier Trophy for his discovery and experimental verification of the area rule. His name was engraved on the trophy, which is on permanent display in the National Air Museum in Washington, D.C., along with the names of Orville Wright, Glenn H. Curtiss, Glenn L. Martin and General H. H. ("Happy") Arnold. Whitcomb also received a replica of the trophy.

"A radical in the laboratory, but a conservative in living," is Dick Whitcomb's description of himself. He spends a great deal of time "just thinking," perhaps about a pet project he has had since boyhood, a plane that can rise vertically, having no wings and an engine without moving parts. Whitcomb believes that if he is successful, "everyone will be able to fly."

Whitcomb himself has never had any desire to learn how to fly, and he has never attempted to earn a pilot's license. He told a New York

WHITCOMB, RICHARD T.—*Continued*

Times (October 3, 1955) writer that even as a boy his interest in aviation was purely mechanical.

In the little spare time that he permits himself, Richard T. Whitcomb tinkers with a device he invented for speeding up automobile engines and occasionally does a bit of sailing. He has blond hair and blue eyes. He is a bachelor.

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WHITE, JOHN R(IGSBY) June 15, 1908-

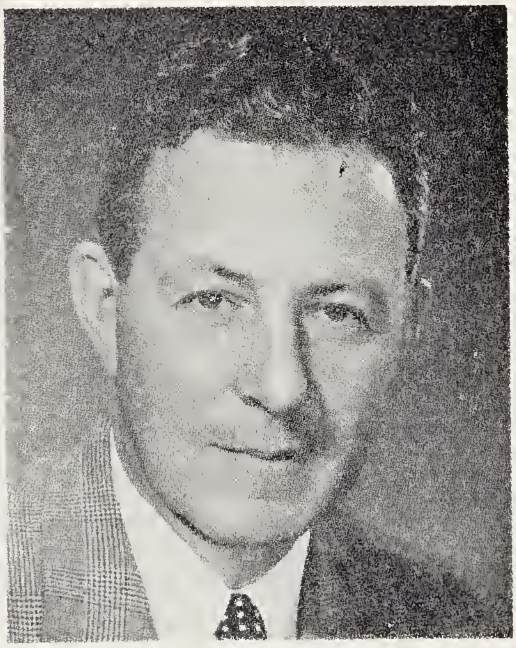
Industrialist; mechanical engineer

Address: b. c/o Imperial Oil, Ltd., 56 Church St., Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; h. 9 Forest Glen Crescent, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

The story of Canada's oil boom is closely associated with John R. White, who was elected president of Imperial Oil, Ltd., in April 1953, after twenty years of service with the company. He was a director and vice-president in 1947 when the discovery of Leduc oil field started Imperial on its way to becoming Canada's biggest oil producer. It is an affiliate of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Canada's largest lubricating oil plant is Imperial's refinery at Sarnia, Ontario. Imperial opened the second largest refinery in the Dominion at Edmonton, Alberta in November 1955. The brightly colored new plant was built at a cost of $13,000,000 and has a capacity of 70,000 gallons a day.

In 1933 when White as a junior draftsman joined Imperial, the oil business in Canada operated on such a small scale that trainees had to gain their experience in other countries. White spent a year in New York as a technical analyst with Standard Oil of New Jersey and nearly seven years in Venezuela with Standard Oil of Venezuela and its successor, Creole Petroleum Corporation. He then returned to Imperial Oil and was given increasing responsibility in executive positions.



Herb Nott & Co.,
Toronto

JOHN R. WHITE

The birthplace of John Rigsby White—London, Ontario—was also the site of Imperial Oil's initial venture in 1900. John was born on June 15, 1908, the son of John Franklin and Alice Maud (Rigsby) White. Young John—usually called Jack—spent his early life in London, where he attended public schools. Later he studied chemistry for two years at the University of Western Ontario in London before entering the University of Toronto. He played good basketball and his prowess in football brought honors and won him a membership in the athletic directorate. He was also a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was graduated in 1931 with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mechanical Engineering.

White found his first job in his home town in 1931, with the London Rolling Mills as assistant superintendent. The firm was a minor steel plant and closed its doors during the depression. Imperial Oil, Ltd., had a refinery at Sarnia, Ontario, where White was hired as an engineer in 1933. He spent the first year as a junior draftsman, and the next three years on engineering and development work, specializing in design studies on oil cracking.

He was sent to New York in 1937 to work for the parent organization—Standard Oil of New Jersey. As a technical analyst, he made special studies in manufacturing coordination and long-range planning. The following year he was transferred to the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela as technical analyst and was trained in all phases of the oil business. He was promoted to assistant to the manager, then manager and later to vice-president, and continued in this post when the company became the Creole Petroleum Corporation of Venezuela. White liked Venezuela, he learned Spanish readily, took an interest in local sports and thoroughly enjoyed the bullfights. Latin American music appealed to him and he developed a professional skill with the *maracas* (*Saturday Night,* April 18, 1953).

Returning to Imperial Oil in 1944, he was made economic coordinator in the Toronto offices. He was elected a director of the company in April 1945 and vice-president in October of the same year. Canada's first major oil discovery in almost thirty years came in February 1947. White and his fellow directors had persisted in keeping drilling crews in the Central Alberta plains even after 133 dry holes had resulted. When the Leduc well was brought in, White was on vacation in Bogotá, Colombia. A cable which announced the "find" was sent to him, and he returned to Canada at once.

The New York *Times* (May 24, 1953) reported that Leduc number one well at "flush production flowed 1,000 barrels a day." Technological improvements, new pipelines and refineries were needed. In 1948 Canada's greatest potential oil field—Redwater—was discovered, and Imperial began its 1,000-mile pipeline which within a few years carried oil from Redwater in northeast Alberta to the refinery in Sarnia. Over $1 billion had to be raised within a period of several years for the work. White's training had made him a valued logistician, able to administer the direction of this vast enterprise.

Invitation to the West, published as a pamphlet for distribution among engineering students, was the substance of an address delivered by White on October 13, 1949 before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Engineering Institute of Canada at Ottawa. It was a resumé of Canada's oil boom since the discovery of Leduc and the development of oil in the Western provinces. He predicted that other industrial enterprises would draw capital westward and urged the students to seek opportunities in Alberta and British Columbia.

A second giant pipeline was underway between east and west Canada and the reconstruction of a refinery in British Columbia was begun by September 1950 when White became executive vice-president of Imperial. Construction of these projects was nearing completion on April 24, 1953, when he was elected president. He succeeded George L. Stewart, who became chairman of the board of directors.

The key speech at the opening ceremony of Ioco, British Columbia's reconstructed refinery, on September 16, 1953 was made by White. According to Imperial Oil *Review* (November 1953), reconstruction had cost $13,500,000 and had doubled the refinery's capacity. White pointed out that the massive "cat cracker" of the refinery was the symbol of a great additional source of power—the "cat cracker," producer of high octane gasoline, insured a "dependable and economic supply of petroleum to energize the expanding economy of British Columbia."

At the Sarnia refinery, White introduced a process that involved hydrogen and a catalyst in the refining of petroleum products. The same process and several newly developed processes are used at the Edmonton plant, which was opened on November 2, 1955 and which makes forty-one types of lubricating oil.

For the first nine months of 1954 Imperial reported net earnings of $41,234,775, with a total income of $452,442,193. White attributed the gain over figures of the previous year to an 8 per cent increase in crude oil production in western Canada "made possible by the company's large investments in recent years in pipelines, refinery equipment and marketing outlets" (New York *Times*, October 23, 1954).

White is a member of the advisory board of the School of Administration of the University of Western Ontario. He is also a member of the York, National, Albany, Granite, Rosedale Golf, Badminton and Racquet clubs in Toronto; the Rideau of Ottawa and London Hunt in London, Ontario. In Montreal, he belongs to the Mount Royal; in Quebec, to the Seigniory; and in New York, to the Canadian Club. He was awarded the Engineering Alumni Medal by the University of Toronto in 1951.

John Rigsby White married Anne Macgregor on June 11, 1932. They have three children, Anne Elizabeth, Catharine and John. The family home is on the northern edge of Toronto, within the city limits. White's church affiliation is with the Anglican. He has gray eyes and curly brown hair, is six feet two inches tall and weighs 200 pounds. Interested in sports, he shoots on the skeet and trap ranges of Ontario and plays golf. He is also said to play an excellent game of bridge.

From coast to coast in Canada White has become familiar to businessmen for his talks on the expansion of the oil industry before Chambers of Commerce, businessmen's clubs and college groups. John Wilcock (*Saturday Night*) described him as a "forthright" speaker who has a flair for matching his subject to his audience.

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WILLIAMS, WYTHE Sept. 18, 1881-July 13, 1956 Author; former newspaper correspondent; radio broadcaster; London correspondent for N.Y. *World* (1910-12); covered World War I and League of Nations for N.Y. *Times;* noted for "scoops;" chief correspondent of the *Times* Berlin bureau (1929); chief correspondent (1931) for Hearst newspapers in London; editor Greenwich (Connecticut) *Time* (1937-40); news commentator, Mutual Broadcasting System (1940-41); author *Riddle of the Reich* (1941) with Albert Parry; *The Tiger of France* (1949); president Overseas Press Club (1944-45). See *Current Biography* (Oct.) 1943.

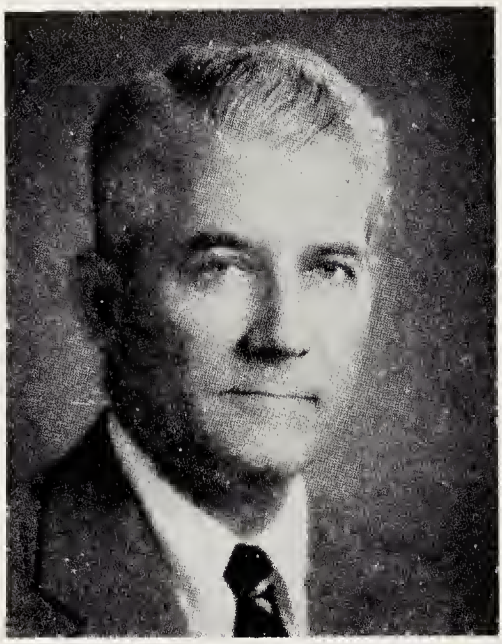
Obituary

N Y Times p14 Jl 14 '56

WILSON, LOGAN Mar. 6, 1907- University president; sociologist
Address: University of Texas, Austin 12, Tex.

The University of Texas system, with its extensive facilities in several cities of the state, has had as its president since 1954 Logan Wilson, a noted sociologist, author of *The Academic Man* (1942), and one of the South's foremost educators. During the preceding year he had been president of the state's main university in Austin, having come to that post after a career of almost twenty-five years as a teacher and administrator in a number of Southern universities. One of the tasks of his present office is to help carry out the resolution of the board of regents to abolish segregation in the state's largest university.

Logan Wilson was born in Huntsville, Texas on March 6, 1907, the son of Samuel Calhoun and Sammie (Logan) Wilson. He attended



Walter Barnes Studio

LOGAN WILSON

Sam Houston State Teachers College in Huntsville for three years and upon receiving the B.A. degree in 1926, he entered the University of Texas and was granted the M.A. degree the following year.

In 1931 he again enrolled at the University of Texas for another year of graduate study. Before this he had worked as a reporter for the Houston *Press*, in 1927, and as assistant professor of English at East Texas State Teachers College in Commerce, from 1928 to 1930. He also filled the latter position from 1932 to 1936, while taking courses during part of the time (1933-34) at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

He went to New England in 1936 as research associate of the Massachusetts Community Project and in the following year became a tutor in sociology at Harvard University while studying for the M.A. degree from Harvard, conferred in 1938, and for the Ph.D. degree, conferred in 1939. Subsequently he held a series of teaching and administrative assignments in leading Southern universities: associate professor of sociology, University of Maryland in College Park (1939-41); professor and head of the sociology department, Tulane University in New Orleans (1941-43); and professor and head of the sociology department, University of Kentucky in Lexington (1943-44).

He returned to Tulane University in 1944 as dean of Newcomb College, and after seven years in that office he served from 1951 to 1953 as vice-president and provost of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1953 he accepted the appointment of president of the main University of Texas and the following year was made president of the University of Texas system.

Since it first offered instruction in 1883, the University of Texas has conferred more than 70,000 degrees and has become the state's largest university, with an enrollment of over 17,000 men and women students and a total campus acreage of 1,597. Its facilities are valued at nearly $72,000,000. Besides its twelve schools or colleges in Austin—including those in arts and sciences, engineering, business administration, journalism, and law—the university maintains a school of medicine and a school of nursing in Galveston, a dental school and postgraduate school of medicine in Houston, and the Southwestern Medical School in Dallas.

In accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954, the Texas board of regents announced in July 1955 that it would abolish segregation in the graduate school of the University of Texas in the fall of 1955 and in undergraduate courses of the main university in the fall of 1956. The university's new policy of "selective admission" would be based on merit and would be applied equally to all applicants.

Wilson's *The Academic Man; A Study in the Sociology of a Profession* was published in 1942 by the Oxford University Press. As he explained in the introduction, the book was intended to fill the need in sociological literature for a description and analysis of behavior patterns of the professor in present-day American universities. "Only through the retrospect of actual life experience," he pointed out, "or by reference to widely scattered sources can one obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the occupational culture of the academic man, together with a candid delineation of the satisfactions and dissatisfactions of a university career."

After noting that *The Academic Man* "raises many interesting and important questions," M. M. Willey in his review for *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (September 1942) expressed his opinion that Wilson had not given sufficient attention to a "detailed outlining of the interplay of the various factors that operate within the cultural setting." Among the critics praising the study was C. W. Mills (*American Sociological Review*, June 1942), who commented, "This book will, of course, be a regular among the literature assigned to progressive sociology classes. I hope it will not *merely* be so used, that its level of attention and its topic will be a factor in the selection of future research."

Sociological Analysis; An Introductory Text and Case Book (Harcourt, 1949) was written by Wilson in collaboration with William Lester Kolb and was prepared under the editorship of Robert K. Merton. It made use of seventy-nine selections from sociological readings as "cases in point" with reference to basic concerns of sociology. "The selections represent a wide variety of sociological and anthropological thought and all the leading methods of sociological research," W. W. Ehrmann stated in *American Sociological Review* (October 1949). ". . . Because of its extensive and intensive scope, *Sociological Analysis*, as the authors themselves realize, will require more careful study by the undergraduate than an orthodox text. This putative liability should be more than offset by the stimulating nature of the materials included."

Some of the numerous journals in which articles and reviews by Wilson have been published are *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Social Forces, Library Quarterly, Frontiers of Democracy, Journal of American Folklore, Saturday Review of Literature,* and *American Journal of Psychology.* He was a member of the editorial board of the *Journal of Legal and Political Sociology* from 1941 to 1947. He contributed the chapter "Sociology of Groups" to *Twentieth Century Sociology,* edited by G. D. Gurvitch and W. E. Moore (Philosophical Library, 1945).

A recent address of Wilson, "Academic Administration: Abuses and Uses," delivered at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, appeared in the *Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors* (winter, 1955). "Collegiate administration," he said, "is essentially a teamwork function. The central task, accordingly, is to foster the kind of social organization best suited to the conservation, diffusion, and advancement of learning." Its most important objective is "maintaining and constantly increasing the strength of the faculty." Another address "Will There be Too Many College Graduates?" was reprinted in *School and Society* (April 2, 1955).

During Wilson's term (1953-54) as president of the Council of Southern Universities, the general education board of the Ford Foundation granted $2,500,000 for a program to be administered by the council. The aim of the project, announced in November 1954, is to improve the faculties in Southern universities and colleges by providing scholarships and fellowships. Wilson was a committee member of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic in 1953-54 and since 1955 has been on the foundation's college grants advisory committee.

For many years he has taken a prominent part in the work of the American Sociological Society, as chairman of the theory section (1943-44), member of the nominating committee (1949-50), member of the committee to revise graduate record examination (1949-50), and member of the council (1951-52). He was chairman of the committee of research and creative activity of the Southern University Conference (1948-50) and wrote the committee's report on the range, level, and reputation of graduate work in the conference (*Southern University Conference Proceedings,* 1950).

The numerous other offices that he has held include member of the U.S. Regional Loyalty Board (1949-51), member of the National Commission on Accrediting (1954-55), member of the Southern Regional Education Board (1952-53 and since 1954), and trustee of the Southwest Research Institute (since 1954).

Wilson's Greek-letter societies are Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, Sigma Tau Delta, Alpha Kappa Delta, and Alpha Tau Omega. He belongs also to the Harvard Club (in Austin), Town and Gown, University Club, Headliners Club, Newcomen Society, and the Philosophical Society of Texas.

He married Myra Marshall on December 27, 1932 and they have two children, Marshall (born in 1941), and Reed Calhoun (born in 1943). Wilson's church is the Methodist.

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WOLL, MATTHEW Jan 25, 1880-June 1, 1956 Labor leader; vice-president, A.F.L.-C.I.O.; first vice-president, International Photo-engravers' Union of North America; ardent anti-Communist; president, Union Labor Life Insurance Company; was president, International Photo-engravers' Union of North America (1906-29); served on War Labor Board in World War I and National War Labor Board in World War II; was chairman, Free Trade Union Committee, an A.F.L: affiliate helping anti-Communist union forces abroad. *See Current Biography* (Jan.) 1943.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 Je 2 '56

WRIGHT, FIELDING L(EWIS) May 16, 1895-May 4, 1956 Former Governor of Mississippi; served in state Legislature (1928-40); practiced law at Vicksburg until 1943 when he was elected lieutenant governor; became Governor on death of Thomas Bailey; Vice-Presidential candidate on States Rights' Democrats ticket in 1948 when "Dixiecrats" opposed President Harry Truman because of his civil rights program; elected Governor in 1947 for a four-year term. See *Current Biography* (Sept.) 1948.

Obituary

N Y Times p19 My 5 '56

WRIGHT, HELEN Dec. 20, 1914- Astronomer; author

Address: b. c/o Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11; h. 600 Westgate St., Pasadena 3, Calif.

Few women are so well equipped to interpret the astral world to the reading public as Helen Wright, whose main interest since childhood has been the study of the moon and the stars. As an astronomer, she has been associated with many eminent authorities in the field. Her book *Sweeper in the Sky, The First Woman Astronomer in America* was a biography of Maria Mitchell. *Palomar, The World's Largest Telescope* traced the invention of the first telescope by Galileo to the 200-inch Hale telescope, and she has been selected to write the official biography of the late George Ellery Hale, creator of the world's largest telescope. With Harlow Shapley and Samuel Rapport, Miss Wright edited *A Treasury of Science*

Lloyd

HELEN WRIGHT

and has worked with them on other scientific books.

Helen Wright was born in Washington, D.C., on December 20, 1914, the only daughter of Frederick Eugene and Kathleen Ethel (Finley) Wright. Her father was a well-known petrologist and for many years a consultant to the National Parks. His contributions to the field of crystal optics and to the manufacture of optical glass were notable. He was also known for his studies of the moon. Miss Wright's ancestors came from England to settle in Connecticut in 1635 and later moved to Michigan, where her grandfather became the state geologist. Her mother was born in England, of parents from Northern Ireland. The family moved to Montreal when Kathleen Finley was quite young. She was graduated from McGill University, where she received the Governor General's medal for highest honors in history and languages. Helen has three brothers, who are all engaged in scientific work.

Helen Wright's parents owned a home in Washington, D.C., and an island among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River, where the family spent their summers. The children fished, camped, sailed, played tennis and practiced marksmanship and were taught to use their hands on construction projects. They were equally busy in Washington. Helen and her brothers built individual radio receivers. Their father arranged a special project for them which showed on a screen the growth of crystals to emphasize his theory that "we see what we are trained to see."

Helen attended the Madeira School in Washington, the Mont Choisi in Lausanne, Switzerland, and later the Bennett School in Millbrook, New York. She spent two years at Bennett Junior College at Millbrook, worked on the college magazine as business manager and on the editorial board, and was graduated in 1934. Her father's studies of the surface features of the moon, their nature and origin and his interpretation of the astronomical sciences were strong factors in her decision to major in astronomy at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York. She worked as student assistant in the astronomy department at Vassar and won the Lucy Kellogg English Prize in astronomy and physics. After receiving her A.B. degree in 1937, she proceeded to graduate work and for two years was an assistant in the astronomy department, in laboratory work and instruction. The thesis for her M.A. degree, conferred in 1939, was "A Preliminary Investigation of the Topography of the Moon."

Miss Wright's ambition to write a biography of Maria Mitchell grew, during her college years, from a deep admiration of the woman who had been the director of the Vassar College Observatory at the time of its founding in 1865, and Vassar's first professor in astronomy. Research took Miss Wright to Nantucket, Massachusetts, where the pioneer astronomer had spent her early years and where Miss Wright talked with the Mitchell family and became associated with the Maria Mitchell Observatory.

She visited other New England observatories and in Cambridge, Massachusetts consulted Dr. Harlow Shapley (see *C.B.*, December 1952), director of the Harvard College Observatory, a contact which led to collaboration with Professor Shapley and Samuel Rapport in editing a collection of expository essays titled *A Treasury of Science* (Harper, 1943). An enlarged edition of the book was published in 1946 with a complete section on atomic fission, and a third edition was issued in 1954 with other new material added.

During most of World War II Miss Wright lived in Washington, D.C. and in 1942 and 1943 was junior astronomer at the U.S. Naval Observatory. Her continued research on the Mitchell biography brought her into contact with many eminent astronomers in Washington, and she made an intensive study of the history of science in America during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. After the war she visited Europe and many of the conservatories and cathedrals where Miss Mitchell had been in 1857. She also explored the Colorado country—the wild West—where in 1878 Maria Mitchell had led a group of students to view an eclipse of the sun.

Miss Wright again collaborated with Harlow Shapley and Samuel Rapport in editing *Readings in the Physical Sciences* (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1948). She was living in California then, and the final draft of the Mitchell story, *Sweeper in the Sky* (Macmillan), was finished in 1948. A. F. Wolfe (*Saturday Review of Literature,* March 5, 1949) wrote: "Miss Wright has treated her subject with competence and devotion . . . made us proud of Maria Mitchell, less as the intrepid trail blazer . . . than as a far-seeing humanitarian, who, in giving America's pioneer college women a new vision of the universe, urged them . . .

to apply the beauty of that vision to the business of daily living." The San Francisco *Chronicle* (March 27, 1949) praised the "proportion, variety and brightness" in the way Miss Wright had "re-created Maria Mitchell."

One of the observatories with which Miss Wright has been associated is the Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, California, where she concentrated on the history of telescopes. Her research for *Palomar* (Macmillan, 1952) went back to the invention of the first telescope by the Italian astronomer Galileo in the early seventeenth century and ended with the Hale telescope through which man can penetrate 1,000 million light years into the sky, and which took over twenty years to construct at Mount Palomar, California. J. N. Leonard (New York *Times,* March 16, 1952) called the book "pleasantly non-technical" with an "odd and rather appealing quality." It was illustrated with photographs and drawings by Milford Zornes.

With Samuel Rapport, Miss Wright edited *Great Adventures in Medicine* (Dial Press, 1952). She is currently engaged in research on the life and work of George Ellery Hale, who was responsible for the Palomar Observatory telescope.

Helen Wright was married in 1946 to John Franklin Hawkins, an artist. She continued to use her maiden name professionally. The marriage was terminated by divorce. She is a member of the American Astronomical Society and the History of Science Society and at one time was secretary of the Vassar Club of Washington, D.C. Her church affiliation is Presbyterian, and her political party, the Democratic. Walking and swimming are among her favorite recreations. Her preferred reading subjects are biography, history and science, and she takes much interest in art, particularly sculpture. She once taught an art class for children at the YWCA in Washington, D.C. and she is a trustee of the South Pasadena Art Center school.

Miss Wright is five feet ten inches tall, weighs 125 pounds and has brown hair and hazel eyes. She has been described as an enthusiastic worker with many "bubbling ideas."

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YAFI, ABDULLAH EL- 1901- Premier of Lebanon; lawyer; politician

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In nine different Cabinets of the Republic of Lebanon Abdullah El-Yafi has served his country as Premier. He was appointed for the ninth time on March 17, 1956 by President Camille Chamoun. Yafi succeeded Rashid Karamé, who resigned two days earlier because of alleged failure to increase subsidies for private schools. In forming a new Cabinet, Yafi chose ministers with a more nationalist viewpoint than that held by those in the outgoing Cabinet. In June 1956 he resigned but Chamoun persuaded him to return and form a new Cabinet.

Yafi, a lawyer, was first elected to public office in 1938 as deputy from the city of Beirut. He has been re-elected continuously since then as a member of Parliament and has held posts in many Cabinets. His first appointment as Premier was in 1938. In March 1945 he was a delegate to the founding conference of the Arab League in Egypt. Later in the year he was a member of the Lebanese delegation at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, and in 1947-48 headed the delegation from Lebanon to the U.N. General Assembly's Second Session in New York.

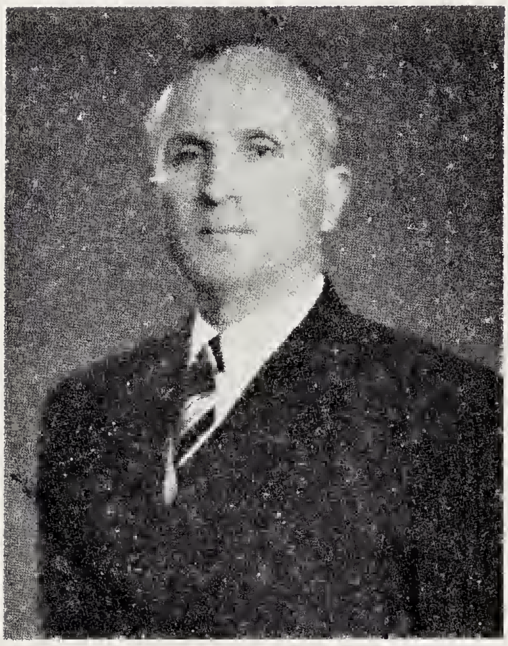
Lebanon has a coastline of 120 miles along the Mediterranean and a mixed population of 1,285,000. The country was part of the Ottoman Empire until the Emir Faisal (later King of Iraq) and Lawrence of Arabia took Lebanon with Syria in 1918. When the British withdrew, the Supreme Council of Allied Powers granted a mandate to France (ratified in 1922). Hostilities between France and Lebanon and Syria were prevalent until 1941 when Lebanon and Syria were declared independent republics.

Abdullah Aref El-Yafi was born in Beirut, Lebanon in 1901, one of three sons of Aref and Jamila El-Yafi. Abdullah was educated in private schools and later entered the Jesuit College of St. Joseph's University in Beirut, and was graduated in 1922 with a Bachelor's degree in political science. The following term he was sent to France to the University of Paris, where he received his doctorate in law in 1926, and was admitted to the bar in Beirut the same year.

For twelve years Yafi devoted his time to private practice in law and to writing political articles for Lebanese and Syrian newspapers. His opinions attracted attention and in 1938 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the city of Beirut. He was immediately appointed Premier, but served only until January 20, 1939 when the regional government under French mandate dissolved the Cabinet.

During the early 1940's Yafi became interested in Arab unity, in 1944 attended the preparatory conference for founding the league of Arab states, and returned to Egypt in March 1945 for the founding conference of the Arab League. In June of the same year Yafi made his first visit to the United States as a member of the Lebanese delegation to the International Organization Conference in San Francisco. Two years later he was appointed chief Lebanese delegate to the U.N. Second Session of the General Assembly. In 1948 and 1950 he took part in the International Parliamentary Conferences.

Early in 1947 Yafi served as Minister of Justice and Finance, and in 1950 he was Minister of Agriculture. During these periods he made a study of land reforms and drew up plans to stamp out the growth and sale of marijuana. He accepted the Premiership on June 7, 1951 to effect these plans. After his first six weeks in office, he announced that in the two and a half weeks since the campaign was launched, half of the marijuana plantations had been destroyed. The New York *Times* (July 20, 1951) said that



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ABDULLAH EL-YAFI

the annual income from marijuana—in a good year—might have equalled all the rest of the country's agricultural income. A United States Point IV (Technical Cooperation Administration) agricultural mission, together with a French companion mission were scheduled to arrive later in the summer to help solve the deficit. It was pointed out that the product had been primarily exported to Egypt, whereas there had been no sales to the United States. Yafi promised the farmers that the Lebanese government would also aid them in planting other crops in the former marijuana area which would provide them with a legal income.

He resigned as Premier on February 9, 1952, after his government had completed a widely acclaimed economic agreement with Syria. The New York *Times* reported that no explanation was given. It was later revealed that Yafi's activities in land reforms had resulted in the "forced" resignation of President Bechara El-Khoury early in September 1952. Camille Chamoun was elected President on September 23, 1952, and he immediately named Yafi as Premier, but the latter was unable to form the Cabinet he wanted and resigned within a few days.

The Lebanese Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, headed by Deputy Yafi, met with U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Harold E. Stassen, then Director of Mutual Security, and the American Ambassador to Lebanon, Harold B. Minor. The Dulles party visited Beirut on a twenty-day tour of the Middle East and India. The New York *Herald Tribune* (May 18, 1953) reported that the Lebanese committee complained of "alleged American lack of sympathy for Arab nationalism." In a "seven-point solution" of the Arab-Israeli problem, it was asked that the United States "influence Israel to halt the enforced and artificial immigration of the Jews into Palestine." After the meeting the committee members expressed delight over Dulles' "frankness and sympathetic attitude."

A new election law was passed early in 1953 which reduced the number of deputies in Parliament from seventy-seven to forty-four. The seats were distributed on a religious majority basis: Maronites (Christians)—thirteen, Sunni Moslems—nine, Shia Moslems—eight, Greek Orthodox—five, Druzes—three, Greek Catholics—three, Armenian Orthodox—two and minorities—one. Accordingly, the President must be a Christian and the Premier a Moslem. The law became effective in July 1953, and Yafi was again appointed Premier. He also headed the Ministry of Interior, Defense and Information, and was faced with widespread grumbling by the public over the government's inability to spend the 1952 U.S. Point IV appropriation of $3,100,000 allocated for specific purposes. Only $580,000 was actually spent in 1952. The New York *Times* (February 3, 1954) noted that it was estimated that it would take three years to spend the amount appropriated for a single year. Political instability was said to be a big factor, and the "squabbles" that followed each government up-set had delayed the approval of projects. The most common accusations were that Point IV projects "had been used to benefit Israel" and that Point IV personnel were "spying for Israel" (New York *Times,* February 3, 1954).

When Yafi's government received a majority of only two confidence votes on February 23, 1954, he resigned. Two days later President Chamoun reappointed him and on February 27 Yafi resigned after twenty-four hours in office because of disagreement among the Cabinet members about which posts they should fill. A second reappointment followed and in August 1954 Yafi visited Baghdad and conferred with Iraq's Premier Nuri as-Said on methods of strengthening the Arab defense pact.

On September 8, 1954 Yafi again resigned as Premier and was reappointed on September 10. Toward the end of 1954 he resigned again, and this time remained out of office until March 17, 1956. In resuming the Premiership on this date, Yafi retained the Ministry of Interior for himself.

A firm believer in broadening the rights of Moslem women, Yafi wrote a book entitled *Rights of Women in Islam.* It was published in Beirut in the spring of 1952. The new election law which became effective in July 1953 gave the franchise to women and made voting compulsory for all adult Lebanese citizens. Yafi also contributed articles on the subject to the press in Lebanon and other Middle East countries, including Jordan, Egypt and Iraq.

Abdullah Aref El-Yafi was married in 1937 to Hind El-Aza. They have three daughters, Ghada, Nahila and Chiyath and two sons, Aref and Wathiq. The Premier is six feet two inches tall and weighs 176 pounds. He has brown hair and brown eyes. His favorite sport is hunting.

The official language in Lebanon is Arabic, but English and French are widely understood and Yafi speaks all three. Politically, he has described himself as nonpartisan, although prior to the enactment of the 1952 election law, he headed the Parliamentary Union party. His religion is of the Sunni Sect of Moslems. He takes a keen interest in international affairs, but his chief concern is Arab nationalism. He was awarded the Ummayad medal from the Syrian government in 1952 for establishing an economic agreement between the two countries.

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YOSHIMURA, JUNZO Sept. 7, 1908-
Architect

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Over 200,000 visitors to the Museum of Modern Art in New York City inspected the Japanese Exhibition House, which was on display in the museum's garden during the summers of 1954 and 1955. This authentic reproduction of a sixteenth-seventeenth century house was designed by Junzo Yoshimura, a leading young Japanese architect who came to New York to supervise the assembly of the house and to help design its garden. He is now at work designing a "Motel on the Mountain," which overlooks the Thruway near Suffern, New York.

A graduate of the Tokyo Fine Arts School, he later served in the Tokyo and New York architectural offices of Antonin Raymond. He opened his own office in Tokyo in 1941 and has taught at the Tokyo University of Fine Arts since 1944.

Junzo Yoshimura was born in Japan on September 7, 1908. He entered the department of architecture of the Tokyo Fine Arts School in 1926 and studied there until 1931. He then joined the staff of Antonin Raymond, an architect who had been an assistant to Frank Lloyd Wright in his work on the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Raymond remained in Japan and opened his own architectural office there in 1921. On Raymond's staff Yoshimura received a thorough training in all aspects of building itself. "I took into my office new men who had a certain knowledge and respect for the old traditions," said Raymond. According to Arthur Drexler (*The Architecture of Japan*), Raymond's work "has often pioneered technical and esthetic solutions of great value to Japanese architects."

Yoshimura remained in Raymond's Tokyo office until the late 1930's when Raymond returned to the United States. In 1940 the young Japanese architect came to America and entered Raymond's New York office as an associate architect. During his two-year stay in this country Yoshimura executed several residences and other buildings and the Tea House for the Japan Institute in New York City (1940).

JUNZO YOSHIMURA

This tea house was a replica of a type that originated in Japan in the sixteenth century. Its plan was arranged around eight of the mats, which form the traditional module in Japanese domestic architecture. The house was of mortise joint construction, no nails being used in the frame; the wood was Japanese cedar and the harder Japanese pine. Walls were of native Japanese earth, reinforced by a reed lattic which was exposed in the wall adjoining the alcove reserved for the display of flower arrangements and paintings. Sliding screens at the front could be placed in a variety of positions; the screens, as well as the windows, were covered with a translucent mulberry paper.

In 1941 Yoshimura returned to Japan and opened his own architectural office in Tokyo. Three years later he was appointed assistant professor at the Tokyo University of Fine Arts, a position he still holds. He is a registered first class architect. Among his major works in Japan are four public buildings: the Sakura Sanatorium (1945), the factory of the Meiwa Spinning Company, Ltd. (1951), the International House in Tokyo (1953), and the Laboratory for FESCO (1953).

One of Yoshimura's most recent structures was the Aritomi residence in Tokyo (1953). The walls of this house are screens of glass which slide into storage closets, thus enabling the house to be completely opened in a few minutes. These closets are an adaptation of the traditional *amado* (sliding doors of wood) in which *shoji* (sliding panels made of rice paper and light wood strips) were stored. Also traditional in origin are the columns which support the flat roof and are fashioned of cryptomeria with only the top bark removed.

When the Museum of Modern Art decided to present its third "House in the Garden," a Japanese building was chosen "because of the unique relevance to modern Western architec-

YOSHIMURA, JUNZO—*Continued*

ture of traditional Japanese design." The characteristics which give Japanese architecture this relevance are post-and-lintel skeleton-frame construction; the flexible open plan; the close relation of indoor and outdoor areas; and the decorative use of structural elements. The museum's exhibition house was selected to illustrate some of the characteristics of building considered by the Japanese to be masterpieces, and considered by Western architects to be of continuing relevance to contemporary building. The kind of building that seemed to fulfill the requirements most satisfactorily was the residential complex of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, developed for the aristocracy and particularly for the military retainers called *sumurai.*

In 1953 Arthur Drexler, the curator of the museum's architecture department, spent two months in Japan making preliminary arrangements for the project. Yoshimura was chosen to design the house, which was erected in Nagoya that same year. The wood used for the main building was *hinoki*, a species of Japanese cypress; layers of *hinoki* bark also served as shingles for the roof. According to Yoshimura, Nagoya was selected as the first site because the best Japanese cypress grows there, and because the best Japanese carpenters and plasterers live there. The entire building was then taken down and shipped in 636 crates to New York late in January 1954. Among the items included were prefabricated panels of bark shingles, lanterns, fences, furnishings, and kitchen utensils, as well as stones of all sizes and coarse white sand for the garden. The house was presented by the America-Japan Society, of Tokyo, on behalf of the people of Japan, and sponsored by the museum in association with private citizens of the two countries.

Beginning in March 1954, the house was reassembled in the museum's outdoor exhibition area under the supervision of Yoshimura, with the assistance of four craftsmen trained for this project in Japan by Heizaemon Ito, who was chief carpenter. A dozen or so American and Japanese-American carpenters, plasterers, and laborers were also called in to help. On April 22 the workmen were led by a Buddhist priest in the traditional celebration of the raising of the ridge pole, which crowns the high point of the building. This ceremony marked the successful completion of heavy construction work. Since construction was running somewhat behind schedule, Yoshimura's wife, Takiko, helped out by putting translucent paper panes on the window frames. The house was formally opened to the public on June 20.

Except for the roof beams, every part of the structural framing of the Japanese Exhibition House was exposed. Walls were sliding screens of paper or wood, with only an occasional thin wall of plaster. The main building was divided into two large rooms, in one of which were the *shoin* (desk) and *tokonoma* (alcove for the display of works of art). Landscape paintings in black ink by Kaii Higashiyama decorated the sliding panels. Since the Japanese, when not using such equipment as bedding, boxes, low tables, and chests of drawers, remove and store them in cubboards, the interiors of these rooms were empty of furniture, save for cushions placed directly on the floor. Both rooms opened on a broad, sheltered veranda overlooking the garden. Adjoining the main building at the rear were a complete tea house with walls of ochre-colored Kyoto earth, a bathroom with a sunken wooden tub, and a fully equipped kitchen with a stove made of earth and waxed plaster.

The gardens surrounding the house were designed by Yoshimura and Tansai Sano. Executed in the *sansui* style, the main garden represented a Buddhist image of paradise with heaven symbolized by a mountain in water. The composition was based on stone formations in water, and cryptomeria, laurel, pine, moss, and white sand. Most of the stones were handpicked in Japan by Yoshimura for their sculptural qualities, but a hundred extra stones were brought down from Connecticut. ("Stones are the ultimate objects of art," the architect has been quoted as saying.) Yoshimura found pine trees of the right shape and size growing in New Jersey between a highway and a railroad track. A waterfall was included in the garden mostly for the sake of the sound, which is considered an important element in Japanese landscape design.

Visitors to the Japanese Exhibition House were required to remove their shoes and were provided with paper slippers to safeguard the fragile rice-straw mats. The house was inspected early in November by Premier Shigeru Yoshida. In the winter months, the house was closed to the public, and it was scrubbed, waxed, and polished. New mats were placed on the floors and the garden was replanted before the house was opened again in 1955. During the two summers the house was seen by more than 200,000 visitors.

When the Japanse Exhibition House was first opened, Yoshimura told a *New Yorker* interviewer: "What we have learned most from this experience is speed. In Japan, a house like this will stand five hundred years, so what difference does it make if it requires a few extra months to build? In America, a house is not built to endure, so every day spent in building it becomes important." He named the house Pine Breeze Pavilion. "As it is finished, I grow attached to it. When I enter this garden, a gentleness comes over me. I seem to feel a breeze. The house and garden are so in sympathy with nature. Even that huge building to the west might be a mountain, and therefore properly a part of our garden."

The Motel on the Mountain which Yoshimura and Harwell Hamilton Harris are designing for a group of businessmen headed by Robert L. Schwartz is located some 300 feet above the New York Thruway. It will have forty-six bedrooms and a restaurant accommodating 250. Yoshimura was quoted in the *New Yorker* (March 3, 1956): "I am very glad of this chance to design in America. Motels and superhighways are among the best American things. Those cloverleaves down there I call the true American beauty. Headlights crisscrossing over them at night turn the valley into fairyland. My designs are to make people feel good—if possible to make them happy. I am not for hard designs but soft. Not the stern lines of machines but the gentle lines of nature."

Yoshimura is married and has a home in Tokyo.

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New Yorker 32:23 Mr 3 '56

YOUSKEVITCH, IGOR (yōōs'kē-vyĭch) Mar. 13, 1912- Ballet dancer

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An athlete who made ballet his profession and who has been hailed as the greatest male dancer of our time, Igor Youskevitch, was born in Russia, reared in Yugoslavia, and served for two years in the U.S. Navy. He has a long record of almost continuous appearances before the public in Europe, Australia, North and South America.

Noted for his technical virtuosity, classic style, and remarkable flying leaps, Youskevitch is renowned for his interpretation of the role of Albrecht in the century-old ballet, *Giselle.* Also outstanding in his repertoire are the *Black Swan pas de deux* and *Theme and Variations.* Youskevitch has partnered many of the great among contemporary ballerinas, including Alicia Alonso, Alexandra Danilova, Maria Tallchief, Alicia Markova, and Nora Kaye. He was associated with the Ballet Theatre from September 1946 to May 1955. He is now premier danseur and artistic adviser of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, with which company he made his New York debut in 1938. The Ballet Russe toured the United States in the 1955-56 season, giving concerts in ninety-five cities.

Born on March 13, 1912 in Pyriatin, a suburb of Kiev, Russia, Igor Youskevitch is the son of Evan Youskevitch, a judge, and Sophie Youskevitch. In the troubled days of 1918, his father moved from Russia with his wife and two sons and settled in Yugoslavia. Igor attended school in Belgrade and graduated from the Russian-Serbian High School in 1930.

In competitions in Sokol, the Pan-Slavic athletic organization, the young man speedily became known for his strength and dexterity, winning many contests. In 1930 Igor was the winner of an all-around championship at a games festival held in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

He had entered the Belgrade Royal University, where he was studying chemical engineering, and was in his second year when Xenia Grunt, a Yugoslav ballerina, saw the young athlete in Belgrade and urged him to become a dancer. Youskevitch readily accepted the suggestion. After some rehearsals, he became her partner in an acrobatic dance, and, joining her small company in 1932, went to Paris where their show quickly closed.

But Youskevitch, who was now dedicated to a ballet career, remained in Paris. Without resources, he took what jobs he could while studying ballet intensively. He became the pupil of Madame Olga Preobrajenska, a one-time star of the Moscow Imperial Ballet and a renowned teacher, and studied with her for two years.

Maurice Seymour

IGOR YOUSKEVITCH

His first appearance as a professional ballet dancer was somewhat obscure, for he was a member of the *corps de ballet* in the incidental ballets of the Russian Opera Company, managed by Zeratelli, which usually had a five-or-six-week season in Paris. In 1934 he joined Les Ballets de Paris and remained with the organization for about a year. Youskevitch became a member of the company of Leon Woicikowski in 1935 and performed with the group for about two and a half years. During this time they toured Europe and Australia.

Joining the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in 1938, Youskevitch attained the rank of premier danseur and for the first time made his appearance in the United States in an engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. He remained with the company, establishing himself securely with both the public and the critics until, in January 1944, his dance career was interrupted by his induction into the U.S. Navy.

When the Monte Carlo Company played an engagement in Rochester, New York that season, the manager recalled that Youskevitch was getting his boot training in a Navy camp nearby, and at once offered a ballet performance to the camp. Youskevitch, who had said nothing to his buddies about his being a dancer, was somewhat loathe to appear in the performance, but consented. The show was a big success, and shortly after, Youskevitch was sent to Camp Bambridge, near Baltimore, Maryland for training as a physical instructor. Upon graduation, he had the rank of petty officer and was transferred to Lido Beach, New York, where he remained for the duration of his twenty-three months of service—somewhat to his disappointment, for, loving the sea, he had hoped to be aboard ship.

Twice in the early days of his service, Youskevitch was given "shore leave" to appear with his company in New York, once for an engagement at the City Center in May 1944 and again in August of the same year at the Lewisohn Stadium. Of his first appearance, Edwin Denby, in the New York *Herald Tribune* wrote that the *Pas de Deux Classique,* danced by Alexandra Danilova and Youskevitch, was "the event of the evening, and it was Seaman Second Class Youskevitch—dancing on the last night of his shore leave—who made it so." Denby went on to say: "At the moment, Youskevitch is at the peak of his classic style. His style is calm, rich and elastic."

Since Navy work did not keep him in training for ballet, Youskevitch, who had gained twenty pounds in the service, joined a small company after his discharge in 1946 to regain his technical skill. The company was an elect one, Massine's Highlights, with which he toured briefly.

Replacing André Eglevsky as first classical dancer, Youskevitch became a member of Ballet Theatre in the fall of 1946. When the company appeared at the Broadway Theatre, New York, he danced the role of Paris in Lichine's ballet, *Helen of Troy,* for the first time. In May of the next year Ballet Theatre was seen at the City Center. Among the ballets presented was *Giselle* in which Youskevitch partnered Alicia Alonso. John Martin of the New York *Times* thought that Youskevitch "underplays Albrecht considerably, but he brings his always gracious manner to the role" (May 9, 1947). A repeat of the ballet in a return engagement in the fall prompted Walter Terry of the New York *Herald Tribune* to write of Youskevitch: "His partnering of Miss Alonso was impeccable both in technical and dramatic matters and his solo passages were accomplished with admirable muscular control and clean linear definition" (November 21, 1947).

A spring showing of Ballet Theatre at the Metropolitan Opera House in April 1948 included a revival of Léonide Massine's ballet, *Aleko,* of which Martin wrote that Youskevitch is "the best Aleko yet to attempt the role, in spite of the fact that it gives him no opportunity to display the technical prowess upon which he has built his reputation." Another feature of the presentation was the Igor Stravinsky ballet *Apollo,* with the composer as guest conductor. Louis Biancolli, commenting on the performance in the New York *World-Telegram,* said that Youskevitch does "a capital job as the legendary Apollo" (April 28, 1948).

The following spring Nana Gollner played opposite Youskevitch in *Giselle* at the New York performance. Walter Terry wrote: "Igor Youskevitch was, as always, peerless in the part of Giselle's tragic lover. His manner was gracious, his acting simple and sensitive and his second act dances superbly accomplished" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 23, 1949). Of the *Black Swan pas de deux* danced the same season with Maria Tallchief, the same critic wrote that Youskevitch was responsible for "glittering dance."

With a new partner, Nora Kaye, Youskevitch was seen in the *Black Swan* number in 1950 when the Ballet Theatre was presented at Center Theatre in April and May. Frances Herridge, in the New York *Post* (April 27, 1950) wrote of the "dazzling performances" given by Kaye and Youskevitch and was moved to exclaim, "What a flawless dancer Youskevitch is!" The New York *Times,* reporting an engagement of the company at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris later in the season, said that *Theme and Variation* and *Black Swan* "won much applause, chiefly for Youskevitch" (November 18, 1950).

After a European tour, Ballet Theatre opened at the Metropolitan Opera House in January 1951, making a second appearance in April at the same house, and a third in September and October. In his review of the first offering, Walter Terry wrote: "Youskevitch provided us with matchless examples of classical dancing. There were in his performing, elegance of manner, impeccable phrasing, neatness of action, and such facility in the accomplishment of physically difficult passages that one was aware only of the beauty of controlled strength and never of the nervous excitement of muscular strain. If there is a greater classicist in the ballet field than Youskevitch, I have yet to see him" (New York *Herald Tribune,* January 10, 1951).

The second offering, in which Anthony Tudor's *Romeo and Juliet* was presented with Alicia Alonso and Youskevitch in the stellar roles, brought adverse notices. John Martin in the New York *Times* commented, "It was not a very good performance . . . nor is Youskevitch well advised to undertake Romeo . . . he is heavy and wooden" (April 25, 1951). Terry also found Youskevitch lacking in the part. However, a rendering of the *Black Swan,* with Mary Ellen Moylan in the feminine role, presented in the same engagement, elicited from Terry the praise: "Youskevitch, at the top of his form, danced to storms of applause."

In the third engagement of the season, the notices were again mixed, the New York *Times* critic thinking that Youskevitch "overplayed the role of Albrecht more than a little" in *Giselle,* while Walter Terry, reviewing the same performance, referred to Youskevitch as "a danseur noble in every sense of the term" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 21, 1951).

A year passed before, in September 1952, New York audiences again saw the Ballet Theatre at the Metropolitan. *Cue* expressed the opinion that Youskevitch "ranks unquesionably as top male dancer in America." The New York *Times* critic summing up the Ballet Theatre's fall engagement, remarked: "One of the greatest pleasures of the season was the emergence of a new Youskevitch, technically more finished, artistically more sensitive, and dancing on an unfamiliar level of accomplishment . . . he has blossomed forth as a true premier danseur" (October 19, 1952).

A coast-to-coast tour in 1953, and an appearance in London, England and at the Edinburgh, Scotland Festival, deprived New Yorkers of the customary visits of Ballet Theatre; in 1954, the company played only a "one-night stand" at the Metropolitan Opera House, devoting the rest of its time to an extended Continental and South American tour.

Ballet Theatre was back again at the Metropolitan in April 1955 in a gala season celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the company. Established numbers of its repertoire were offered and some relatively new works, including Valerie Bettis' ballet, *A Streetcar Named Desire.* John Martin commented: "The elegant, classic, Igor Youskevitch is a curious choice for the role of Stanley, and his attempt to play him as a rowdy bum makes him seem quite as psychotic as poor Blanche" (New York *Times,* April 14, 1955). Robert Sabin writing in *Musical America* stated that Youskevitch was "obviously miscast as Stanley, but he made a sincere attempt to create a character, instead of taking the easier path of mere technical bravura."

The announcement that Youskevitch would leave the Ballet Theatre was made public in May 1955. The premier danseur participated in part of the company's fall tour of Latin America until his contract expired on September 11.

Again with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, in which he made his first appearance in America, Youskevitch is now the company's artistic adviser as well as its premier danseur. It was announced in *Variety* (November 2, 1955) that the company had started on a tour covering ninety-five cities.

The dancer has worked in one motion picture, *Invitation to the Dance* (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer), which was made in London with Gene Kelly and has not yet been released. He has also been seen on television, notably when the National Broadcasting Company gave a showing of *Giselle* with Nora Kaye in the title role on June 17, 1950.

According to Selma Jean Cohen, in *Dance Magazine,* Youskevitch says that from his early athletic work he acquired "precision, flexibility, balance, speed, endurance, strength, coordination, judgment in distance and a feeling for space." Timing, he feels, is more important than strength; he aims for continuity of movement. The same writer states that Youskevitch makes changes in his characterization of a role only when they are prompted by deep conviction. His sense of integrity forbids him making alterations just to please the critics.

When not on tour, Youskevitch is with his wife and daughter in their New York apartment. Anna Scarpova, who became Mrs. Youskevitch on July 27, 1938, was a ballerina and soloist with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the time of her marriage and is now on the faculty of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo School of Ballet. Their daughter Maria is a serious ballet pupil. Both of Youskevitch's parents as well as his brother Boris are now in the United States.

Deep-sea fishing is the dancer's hobby, and he likes to make his own rods. A favorite fishing location, which he visits in company with his manager, David Libidins, is between Block Island and Shinnecock Bay. He has gone to Cape Charles for channel bass, fished in Havana, South America, and in any place where he can find the time. Youskevitch has jet black hair, brown eyes, stands something under six feet tall and weighs 152 pounds. He is described as being a man of warmth, intelligence, with intense conviction and as having the capacity for discipline and concentration which one finds in great artists.

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ZAHARIAS, BABE DIDRIKSON June 26, 1914-Sept. 27, 1956 Athlete; at the Olympic Games in 1932 won the javelin throw with a record 143 feet 4 inches and set a new record of 11.7 seconds on the 80-meter hurdles and for the high jump with a leap of 5 feet 5 inches; also excelled at baseball, billiards, diving, lacrosse and golf; from 1940 to 1950 won every available golf title including the World and National Open; named in Associated Press poll in 1950 as woman athlete of the first half of the twentieth century; died of cancer; with her husband George Zaharias she set up a cancer fund for research. See *Current Biography* (April) 1947.

Obituary

N Y Times p1 S 28 '56

ZAHIR, MOHAMMED SHAH *See* Mohammed Zahir Shah

ZANFT, MRS. HATTIE CARNEGIE *See* Carnegie, Hattie

ZELOMEK, A. WILBERT July 8, 1900- Economist; business analyst; author

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The president of the International Statistical Bureau and consultant to the Fairchild Publications and the National Association of Purchasing Agents is A. Wilbert Zelomek who is ranked as one of the outstanding business advisers in the United States. He is an expert on business cycles and market trends, and has been studying and analyzing the American economic scene since the early 1920's.

He is the author of four books including *No Major Depression in our Lifetime,* published in 1953. He has also lectured extensively throughout the United States and abroad and is visiting professor of marketing in the Graduate School of Business Administration at the Uni-

Fabian Bachrach

A. WILBERT ZELOMEK

versity of Virginia. In April 1956 he predicted that retail sales on a nation-wide basis in all stores would rise to a new peak in 1956, topping 1955's dollar volume by 3 to 5 per cent (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 30, 1956.)

Because business in a competitive, free enterprise system has periods of recession or "slump" and cycles of boom, industrial organizations consult economists such as Zelomek to find out what is ahead on the financial front, to know whether or not to expand their facilities, to ease credit obligations, to buy or sell, and whether to hire or dismiss employees. By analyzing the fluctuations of each year's market, Zelomek anticipates the next year's business conditions.

Born in Russian Poland on July 8, 1900, A. Wilbert Zelomek was brought to the United States at an early age by his parents, Allie and Sarah Leah (Epner) Zelomek. With his brother and two sisters, young Zelomek was reared in Rochester, New York and attended the public schools there. He was graduated from the East High School in June 1917 and immediately enlisted in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps.

After his discharge as a sergeant senior-grade, he attended the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, majored in economics, and received his Bachelor of Science degree in June 1922. As an undergraduate, Zelomek served as business manager of the class annual and president of the Rochester club. He later attended the New School for Social Research and studied at the law school of New York University from 1922-25.

In 1923 he worked as a junior accountant, and a year later joined the staff of Fairchild Publications, publishers of *Women's Wear Daily, Daily News Record,* and *Retailing Record,* as an economist and editor. In 1932 he became affiliated with the International Statistical Bureau, a firm of business advisors, of which he is now the president. He continued to maintain relationship with the Fairchild Publishing Company as a consultant and writer. He has served as an economist with the National Association of Purchasing Agents since 1937, and contributes to the association's semimonthly journal.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II, Zelomek predicted defense spending would produce "an armament boom that will raise industrial production to the highest levels in the nation's history." He stressed the need for a fully developed program integrating the economies of Latin America, Canada, and the United States, to give greater scope to business activity and to insure a high standard of living (*Christian Science Monitor,* September 14, 1940).

As a dollar-a-year man with the Office of Production Management, Zelomek advised the government to control inflation by maintaining inventory pools, priority ratings, consumer income taxes, and price ceilings (*Time,* June 9, 1941). Speaking to a retailers' convention in September 1941, he warned that retail prices would be included under government control laws to cut the advance in the cost of living (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 18, 1941).

Zelomek served as a consultant to the War Production Board from 1942-45, and economic advisor to Donald Nelson, the board's administrator. His third book, *Here Comes Tomorrow* (Ziff-Davis, 1944), was a forecast of what America's post-war economy would be. P. M. O'Leary (*Saturday Review of Literature,* January 13, 1945) commented that the book was the product of a mind "free from wishful thinking and not given to confusing economic clichés with economic thought."

Predicting great prosperity immediately following World War II, he saw the possibility of a collapse about ten years later. Whether or not catastrophe would occur would depend on how the United States treated the problems of industrial reconversion, price stabilization, employment redistribution (as well as labor-management relations), and relief to stricken European countries.

An advocate of consumer credit, Zelomek encouraged the expansion of credit facilities in the post-war period. "We are already masters of production. The great challenge of the future," said the economist, "is distribution. We need new ideas and concepts of the role of consumer credit. Most people receive their income every week. It must be made possible for them to budget their spending on an equally regular basis. . . . We need a steady flow of consumer spending . . . we can get it through a soundly worked out credit budget, covering most of the items a consumer buys" (New York *Herald Tribune,* September 12, 1945).

The inflationary trend of wholesale prices in 1947 caused Zelomek to be pessimistic. He saw a comparison between 1947 and 1920, and in a discussion with Sylvia F. Porter, economist for the New York *Post* (March 28, 1947), he stated: "We are producing more goods than can be absorbed at current prices. The time is not far distant when prices and production will both have to come down." He predicted that the lack of balance between prices and wages, as in 1920-21, would cause a recession.

His outlook in 1948 did not brighten; he warned that the post-war boom had reached its height, and would probably level off into a recession (*Time,* October 4, 1948). He predicted that 1949 would also be a year of deflation similar to 1920, although much less severe (New York *World-Telegram,* September 22, 1948). As he had analyzed, the national income did fall in each quarter of the year. He reported no appreciable difference in the economy for 1950, which he warned would be "a very tough year" (New York *Herald Tribune,* April 14, 1950).

In an address before the Purchasing Agents Association, in October 1951, Zelomek stated that "the economy is beginning, more than a year after the invasion of Korea, to feel some of the expected impact from the defense program. . . . Economic activity in 1952 will for the first time reflect the full force of an expanding defense production" (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 12, 1951). Production and the total national income soared in 1952 as Zelomek had foreseen; for 1953, he predicted a period of "relative stability with the trend veering moderately lower at the end of the year" (New York *Herald Tribune,* November 15, 1952).

The mild recession which did occur in the last business quarter of 1953 was caused, according to Zelomek, by overproduction, decline in agricultural incomes, and less defense work (New York *Herald Tribune,* October 14, 1953). However, he was confident that the slump in business would reverse itself in the latter half of 1954, as indeed it did. He estimated that government participation in the market in easing credit restrictions and lowering corporation taxes would provide the necessary stimulus. With job confidence sustained and a stabilized cost-of-living index maintained, the consumer would, in Zelomek's opinion, use his savings to increase the dollar value of his purchases (New York *Herald Tribune,* December 17, 1953).

In 1955 Zelomek saw a marked increase in retail purchases, reaching a high of $7 or 8 billion with expanded installment credit accompanying sales. The *Christian Science Monitor* (January 10, 1955) reported that Zelomek found the consumer debt was not excessive when compared with the total value of savings in the nation. In his mid-1955 analysis, Zelomek cited such factors as higher incomes after taxes, increased hourly wages, little unemployment, and new commodities as "favorable to a sustained rate of spending" (New York *Herald Tribune,* May 24, 1955).

The economist has written several volumes on economics and marketing. *This Peculiar War* was published in 1940, followed by *American Business in a Changing World* (Whittelsey, 1941), written in collaboration with Robert C. Shook. In 1953 he presented a provocative document, *No Major Depression in our Lifetime* (International Statistical Bureau, 1953).

In 1955 he made a survey with Dr. Robert C. Shook for the American Federation of Musicians which showed that despite its membership of over 252,000, only 58,914 received fairly steady work and only 12,992 instrumentalists had full-time work (New York *Times,* January 1, 1956). In the New York *Herald Tribune* (April 30, 1956) he was quoted concerning consumer debt. "While the consumer debt in relation to income has been rising," he said, "it is not out of line, especially in relation to discretionary spending power. The percentage of consumer credit debt to discretionary income is about 24 per cent, compared with 31 per cent in 1940. Moreover, the public currently is paying off a good part of its outstanding credit obligations. However, a pickup in installment buying may be expected later in the year."

He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His clubs are the Old Oaks Country and the University of Pennsylvania and his fraternity is Phi Sigma Delta.

A. Wilbert Zelomek's marriage to Evelyn Lowenthal in March 1928 was terminated by divorce in August 1929. His second wife, the former Pearl Noselman, whom he married in April, 1932 is deceased. Zelomek has reddish-brown hair and blue eyes, is five feet seven inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds. Politically non-partisan, he votes for candidates on their personal merit. He is affiliated with the Free Synagogue. Since his undergraduate days when he participated in intramural sports events, Zelomek has maintained an interest in golf, football, and boxing. He attends the theater, concerts, and ballet regularly. His reading inclines mainly to historical and biographical works.

References

U S News 36:92 Ap 9 '54
Who's Who in the East, 1955

ZIM, HERBERT S(PENCER) July 12, 1909- Educator; author

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Aware that children are becoming interested in science at a much younger age than formerly, Dr. Herbert S. Zim has pioneered in writing books for young people which range in subject from aviation to zoology. As professor of education at the University of Illinois he "instructs aspiring teachers how to deal with science in the elementary school and with related problems in the curriculum of the lower grades" (*Publishers' Weekly,* July 26, 1952). He is the author of over fifty books including nine pocket-sized Golden Books Nature Guides and one Golden Handbook, *Photography* (1956), published by Simon and Schuster), and a series of junior science books for Harcourt,

Gilbert Davis

HERBERT S. ZIM

Brace & Company, and for William Morrow. He is also editor-in-chief of *Our Wonderful World*, eighteen reference volumes based on the "themagraphic" concept covering thirty broad themes consistent with today's educational programs, published by Spencer Press (1955-56), and distributed by Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Dr. Zim taught science for eighteen years in the Ethical Culture School in New York and was a researcher in scientific testing laboratories. He became associate professor of education at the University of Illinois in 1950 and full professor in 1954.

Herbert Spencer Zim was born in New York City on July 12, 1909. His parents, Marco and Minnie (Orlo) Zim, moved to California soon thereafter. Herbert's early childhood was spent in Santa Barbara, California, where his father, a painter and sculptor, had a studio. Because of the nature of his father's work, young Zim had the experience of numerous train trips between California and New York. When he was ten years old his family returned to New York.

Before he was twelve he began collecting plants, flowers, and minerals, toads, salamanders and snakes. He studied guide books and science textbooks in the public library, and discovered the wonders of B. T. B. Hyde's Nature Corner in the American Museum of Natural History.

When Herbert Zim reached high school age, he graduated from his home-made laboratory to the science laboratory at school. Reminiscing about a teacher who allowed him to do some experimentation on his own, Dr. Zim has said, "I remember how calmly he took charge of things when he discovered I was on the verge of mixing some chemicals which might have blown us both through the laboratory walls." On the advice of his teacher, he attended chemistry lectures in the evenings at a local college.

Others, too, had faith in the youthful scientist. Zim assisted Dr. Michael Levine in his biological research and worked with J. Otis Swift, naturalist for the New York *World*. While he was still in high school, Zim was offered his first teaching position—as a nature study instructor in the New York City summer play schools. He was seventeen when he accepted this assignment.

While a student at the College of the City of New York, he worked in settlement houses where he conducted science and nature study groups. He also acted as an assistant in various research laboratories including the Electric Testing Laboratory, Harriman Research Laboratory, and Montefiore Hospital.

In 1930 he became an instructor of science in the Brooklyn Ethical Culture School. Two years later he was made an instructor of the New York Ethical Culture Schools and in 1937 was promoted to head of the science department.

After transferring from C.C.N.Y. to Columbia, and following receipt of his B.S. degree from Columbia University in 1933 and M.A. in 1934, Dr. Zim began research on the science interests of adolescents. A five-year study on this subject was made possible by a research grant from the general education board for the committee on secondary school curriculum of the Progressive Education Association. During this period Dr. Zim served on the Committee on Science in General Education and as a member of the staff for the study of adolescents. Along with this research and teaching in the Ethical Culture Schools, he was an instructor at Columbia University for a few summer sessions and later conducted summer field trips.

His report on the research study, "Development of a Program of Elementary Science," was published in 1940, the year he received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University. The five-year study of junior and senior high school students demonstrated that adolescents really like to read scientific material which is brief and to the point. Children, it was revealed, are interested primarily in themselves and secondarily in living things, particularly animals.

Encouraged to make further use of his knowledge of the child's desire for scientific reading material, Dr. Zim began writing informative books for children. Backed by his research and teaching experience, he presented facts simply, so as to intrigue but not coddle his young readers. *Mice, Men and Elephants*, (Harcourt, Brace, 1942) his first book for children, compared man with other animals. One notice called the volume an "alluring, rewarding book. . . As an introduction to the subject for boys and girls at that inquiring age, the early teens, it can scarcely fail in attraction" (*Books*, May 10, 1942).

Articles under Dr. Zim's signature began to appear in various magazines, especially those related to the teaching profession. One book for children followed another in fairly rapid

ZIM, HERBERT S.—*Continued*

succession. Among these were *Submarines, Parachutes, Air Navigation* (1942) and *Man in the Air* (1943), as well as being co-author of *Minerals* (1943), all published by Harcourt, Brace.

Starting out as editor of the *Golden Nature Guides* for Simon and Schuster in 1947, Zim turned to writing some of the series in collaboration with other authors. The books cover various aspects of nature: *Birds* (1949), *Flowers* (1950), *Insects* (1951), *Stars* (1951), *Trees* (1952), *Reptiles and Amphibians* (1953), *Mammals* (1955), and *Seashores* (1955). The fifth of these volumes was found by Bob Becker of the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* to be "the most helpful, inexpensive book ever published on trees" (December 28, 1952). *Fishes* is scheduled for publication in the fall of 1956.

The success of the science books for adolescents stimulated an editor's request for Dr. Zim to write for a still younger group. Replying to the challenge, he wrote six versions of *Elephants*, (Morrow, 1946) a book for the seven- to nine-year-old, before he felt it was ready for publication. Later, a series produced for the four-to-eight-year-old introduced a new format. The child's simplified material was presented in large type alternated with small type giving more details for adults.

Reviewing one of the new series, *What's Inside of Me?* (Morrow 1952) for the *Library Journal*, Elizabeth Hodges found it "somewhat less attractive and informative than Dr. Zim's superior books for older children," but listed it as "recommended" (September 15, 1952). Virginia Kirkus described *What's Inside of Animals?*, another of the series, as an "excellent beginning science book" (February 15, 1953).

Informational books, Dr. Zim feels, are "a spring tonic for the classroom and all who reside therein." Although he was inspired by some of the informational books he read as a child, he feels that the category, on the whole, has shown great improvement in the last generation.

In addition to his own writing, Dr. Zim has compiled the science section of half a dozen editions of a *Bibliography of Books for Children*, published by the Association for Childhood Education. He is editor-in-chief of a child's encyclopedic anthology, *Our Wonderful World*, (Spencer, 1955-56) and is a consulting editor for Simon & Schuster. As a consultant, he has also served the Manhasset Bay Schools and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. During World War II he worked with the pre-induction training program of the War Department.

Named an associate professor of education at the University of Illinois in 1950, Dr. Zim was elevated to full professor in 1954. His duties include the development of science education courses on both undergraduate and graduate levels, and research in a laboratory for the science training of elementary teachers.

Dr. Zim is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and holds membership in the American Nature Study Society, National Association of Biology Teachers, National Society of the Study of Education, National Science Teachers Association, National Academy of Sciences, John Dewey Society, National Association for Research Science Teaching, Association of Childhood Education, and the American Federation of Teachers.

He was married on January 16, 1933 to Sonia Elizabeth Bleeker who is also the author of juvenile books. She specializes in writing about American Indians under the name Sonia Bleeker. Their two sons, Aldwin Herbert and Roger Spencer, have had as pets many of the animals their father writes about in his books. Dr. Zim is tall, and has dark brown hair and brown eyes.

"Every child," Dr. Zim believes, "is a scientist. He is interested in everything. Adults are blasé and bored. As children grow up, their lives become a series of 'don'ts.' We wring the curiosity out of them. We *can* hold on to some of it." Herbert S. Zim has held on to a great deal of it himself (*Publisher's Weekly*, July 26, 1952).

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ZORBAUGH, GERALDINE B(ONE)
May 1, 1905- Radio and television executive; lawyer

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When it was announced that Mrs. Geraldine B. Zorbaugh had been appointed a vice-president and special assistant to the president of the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), the New York *Times* (May 17, 1956) noted that this was believed to be the highest position ever held by a woman in any of the major radio and television networks.

Mrs. Zorbaugh joined the company's legal department in 1943. By 1949 she was assistant secretary to the corporation, and in 1950 she was named assistant general attorney for the network. The following year she was appointed acting general attorney and in 1953 she became secretary of ABC and its general counsel.

Commenting on her promotion to acting general attorney of ABC, *Fortune* (January 1952) observed that Mrs. Zorbaugh was the first woman to attain top rank in network law. At that time, she was making legal preparations for the ABC United Paramount Theatres hearings merger. In private life she is the wife of Professor Harvey W. Zorbaugh, is chairman of the department of educational sociology and

GERALDINE B. ZORBAUGH

anthropology and director of the communications arts group of the School of Education at New York University.

Geraldine Elizabeth Bone was born in Barnesboro, a small coal mining town in Pennsylvania, on May 1, 1905, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Maguire) Bone. She attended public school in Barnesboro and was graduated from high school at the age of sixteen. For three years she worked as secretary to the president of the town bank.

She went to New York in 1926 with very little money and much ambition, prepared to work her way through college. She enrolled in the Washington Square College of New York University (NYU) and also found employment in the philosophy department in the School of Education. Most of her work was grading class and examination papers. She majored in government with the intention of entering the diplomatic service. Instead she met Professor Zorbaugh, the youngest professor on the NYU faculty. They were married on September 7, 1929, and two years later their first child was born. Mrs. Zorbaugh soon afterward returned to college and was graduated in 1932.

Carol Taylor (New York *World-Telegram*, October 14, 1949) wrote that Mrs. Zorbaugh soon realized that she had too much energy to remain a "placid housewife and mother." She found a secretarial job in the legal department of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC). After her second child was born, she hired a full-time housekeeper, returned to NYU in 1938 and entered the School of Law.

Both Mrs. Zorbaugh and her husband were interested in television from its inception. Soon after the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) had approved commercial TV in July 1941, the Zorbaughs were playing charades during a party at their home and the professor saw the possibilities of a show. NBC thought that *Play the Game* was "a natural" and it turned out to be the first continuous program ever televised by that network. Mrs. Zorbaugh was one of the participants. Irene Wicker, Willard Mullin and Jinx Falkenburg were featured with Professor Zorbaugh as master of ceremonies.

Mrs. Zorbaugh received her LL.D. degree in 1942 and was admitted to the New York state bar the same year. For some months she was associated with the New York law firm of Crawford and Sprague. Meanwhile, ABC which had functioned as the Blue Network as part of NBC, operating radio stations WJZ New York, WENR Chicago and KGO San Francisco, severed affiliations with NBC in January 1942. For a year the three stations were operated as a subsidiary group of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Edward J. Noble, a former U.S. Under Secretary of Commerce, purchased the ABC group in 1943. Mrs. Zorbaugh was engaged a few months later by ABC's legal department. For a time she and a male lawyer comprised the entire department.

Mrs. Zorbaugh specialized in contracts, and as the network expanded to include many affiliated stations, she was recognized as the writer of most ABC contracts. Television was projected by the network in 1948 in New York and Chicago. Two other metropolitan radio stations, WXYZ Detroit and KECA Los Angeles, were acquired in 1949 and television was added. It was installed at KGO San Francisco about the same time. Later in the year Mrs. Zorbaugh was named assistant secretary of ABC.

Having become an expert on the legal aspects of the network's radio "giveaway" shows, she soon undertook as part of her duties to pass on all TV contests before they were accepted. In January 1950 she was made assistant general attorney for the network. One of her accomplishments was the paper work involved in the negotiations preparatory to the move of ABC's television transmitter to the top of the Empire State Building.

By December 1951 she was acting general attorney for the network and her most important task was the legal preparation for the ABC-United Paramount Theatres merger hearings which the FCC scheduled to begin in January 1952. The merger was completed on February 9, 1953, and the company was made a division of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc. ABC remained a self-contained owned-and-operated division within the merger with its five big metropolitan TV and radio AM and FM stations, 350 affiliated radio stations and 215 TV affiliated stations across the country. While the merger was still in the process of negotiation in 1952, the company moved its home offices from Radio City to their present quarters near Central Park West. The site had once been occupied by a riding academy.

When Mrs. Zorbaugh was appointed secretary and general counsel for ABC on June 24, 1953, she was hailed as the first woman to attain upper echelon status in the legal field of network broadcasting.

Network legal problems have kept her on call twenty-four hours a day, but she has organized her time so that she is able to attend all the meetings of the New York State Bar Association, Federal Communications Bar Association, Advertising Women of New York, the Radio and Television Executives Society and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. She is also a member of American Women in Radio and Television and has served as its counsel.

The announcement of Mrs. Zorbaugh's promotion to vice-president of ABC and special assistant to ABC's president Robert E. Kintner (see *CB,* October 1950) was a surprise to the industry. Cynthia Kellogg reported in a New York *Times* feature article (July 4, 1956) that pleasure rather than surprise was the reaction at ABC. The company has about a dozen women in top executive posts. The new vice-president has said: "A woman has to be as good as a man in the legal department—possibly more so . . . she must also have a thorough understanding of the business end of the industry she works for." (Kintner resigned in October 1956 and his duties were assumed by Leonard H. Goldenson.)

The Zorbaughs have a son, Harvey Warren, Jr., born in 1931, and a daughter, Harriet Anne, born in 1937. Both young people are known by their middle names. Warren is a student at Columbia University in New York and Anne attends Oberlin College in Ohio.

As the director of NYU's communications Arts Group, Professor Zorbaugh is an authority on progressive education and "gifted children." Mrs. Zorbaugh was once asked if she had taken much of his "progressive advice" while rearing their children. She replied that she had discovered that her own mother had done a pretty good job without theories, but whatever theories had been tried on Warren had not hurt him. The family's religion is Presbyterian.

In 1935 they moved from their apartment in Manhattan to Plandome, Long Island, where they bought a nine-room Dutch colonial house which they have continued to make their home. They also own a lodge at Algonquin Park, 250 miles northwest of Ottawa, Canada. Mrs. Zorbaugh's ABC schedule seldom permits her to spend more than two weeks of the summer at the lodge, where she enjoys fishing and pitching horseshoes for relaxation.

She is also fond of tennis, golf, and particularly bowling and has played on the ABC team. At one time, she was president of the network's athletic association. On the less active side she is an avid TV fan, a reader of mysteries and history and a bridge player. Although she takes no active part in politics, she is a registered Republican.

Mrs. Zorbaugh is five feet five inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. Her eyes are hazel, and her gray hair is usually worn in a modified upsweep.

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ZUBIRÍA, ALBERTO F(ERMÍN) Oct. 9, 1901- Uruguayan government official; lawyer

Address: b. Legislative Palace, Plaza Independencia, Montevideo, Uruguay

The executive branch of the government of Uruguay, South America's smallest Republic, (officially República Oriental del Uruguay) is comprised of a nine-member National Council. The rotating Presidency of this council is held in 1956-57 by Dr. Alberto F. Zubiría, who succeeded Luis Batlle Berres to the one-year post. Among the problems confronting the present government are decreased revenue due to extensive smuggling, reduced income from exports of beef, wheat and wool to the United States due to higher U.S. tariffs, and deficit spending.

ALBERTO F. ZUBIRÍA

Zubiría has been a leader of the dominant Batllista faction of the Colorado party since his college days. He was elected as a national Representative in 1933 and later served as Minister of Industry and Labor, Minister of the Interior and president of the Bank of the Republic. Since 1954 he has been a member of the National Council, which was established in 1952.

Alberto Fermín Zubiría was born in Montevideo, Uruguay on October 9, 1901. He was educated in public schools and the Universidad de la República in his native city. While still a student at the university's law school, he joined the Batllista faction of the Colorado party.

He received the LL.D. degree with highest honors and was admitted to the bar in 1925. From 1928 to 1932, he was chief legal advisor to the Montevideo Department Council. He became a member of the executive committee of the Colorado party in 1930.

(Continued next page)

ZUBIRÍA, ALBERTO F.—*Continued*

In 1932 Zubiría was elected as a national Representative. The President of Uruguay at that time was Gabriel Terra, who established himself as a dictator in 1933. Zubiría resigned as a Representative in 1933 and was forced to seek political asylum in Argentina in 1935. After returning to Uruguay, he was elected Deputy for Montevideo in 1942. The following year he was made secretary general of the Colorado party, a post which he held until 1948. He was re-elected as Deputy in 1946 and was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of Industry and Labor. While serving in this capacity, he was named as Uruguay's delegate to the conference of the International Labor Organization held in 1948 in San Francisco.

Appointed Minister of the Interior in 1947, he remained in this post until 1950 when he was made president of the Bank of the Republic, which had been established in 1896 and is a government agency. Its president and directors are appointed by the government in power. Zubiría served in this post until 1954 when he resigned to become a candidate for the National Council.

Uruguay, on the east coast of South America, was once part of the Spanish viceroyalty of La Plata and subsequently a province of Brazil. Independence was declared on August 25, 1825 and recognized by treaty on August 27, 1828. The first constitution was adopted on July 18, 1830. A civil war developed between the two political parties, the Colorado (red) and Blanco (white) who derived their names from the colors they adopted. Peace was established in 1835 and for more than ninety years the Colorado party has controlled the government. The dominant faction in the Colorado party is the Batllista, named for José Batlle y Ordóñez, who was the first in Uruguay to advocate an executive branch of government modeled on the Swiss Federal Council.

The Colorado party has established advanced labor laws (no child labor and the eight-hour day); extension of physical education and public playgrounds; old-age and unemployment pensions; government ownership and operation of public utilities; free schools and colleges; the separation of church and state; compulsory male suffrage by secret ballet; and extension of the right to vote to women. The party has favored participation in inter-American activities and opposed Communism.

The Blanco party now uses the name Nationalist party and generally opposes the Colorados on any legislation of importance. The Independent Blanco party, organized as a legal party in 1941, was formerly a faction within the old Blanco party.

Since 1900 Uruguay has been attempting by constitutional innovations to protect the country from the emergence of a dictator. The most popular device has been to weld into the executive branch of government the two largest parties. Another method has been a collegiate or multiple executive branch of government. In 1917, under the guidance of Batlle y Ordóñez, Uruguay adopted a constitution providing for a bifurcated arrangement, a president and an independent national council of administration. The constitution of 1934 re-established a single executive.

In a plebiscite held on December 16, 1951 Uruguayans once again adopted a National Council form of government, to become effective on March 1, 1952. The enabling constitutional changes were supported by both major parties. President Andrés Martínez Trueba (see *C.B.,* November 1954) who had been elected for a four-year term in 1950 finished the last three years of his tenure as President of the council. The National Council is assisted by nine Cabinet members which it appoints.

On November 28, 1954 the election was held for the second National Council, which is serving from March 1, 1955 to March 1, 1959. (According to the constitution "six of the council posts go to the party polling the most votes, and three to the party polling the second greatest number.") The Presidency of the council rotates among the four members of the majority party who receive the greatest number of votes. All the members of the council, including the President, have equal powers. The President presides over council meetings and has ceremonial and protocol duties. Batlle Berres received the greatest number of votes in the election and served as president in 1955-56. Zubiría came in second in the polling and succeeded Batlle Berres on March 1, 1956.

The council system of government versus that of a "personal President" has again become an issue in 1956 and the Federal League of Rural Action is trying to collect the 200,000 signatures that are necessary to request a national plebiscite. The basic fear of the Batllistas remains—that too much executive power vested in one man encourages dictatorship.

Norman Ingrey (*Christian Science Monitor,* June 16, 1956) remarked that "economics are back of this burning political issue . . . the government does seem to be getting into deep financial water through the heavy and complicated treasury commitments to subsidize socialistic control of many productive activities. Then, too, the pension system is being both generous and onerous for such a small country."

Another economic problem is indicated by the fact that Uruguay exported about 50,000 tons of beef until 1954 and is now importing about that amount from Argentina. This has been caused by the lack of subsidies to meat packers, providing wheat subsidies to wheat growers which encouraged many cattlemen to convert to wheat growing, and a series of strikes in the meat packing industry. Overseas sales of wool, Uruguay's chief export, have also decreased.

Another problem, Roman Jimenez (Washington *Post and Times Herald,* May 9, 1956) reported, is smuggling. President Zubiría had ordered planes, gunboats and radar devices to patrol the Río de la Plata, bordering Argentina, and dispatched several Army regiments to the 600-mile frontier with Brazil. He had also called upon Brazil and Argentina to join in a drive against the smuggling of cattle, sheep, wool, wheat, flour, textiles, and manufactured products. Zubiría stated that the illegal border traffic is robbing the three countries of a rich income from duties.

Both Zubiría and Batlle Berres have been regarded as staunch supporters of democracy and vigorous opponents of Communism. However, the New York *Herald Tribune*, March 2, 1956 reported that Uruguay had reached an agreement with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai to exchange consuls and establish commercial relations. This was brought about largely by the U.S. policy of trade barriers at home and the shipments of agricultural surplus products abroad, causing Uruguay to lose international sales. It was also reported that the U.S.S.R. is buying increasing quantities of Uruguayan products.

Alberto F. Zubiría is married to the former Ana Lagisquet. They have one son, Alberto Fermín Zubiría, Jr. The President is five feet, eight inches tall and is of average build. He is partially bald and has brown eyes, and he has been described as having considerable legal talent and the ability to help his country overcome its current economic problems.

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Who's Who in American Art (1953)
Who's Who in American Education, 1955-56
Who's Who in American Jewry, 1938-39
Who's Who in Art (1956)
Who's Who in Australia, 1955
Who's Who in Austria (1955)
Who's Who in Aviation, 1942-43
Who's Who in British Science, 1953
Who's Who in Canada, 1953-54
Who's Who in Central and East-Europe, 1935-36
Who's Who in Chicago and Illinois (1950)
Who's Who in Colored America, 1950
Who's Who in Commerce and Industry (1955)
Who's Who in Egypt and the Near East, 1955
Who's Who in Engineering, 1954
Who's Who in France, 1955-56
Who's Who in France (Paris), 1953-54
Who's Who in Germany (1955)
Who's Who in Government (1932-33)
Who's Who in Insurance, 1956
Who's Who in Israel, 1955
Who's Who in Japan, 1940-41
Who's Who in Labor (1946)
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Who's Who in Library Service (1955)
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Who's Who in the East (1955)
Who's Who in the Midwest (1954)
Who's Who in the Nation's Capital, 1938-39
Who's Who in the South and Southwest (1956)
Who's Who in the Theatre (1952)
Who's Who in the United Nations (1951)
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PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS MOST FREQUENTLY CONSULTED

including abbreviations used

NOTE: Most, but not all, of the publications below are listed in Wilson Company periodical indexes found in most libraries. For addresses, subscription price, etc., consult your librarian.

ALA Bul—American Library Association Bulletin
Am Artist—American Artist
Am Assn Univ Women J—Journal of the American Association of University Women
Am Bar Assn J—American Bar Association Journal
Am Hist R—American Historical Review
Am Mag—American Magazine (discontinued)
Am Mercury—American Mercury
Am Pol Sci R—American Political Science Review
Am Scholar—American Scholar
Am Sociol R—American Sociological Review
America—America-National Catholic Weekly Review
Américas—Américas (incorporating Bul Pan Am Union)
Ann Am Acad—Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Arch Forum—Architectural Forum, the Magazine of Building
Arch Rec—Architectural Record
Archaeology—Archaeology: A Magazine Dealing with the Antiquity of the World
Art N—Art News
Arts—Arts (incorporating Arts Digest)
Arts & Arch—Arts & Architecture
Atlan—Atlantic Monthly
Aviation W—Aviation Week

Barrons—Barron's
Bet Hom & Gard—Better Homes & Gardens
Book-of-the-Month Club N—Book-of-the-Month Club News
Books Abroad—Books Abroad
Bsns W—Business Week
Bul Atomic Sci—Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

Can Hist R—Canadian Historical Review
Cath World—Catholic World
Chem & Eng N—Chemical and Engineering News
Christian Cent—Christian Century
Christian Sci Mon—Christian Science Monitor
Colliers—Collier's
Commonweal—Commonweal
Cong Digest—Congressional Digest
Cong Q—Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report
Coronet—Coronet
Cosmop—Cosmopolitan
Cue—Cue
Cur Hist—Current History

Dance Mag—Dance Magazine

Ed—Education
Ed & Pub—Editor & Publisher
Ed Res Reports—Editorial Research Reports
Etude—Etude

Facts on File—Facts on File
Flying—Flying Magazine
For Affairs—Foreign Affairs
For Policy Bul—Foreign Policy Bulletin
Forbes—Forbes Magazine
Fortune—Fortune

Gen Army—Generals of the Army and the Air Force and Admirals of the Navy (discontinued)
Good H—Good Housekeeping

Harper—Harper's Magazine
Holiday—Holiday
House & Gard—House & Garden

Illus London N—Illustrated London News
Ind Woman—Independent Woman

J Am Med Assn—Journal of the American Medical Association

Ladies Home J—Ladies' Home Journal
Library J—Library Journal
Life—Life
Look—Look

McCalls—McCall's
Macleans Mag—Maclean's Magazine
Mag of Wall St—Magazine of Wall Street and Business Analyst
Mlle—Mademoiselle
Mo Labor R—Monthly Labor Review
Mus Am—Musical America
Mus Courier—Musical Courier
Mus Mod Art—Museum of Modern Art Bulletin

N Y Herald Tribune—New York Herald Tribune
N Y Herald Tribune Bk R—New York Herald Tribune Book Review
N Y Post—New York Post
N Y Times—New York Times
N Y Times Bk R—New York Times Book Review
N Y Times Index—New York Times Index
N Y Times Mag—New York Times Magazine
N Y World-Telegram—New York World-Telegram and Sun
Nat Ed Assn J—Journal of the National Education Association
Nat Geog Mag—National Geographic Magazine
Nation—The Nation
Nations Bsns—Nation's Business
Nature—Nature
New Engl Q—New England Quarterly
New Repub—New Republic
New Statesm—New Statesman and Nation
New Yorker—New Yorker
Newsweek—Newsweek

Opera N—Opera News

Pathfinder—See The Town Journal, Pathfinder
Pol Sci Q—Political Science Quarterly
Pop Mech—Popular Mechanics Magazine
Pop Phot—Popular Photography
Pop Sci—Popular Science Monthly
Pub W—Publishers' Weekly

Read Digest—Reader's Digest
Ref Shelf—The Reference Shelf
Reporter—The Reporter
Rotarian—Rotarian

Sat Eve Post—Saturday Evening Post
Sat Night—Saturday Night
Sat R—Saturday Review
Sch & Soc—School and Society
Scholastic—Senior Scholastic
Sci Am—Scientific American
Sci Mo—Scientific Monthly
Sci N L—Science News Letter
Science—Science
Spec—Spectator
Sport Illus—Sports, Illustrated

Theatre Arts—Theatre Arts
This Week—This Week Magazine
This World—This World (San Francisco Chronicle)
Time—Time
Toronto Globe and Mail—Toronto Globe and Mail
Town J—The Town Journal, Pathfinder
Travel—Travel

U N R—United Nations Review
U S News—U. S. News & World Report

Variety—Variety
Vital Speeches—Vital Speeches
Vogue—Vogue

Washington (D.C.) Post—Washington Post and Times Herald
Wilson Lib Bul—Wilson Library Bulletin
Womans Home C—Woman's Home Companion

Yale R—Yale Review

NECROLOGY

This is a list of biographees' obituaries which are in this Yearbook, including those of late 1955. Deaths which occurred in late 1956 are recorded in the early 1957 issues of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY.

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Adler, Julius Ochs (biog 1948)
Allen, Fred (biog 1941)
Amery, L. S. (biog 1942)
Avila Camacho, Manuel (biog 1940)

Barkley, Alben W. (biog 1949)
Berge, Wendell (biog 1946)
Bierut, Boleslaw (biog 1949)
Binder, Carroll (biog 1951)
Bingham, Hiram (biog 1951)
Bromfield, Louis (biog 1944)
Bulosan, Carlos (biog WLB 1946)
Byrd, Sam (biog 1942)

Calhern, Louis (biog 1951)
Carlson, A. J. (biog 1948)
Carnegie, Hattie (biog 1942)
Collet, John C. (biog 1946)
Colvin, Mrs. D. Leigh (biog 1944)
Concheso, Aurelio Fernández (biog 1942)
Culbertson, Ely (biog 1940)

Damon, Ralph S. (biog 1949)
Davis, Roy H. (biog 1955)
Dendramis, Vassili (biog 1947)
De Voto, Bernard (biog 1943)
Dingell, John D. (biog 1949)
Douglas, Arthur F. (biog 1950)
Duggar, Benjamin Minge (biog 1952)
Durkin, Martin P. (biog 1953)

el-Glaoui, Thami el-Mezouari, Pasha of Marrakech (biog 1954)

Feininger, Lyonel (biog 1955)
Fleming, John A. (biog 1940)
Fleming, Philip Bracken (biog 1940)

Gaither, Frances (biog WLB 1950)
Garbett, Cyril Forster, Archbishop of York (biog 1951)
Gieseking, Walter (biog 1956)
Goldman, Edwin Franko (biog 1942)
Gray, Carl R., Jr. (biog 1948)
Griffin, Bernard, Cardinal (biog 1946)
Griffith, Clark (biog 1950)
Guptill, Arthur L. (biog 1955)

Harrison, William H. (biog 1949)
Hersholt, Jean (biog 1944)
Heuven Goedhart, G. J. van (biog 1952)
Hinshaw, Carl (biog 1951)
Honegger, Arthur (biog 1941)
Hutchinson, Paul (biog 1949)

Joliot-Curie, Irène (biog 1940)
Jones, Jesse H. (biog 1940)
Joy, C. Turner (biog 1951)

Kilgore, Harley M. (biog 1943)
King, Ernest Joseph (biog 1942)
Kinsey, Alfred C. (biog 1954)
Korda, Sir Alexander (biog 1946)

Lane, Arthur Bliss (biog 1948)
Latouche, John T. (biog 1940)
Leviero, Anthony (biog 1952)
Littledale, Clara Savage (biog 1946)
Loveman, Amy (biog 1943)
Lovett, Robert Morss (biog 1943)

McCormick, Lynde D. (biog 1952)
Mack, Connie (biog 1944)
Macy, George (biog 1954)
Martin, Glenn L. (biog 1943)

Merrill, Charles E. (biog 1956)
Merrill, Frank (biog 1944)
Mohammed, Ghulam (biog 1954)
Moses, Harry M. (biog 1949)
Myers, Francis J. (biog 1949)

Pollock, Jackson (biog 1956)
Pratt, Fletcher (biog 1942)
Priest, J. Percy (biog 1950)

Quirino, Elpidio (biog 1948)

Rives, Hallie Erminie (biog WLB 1956)
Royden, Maude (biog 1942)
Runbeck, Margaret Lee (biog WLB 1952)
Russell, William F. (biog 1947)

Sarton, George (biog 1942)
Sherwood, Robert E. (biog 1940)
Short, Hassard (biog 1948)
Somoza, Anastasio (biog 1942)
Stamm, John S., Bishop (biog 1949)
Stout, William Bushnell (biog 1941)

Tinkham, George H. (biog 1942)
Tobin, Daniel J. (biog 1945)

Utrillo, Maurice (biog 1953)

Wambaugh, Sarah (biog 1946)
Watson, Thomas J., Sr. (biog 1950)
Webb, Maurice (biog 1950)
Williams, Wythe (biog 1943)
Woll, Matthew (biog 1943)
Wright, Fielding L. (biog 1948)

Zaharias, Babe Didrikson (biog 1947)

CLASSIFICATION BY PROFESSIONAL FIELD—1956

Agriculture

Ferguson, Harry
Gardiner, James Garfield
Hussein, Ahmed
Leader, George M.
Liebenow, Robert C.
Robbins, William J.
Scott, W. Kerr
Shuman, Charles B.

Archaeology

Wheeler, Sir Mortimer

Architecture

O'Gorman, Juan
Yoshimura, Junzo

Art

Birren, Faber
Blume, Peter
Butler, Reg
Chirico, Giorgio de
Giacometti, Alberto
Graves, Morris
Guggenheim, Harry F.
Kokoschka, Oskar
Levine, Jack
Lippold, Richard
Mattson, Henry
Newton, Eric
O'Gorman, Juan
Pollock, Jackson
Price, Vincent
Saarinen, Aline B.
Villon, Jacques

Aviation

Atkinson, Joseph Hampton
Beard, Charles E.
Beech, Olive Ann
Byrd, Richard E.
Coanda, Henri
Gross, Robert E.
Guggenheim, Harry F.
Hildred, Sir William P.
Keyhoe, Donald E.
Orville, Howard T.
Peale, Mundy I.
Sikorsky, Igor I.
Slemon, C. Roy
Whitcomb, Richard T.

Business

Allyn, Stanley C.
Anderson, Victor E.
Beard, Charles E.
Beech, Olive Ann
Bowater, Sir Eric
Burghley, Lord
Campbell, Boyd
Dwinell, Lane
Gardner, Arthur
Grossinger, Jennie
Hammond, Caleb D., Jr.
Hass, H. B.
Hodges, Luther H.
Ishimoto, Tatsuo
James, Charles
John, John P.
Johnson, Joseph B.
Leverone, Nathaniel
Levitt, William J.
McNally, Andrew, 3d
Mallory, C. C.
Mankowitz, Wolf (WLB)
Nordhoff, Heinz
Parker, Cola G.
Parnis, Mollie
Peale, Mundy I.
Purtell, William A.
Seitz, Frederick
Sims, William L., 2d
Smallwood, Robert B.
Sordoni, Andrew J.
Symington, Stuart
Wallop, Douglass (WLB)
Watson, Thomas J., Jr.
White, John R.

Dance

Franca, Celia
Hurok, S.
Youskevitch, Igor

Diplomacy

Allison, John M.
Blankenhorn, Herbert
Eckardt, Felix von
Gardner, Arthur
Görk, Haydar
Hussein, Ahmed
Kauffmann, Henrik
Lall, Arthur S.
Lawson, Edward B.
Massigli, René
Mates, Leo
Melas, George V.
Merchant, Livingston T.
Mora, José
Saragat, Giuseppe
Shabandar, Moussa
Stahle, Nils K.
Tani, Masayuki
Tong, Hollington K.
Wadsworth, James J.
Walker, E. Ronald

Education

Ames, Louise
Anspach, Charles L.
Bates, Marston
Beadle, G. W.
Bhabha, Homi J.
Buford, John Lester
Burrows, Millar, Rev.
Burton, Alan C.
Caswell, Hollis L.
Davis, Jess H.
Du Vigneaud, Vincent
Fagg, Fred D., Jr.
Furnas, Clifford Cook
Gardner, John W.
Gilels, Emil G.
Griswold, Erwin N.
Harnwell, Gaylord P.
Hass, H. B.
Hawkes, Anna L. Rose
Herbert, Don
Hofstadter, Richard
Hunt, Herold C.
Ilg, Frances L.
James, F. Cyril
Kaplan, Joseph
Keeney, Barnaby C.
Kelly, Regina Z. (WLB)
Larson, Arthur
Martino, Gaetano
Menzel, Donald H.
Morgan, Arthur E.
Mudd, Emily H.
Pope, Liston, Rev. Dr.
Robbins, William J.
Santolalla, Irene Silva de
Seitz, Frederick
Shaw, Ralph R.
Smith, T. V.
Spock, Benjamin
Theorell, Hugo
Wilson, Logan
Yoshimura, Junzo
Zim, Herbert S.

Engineering

Coanda, Henri
Davis, Jess H.
Furnas, Clifford Cook
Furtseva, Ekaterina A.
Johnson, Joseph B.
Kuznetsov, Vassili V.
Morgan, Arthur E.
Murphree, Eger V.
Pervukhin, Mikhail G.
Sikorsky, Igor I.
Stern, Arthur Cecil
Sturgis, Samuel D., Jr.
Whitcomb, Richard T.

Fashion

Dessès, Jean
James, Charles
John, John P.
Parnis, Mollie

Finance

Florence, Fred F.
Guggenheim, Harry F.
Harrington, Russell C.
Hughes, Rowland R.
Liebenow, Robert C.
Merrill, Charles E.
Zelomek, A. Wilbert

Government—Foreign

Ahmad, King of the Yemen
Ali, Chaudhri Mohamad
Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad
Bandaranaike, S. W. R. D.
Bhabha, Homi J.
Blankenhorn, Herbert
Blücher, Franz
Chamoun, Camille N.
Craveiro Lopes, Francisco Higino
Dolan, D. Leo
Eckardt, Felix von
Feldmann, Markus
Fraser, Sir Robert
Furtseva, Ekaterina A.
Gardiner, James Garfield
Görk, Haydar
Halim, Mustafa Ben
Hansen, H. C.
Heusinger, Adolf
Hicks, Henry D.
Hussein, Ahmed
Idriss Senussi, King of Libya
Jodoin, Claude
Kaiser, Jakob
Karamanlis, Constantine E.
Konev, Ivan S.
Kubitschek, Juscelino
Kuwatly, Shukri al
Kuznetsov, Vassili V.
Lennox-Boyd, Alan T.
Lloyd, Geoffrey
Macleod, Iain
Mahendra, King of Nepal
Malvern, Viscount
Marshall, David
Martino, Gaetano
Massigli, René
Melas, George V.
Mirza, Iskander
Mohammed Zahir Shah
Ney, Hubert
Pervukhin, Mikhail G.
Pineau, Christian
Robens, Alfred
Rojas Pinilla, Gustavo
Santolalla, Irene Silva de
Saragat, Giuseppe
Serov, Ivan A.
Shabandar, Moussa
Stahle, Nils K.
Strijdom, Johannes Gerhardus
Tani, Masayuki
Tong, Hollington K.
Walker, E. Ronald
Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan
Yafi, Abdullah El-
Zubiría, Alberto F.

Government—United States

Anderson, Victor E.
Andresen, August H.
Astin, Allen V.
Barrett, Frank A.
Blitch, Iris F.
Boggs, J. Caleb
Bonner, Herbert C.
Bricker, John W.
Chandler, A. B.
Chiperfield, Robert B.
Coleman, J. P.
Collins, LeRoy
Cotton, Norris
Daniel, Price
Davidson, Irwin D.
Donnelly, Phil M.
Dwinell, Lane
Faubus, Orval E.
Freeman, Orville L.
Furnas, Clifford Cook
Gautier, Felisa Rincón de
Green, Edith S.
Griffin, Marvin
Hafstad, Lawrence R.
Harrington, Russell C.
Harris, Oren
Higley, Harvey V.
Hodges, Luther H.
Hoegh, Leo A.
Hruska, Roman Lee
Hughes, Rowland R.
Hunt, Herold C.
Johnson, Joseph B.
Kearns, Carroll D.
Kennedy, Stephen P.
Knutson, Coya
Larson, Arthur
Leader, George M.
Leedom, Boyd
McConnell, Samuel K., Jr.
McMillan, John L.
Marland, William C.
Martin, Thomas E.
Meader, George
Merchant, Livingston T.
Mills, Wilbur D.
Moss, John E., Jr.
Murphree, Eger V.
Murray, Tom
Orville, Howard T.
Purtell, William A.
Roberts, Dennis J.
Saltonstall, Leverett
Schottland, Charles I.
Scott, W. Kerr
Seaton, Fred A.
Simms, John F.
Smylie, Robert E.
Stern, Arthur Cecil
Symington, Stuart
Wadsworth, James J.

Industry

Allyn, Stanley C.
Beech, Olive Ann
Birren, Faber
Bowater, Sir Eric
Dial, Morse G.
Ferguson, Harry
Fleck, Sir Alexander
Gross, Robert E.
Guggenheim, Harry F.
Hafstad, Lawrence R.
Higley, Harvey V.
Leverone, Nathaniel
Nordhoff, Heinz
Sikorsky, Igor I.
Sims, William L., 2d
Stephens, John A.
White, John R.

International Relations

Allison, John M.
Blankenhorn, Herbert
Eckardt, Felix von
Gardner, Arthur
Görk, Haydar
Hansen, H. C.
Hussein, Ahmed
Kauffmann, Henrik
Kuznetsov, Vassili V.
Lall, Arthur S.
Lawson, Edward B.
Martino, Gaetano
Massigli, René
Mates, Leo
Melas, George V.
Merchant, Livingston T.
Mora, José
Pantaleoni, Helenka
Pineau, Christian
Saragat, Giuseppe
Shabandar, Moussa
Stahle, Nils K.
Tani, Masayuki
Tong, Hollington K.
Wadsworth, James J.
Walker, E. Ronald

Journalism

Alexander, Holmes
Cronkite, Walter
Daley, Arthur
Dolan, D. Leo
Dolbier, Maurice (WLB)
Eckardt, Felix von
Feldmann, Markus
Gillis, James M., Rev.

Gorman, Mike
Griffin, Marvin
Hess, Elmer
Hutchison, Bruce
Kelly, Walt
Ketcham, Hank
Lewis, Chester M.
Lubell, Samuel
Martin, John Bartlow (WLB)
Newton, Eric
Reid, Ogden R.
Robinson, M. R.
Saarinen, Aline B.
Seltzer, Louis B.
Soth, Lauren K.
Spivak, Lawrence E.
Tong, Hollington K.
Wallace, DeWitt
Wallace, Lila Acheson

Labor

Jodoin, Claude
Kaiser, Jakob
Kuznetsov, Vassili V.
Leedom, Boyd
Robens, Alfred
Stephens, John A.

Law

Andresen, August H.
Boggs, J. Caleb
Bricker, John W.
Chiperfield, Robert B.
Coleman, J. P.
Collins, LeRoy
Cotton, Norris
Daniel, Price
Davidson, Irwin D.
Donnelly, Phil M.
Fagg, Fred D., Jr.
Freeman, Orville L.
Gambrell, E. Smythe
Griswold, Erwin N.
Harris, Oren
Hicks, Henry D.
Hoegh, Leo A.
Hruska, Roman Lee
Kennedy, Stephen P.
Larson, Arthur
Leedom, Boyd
Liebenow, Robert C.
Marland, William C.
Marshall, David
Meader, George
Mills, Wilbur D.
Montagu, Ewen
Murray, Tom
Ney, Hubert
Parker, Cola G.
Rawalt, Marguerite
Saltonstall, Leverett
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- Craveiro Lopes, Francisco Higino (Portugal)
- Feldmann, Markus (Switzerland)
- Kubitschek, Juscelino (Brazil)
- Kuwatly, Shukri al (Syria)
- Mirza, Iskander (Pakistan)
- Rojas Pinilla, Gustavo (Colombia)
- Zubiría, Alberto F. (Uruguay)

Kings

- Ahmad, King of the Yemen
- Idriss Senussi I, King of Libya
- Mahendra, King of Nepal
- Mohammed Zahir Shah (Afghanistan)
- Wangchuk, Jigme Dorji, Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan

Prime Ministers

- Ali, Chaudhri Mohamad (Pakistan)
- Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir)
- Bandaranaike, S. W. R. D. (Ceylon)
- Halim, Mustafa Ben (Libya)
- Hansen, H. C. (Denmark)
- Karamanlis, Constantine E. (Greece)
- Malvern, Viscount (Rhodesia and Nyasaland)
- Ney, Hubert (Saarland)
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- Yafi, Abdullah El- (Lebanon)

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- Martino, Gaetano (Italy)
- Pineau, Christian (France)

Ambassadors

- Allison, John M. (United States)
- Blankenhorn, Herbert (Germany)
- Eckardt, Felix von (Germany)
- Gardner, Arthur (United States)
- Görk, Haydar (Turkey)
- Hussein, Ahmed (Egypt)
- Kauffmann, Henrik (Denmark)
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- Lall, Arthur S. (India)
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- Melas, George V. (Greece)
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- Shabandar, Moussa (Iraq)
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